HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

PACE PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION

MAKERS OF **BLACK SWAN** RECORDS

PLAY ON ALL PHONOGRAPHS

2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

BLACK SWAN RECORDS

THE SWANOLA

THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

January 25, 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

4/6/12

I should have answered your letter of several weeks ago setting up the statement of your stock account but on account of the many things incident to the beginning of the year I was unable to do it.

I beg to say that our books show the credit of $500.00 cash and the advertising amounting to $800.00 in the Crisis from the May number through the January, 1922 number. This gives a total credit of $1300.00 to be applied on your subscription for twenty shares at $100.00 each.

Very truly yours,

Harry H. Pace

PRESIDENT.

HHP)MEW.

5000
2500
2500
14
100,00

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

PACE PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION

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PRESIDENT.

HHP)MEW.

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HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

BLACK SWAN PHONOGRAPH CO., INC.

MAKERS OF BLACK SWAN RECORDS
PLAY ON ALL PHONOGRAPHS
2289 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE SWANOLA PHONOGRAPH

THE SWANOLA PHONOGRAPH

OFFICE OF THE
DISTRICT SALES MANAGER
2325 MARKET STREET
ST. LOUIS, MO.

1922

February 21, 1922

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Editor, "THE CRISIS"
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois

3/45/149

This is to acknowledge receipt of your much appreciated letter of February 20.

Let me say first, that the letter except for its face value, was absolutely unnecessary, because any man with or without brain could have readily seen that to have reached such specific a subject relative to the Black Swan prop osition, knowing to your personal connections, would have not only spoiled your general exposition, but would have depreciated the value of your discourse.

Again thanking you for your letter and trusting that you are in perfect health, I am

Very sincerely yours

W. Louis Davis

District Sales Manager

WLD LJM

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

PACE PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION

MAKERS OF **BLACK SWAN** RECORDS

PLAY ON ALL PHONOGRAPHS

2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE SWANOLA
THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

March 21, 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

3/45/144

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I beg to hand you enclosed herewith statement made up by the Consolidated Audit Co., of the years work for the period ending December 31st, 1921. You will note a complete trial balance, balance sheet and a profit and loss statement for the year which shows total assets of $56,480.83 with a surplus of $10,856.78. The gross sales for the year less discounts were $100,658.21 and after deducting the cost of records and machines and the attendant supplies, it amounted to $58,894.94. We had a gross profit on goods sold of $41,763.27. The total expense of conducting the business including salaries for recording, royalties, selling commissions, advertising and all other items properly chargable against expense amounted to $30,906.49, leaving a net profit on the years turn over of $10,856.78.

Our Cash Account has been kept small because of the fact that we steadily discounted our bills and showed a savings of $752.90 from discounts on purchases made by us. The total amount of capital paid in up to date is $24,445,79. The rest of the capital is sold on the installment plan. If the whole amount of $50,000.00 had been paid in and we had been able to have it in use in the business I feel sure that we would have had a substantial profit far in excess of this with a considerable cash resource.

The year has opened very propitious for us and business is heavier at this time than it has been in several months. We have just closed a contract with one firm in Philadelphia on a years basis to take three thousand records per month and within a short time we hope to close several other such contracts which will bring pur production up to two or three times the size it was last year. On account of the increased volume we believe there will be increased profit in the conduct of the business and feel that this year will show a very satisfactory statement for the Directors and the Stockholders.

W. E. B. # 2.

With very best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

Harry Hopper

PRESIDENT.

HHP)MEW.
ENC.

3/25/145

1922

3145/143

March 22, 1922.

Mr. Harry H. Pace,
2289 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Pace:

I have the auditor's report of the corporation and I think it shows a very satisfactory condition. I congratulate you on a fine year's work.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

PACE PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION

MAKERS OF **BLACK SWAN** RECORDS

PLAY ON ALL PHONOGRAPHS

2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE SWANOLA

THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

March 25, 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am handing you enclosed Certificate # 4 for twenty shares of stock in the Pace Phonograph Corporation. We are crediting your account as the bills come in from the Crisis and when this is completed in full you will know and we will, of course, advise that the account has been completed.

With many thanks,

Sincerely yours,

Harry H. Pace

PRESIDENT.

HHP)MEW.
ETC.

3/4/24

4/6/15

INCORPORATED UNDER LAWS OF
The State of New York

NUMBER. 4

SHARES. 70

Pace Phonograph Corporation

Capital Stock $50,000

THIS CERTIFIES THAT William C. B. DuBois is the owner of Seventy Shares of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each of the Capital Stock of Pace Phonograph Corporation full paid and non-assessable

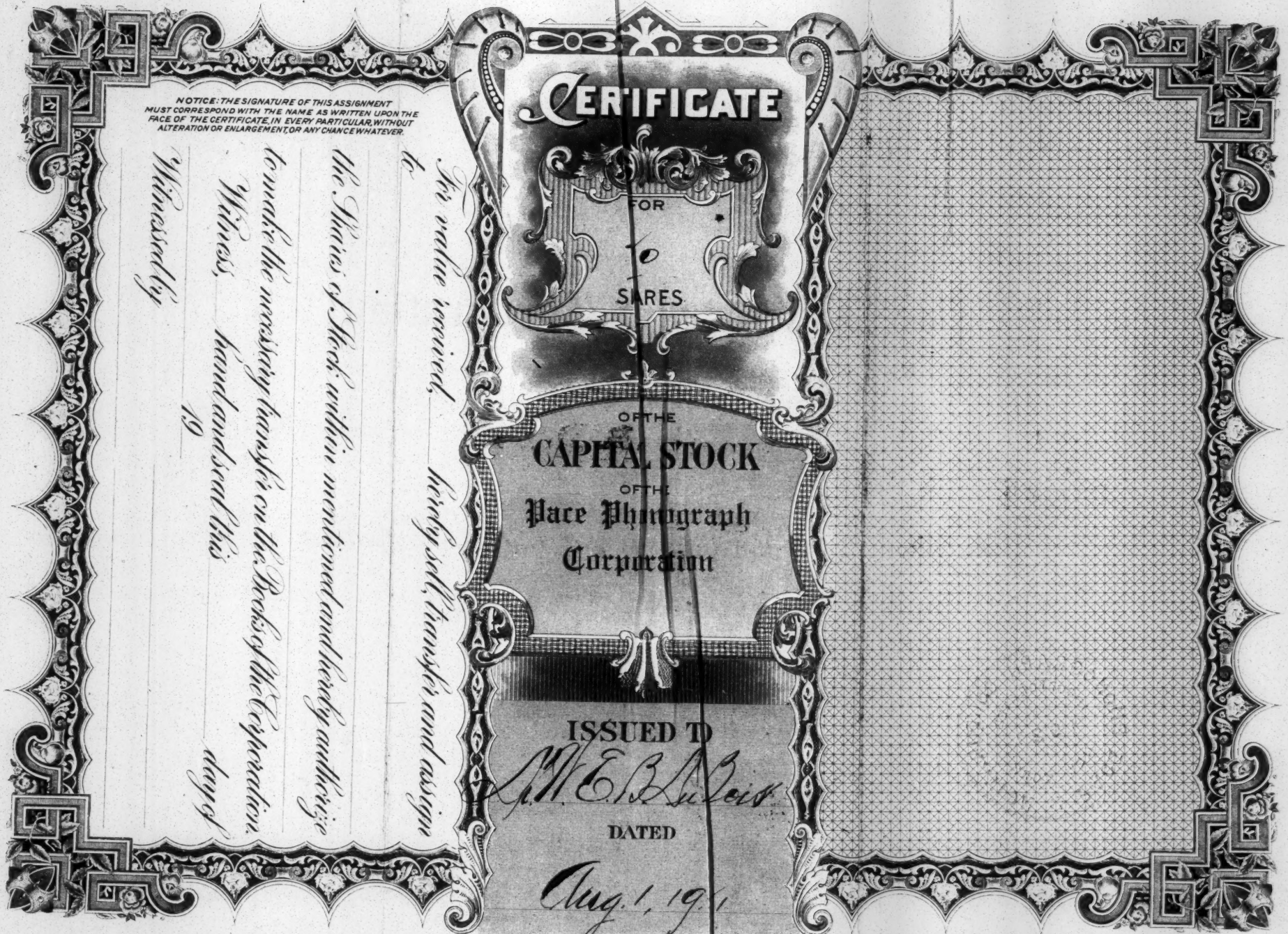
transferable only on the Books of the Corporation in person or by Attorney on surrender of this Certificate.

In Witness Whereof the duly authorized officers of the Corporation have hereunto subscribed their names and caused the corporate Seal to be hereto affixed this 1st day of Aug. A.D. 1921

L. L. Rayner
Secretary

Harry H. Pace
President

SHARES $100 EACH


CERTIFICATE
FOR
10
SHARES
OF THE
CAPITAL STOCK
OF THE
Pace Phonograph
Corporation
ISSUED TO
W. E. B. DuBois
DATED
Aug. 1, 191
NOTICE: THE SIGNATURE OF THIS ASSIGNMENT MUST CORRESPOND WITH THE NAME AS WRITTEN UPON THE FACE OF THE CERTIFICATE, IN EVERY PARTICULAR, WITHOUT ALTERATION OR ENLARGEMENT, OR ANY CHANGE WHATEVER.
For value received, hereby sell, transfer and assign
to
the Shares of Stock within mentioned and hereby authorize
to make the necessary transfer on the Books of the Corporation.
Witness, hand and seal this
day of
19
Witnessed by

1922

March 27, 1922.

3/25/22

Mr. H. M. Pace,
2289 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Pace:

I beg to acknowledge certificate number four for twenty shares of stock. May I suggest that we begin to have regular directors meetings. I have heard already a little criticism because such meetings are not called.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1922

PACE PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION

Financial Report For April And May, 1922

	April	May	Total this year
Cash Receipts	$16,155.97	20,682.11	81,491.72
Disbursements	15,921.45	20,061.97	80,202.27
CASH BALANCE JUNE FIRST			620.14

		April	May
Records Sold	Number	31,309	28,308
	Amount	$ 13,453.36	12,053.76
Needles Sold		134.85	129.64
Swanolas		195.00	195.00
Miscellaneous		12.50	1,50
TOTAL SALES		13,795.71	12,379.90

TOTAL SALES FIVE MONTHS IN 1922 -------- $64,932.57

3/45/42

1922

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

PACE PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION

MAKERS OF **BLACK SWAN** RECORDS

PLAY ON ALL PHONOGRAPHS

2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

BLACK SWAN RECORDS

THE SWANOLA

THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

June 15, 1922.

3/45/141

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have not forgotten the pictures of the factory but I have not had time to get them. Just as soon as I return from a trip I am making I shall be sure to see that these pictures are taken care of.

Appreciating your reminder, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harry Pace

PRESIDENT.

HHP)MEW.

1922

3/45/138

September 8, 1922.

Mr. Harry H. Pace,
2289 Seventh Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Pace:

Of course you have seen the enclosed circular. I should like to have you tell me, in confidence, what you think of this project. I know some of the men connected with it and in my opinion Corrothers is thoroughly unreliable.

As to the scheme is it possible to start an insurance company in New Jersey for $200,000? Could such a company operate outside the state? Kindly let me hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

PACE PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION

MAKERS OF **BLACK SWAN** RECORDS

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2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE SWANOLA

THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

September 27, 1922.

3/45/140

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are desirous next year of entering Harry in the Ethical Culture Kindergarten and I understand that they will not accept children until after they are five years old. He will be five in April next and in order not to wait too long I should like to make application for him so that he can enter next fall, I am advised that the matter will be much simplified if somebody known to the officials of the school can recommend the prospective applicant. I should be very glad if you would help me in the matter so that I may get him in at the beginning of the 1923 season. Any information or any help that you can give me will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Harry H. Pace

HHP)MEW.

1922

3/45/39

October 2, 1922.

Mr. Harry H. Pace,
2289 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Pace:

With reward to your boy, write a letter to the Ethical Culture School making formal application and giving my name as one of the references. Also through Mr. Dill (he is on his vacation just now) get hold of the names of certain sympathetic teachers whom he knows and make a personal call on them. Unless things are much changed recently I think you will have no trouble. It might be a good plan to make application in person and talk with the principal.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

PACE PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION

MAKERS OF **BLACK SWAN** RECORDS

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2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE SWANOLA
THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

November 1, 1922

1923

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Editor the Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

1923

3/45/142

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have made investigation of the proposed Dunbar Life Insurance Company now organizing at Newark, and find certain things which may be an answer to your letter of September 8th.

Beyond any doubt the proposition was not undertaken in the right sort of spirit, but it appears that the original idea of the organization was put forward by the head of a stock selling syndicate who looked upon the matter fully as an opportunity to make some fat commissions from the sale of the stock. The organization was sponsored by the Washington Investment Company, which organization has offices in several cities where there are no blue sky laws, employing a large number of colored agents, who collected and sold about eight thousand shares of stock up to the present time at a price of $3.00 per share.

I am informed by one of the men who was an Assistant Treasurer, that eight thousand of this went to the Washington Investment Company in commissions, another eight thousand went into the Dunbar Life Insurance Company, and the third eight thousand was put into an expense funds for organization purposes. On account of the slowness which the stock was sold, and the high over-head expense, the Washington Investment Company which was controlled by the white promoters gave up the job and the Dunbar is now struggling along, unable to complete its organization, and faced with a situation where it must refund the full amount paid into the organization by the stock holders because of its failure to organize, and actually unable to make that refund because they haven't got the money. There seems to have been no binding contract with the Washington Investment Company to compel them to finish the job, and they quit when they found it unprofitable to continue.

It is possible to organize a Life Insurance Company under the laws of New Jersey in either one of two ways. First, a stock company may be organized with a capital stock of at least $100,000.00, and a reasonable surplus over and above same, and if it conforms to the other laws of the State regarding the valuation of its policy, it is possible for it to operate in any other state generally with the exception of New York and Massachusetts. In other words the basis of valuation of life policies in most states is that there

shall be set aside a fund which when invested at from 3½% to 4½%, will earn enough in interest to equal the value of the policy at its maturity. In Massachusetts, and New York the law requires that the fund set aside shall be such amounts as will earn enough, invested at 3%, so as to equal the value of the policy at its maturity. Manifestly the sum to be set aside under the New York and Massachusetts requirment whould be much larger because the rate of interest is lower. While this amount does not mean more than a few dollars on each individual policy in the first year or two of operation, yet the amount increases steadily after the third year. And where there is a number of policies amounting to even as few as five thousand, and the difference between the two standards of valuation should amount only to $3.00 on each policy, the amount for such reserve requirement would be $15,000.00, increasing each year as the number of policies increased, and as they grew older. This amount of reserve would have come out of the paid in surplus or out of the earned surplus, and unless there was a large amount of surplus to begin with, the capital of such a company would be quickly impaired.

3/45/147

Another way which a Life Insurance Company can be organized in New Jersey is on the Mutual plan by securing at least 100 insurable persons who shall apply for insurance and pay premiums into the amount of at least $30,000. However, the Mutual Life Insurance Company must have a temporary capital of not leas than $100,000.00, which must be invested and deposited with the State in the same way as the permanent capital of a stock company. This temporary capital cannot be retired until the surplus of the new company becomes sufficient to pay the same at its par value and still leave a surplus of not less than the amount of the temporary capital so required.

It is therefore evident that the better way to organize would be on the capital stock plan if the necessary capital could be obtained. It is also apparent to me that such an organization is desirable, and could find a fruitful field of operation in the North Eastern States, even leaving out New York and Massachusetts. It is to be regretted that this attempt was made in this manner, and that it has not been successful, and that it has probably destroyed confidence in some organization that might be properly undertaken.

Very truly yours,

Harry H Pace

HHP/WV

1922

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

PACE PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION

MAKERS OF **BLACK SWAN** RECORDS

PLAY ON ALL PHONOGRAPHS

2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE SWANOLA

THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

November 4, 1922

3/45/136

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This is to advise that a meeting of the Board of Directors will be held in the office of the Black Swan Phonograph Corporation, Wednesday evening, November 8th, at 8 o'clock P.M. You are kindly requested to be present.

Very truly yours,
PACE PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION.

V.

November 8, 1922.

Report of Pace Phonograph Corporation.

	September	October	Total this year
Cash Receipts	14,077.10	21,935.88	178,607.62
Disbursements	15,450.30	20,986.62	171,375.69

No of Records Sold	September	October	Total this year
	29,275	20,620	256.202

Value of Sales of		
Records	$12,129.05	8,609.90
Needles	148.90	136.22
Swanola	105.10	54.00
Miscellaneous	133.60	5.12
Total	12,516.65	8,805.24

3/45/148

During July we suffered the greatest slump since we began business. August came back to almost normal, and September began as if it would break all records for us, but did not sustain itself throughout the month. The slump continued into the first two weeks of October, making that month fall below September but not as low as July had been. Apparently we have settled down to the point where we sell normally around 25,000 records a month. I am trying to devise some sales plan whereby this figure can be greatly increased but regret to say that I have not yet hit upon it.

Some months ago in order to reduce expense as far as possible we cut off both Turpin and Haynes. Since that time I have personally promoted sales, and given more time to collections and credits. We have tightened upon credits with a consequent lessening in sales of that kind, which is really a profitable loss.

During October I established a dummy collection agency operated from my home address, for the purpose of handling delinquent accounts. By a series of letters we collected and adjusted through this agency alone $544.19, and it is still pulling them in.

The factory has been a severe drain on our cash. While the service that it renders us has become almost invaluable and indispensable, yet the fact that it had no separate liquid capital has made it necessary for us to pay immediately and even in advance for materials necessary to turn out our records. Up to November 1st, we had advanced $1,753.76 in addition to a personal temporary loan arranged last month. If we can increase our sales to 40,000 records monthly the same overhead there can be made to produce these goods. We are now negotiating with 2 other concerns to actually manufacture records for them and hope to land these contracts which will solve the problem.

Beginning Monday November 13th, the recording department will be managed by Wm. Still, an expert arranger and musician, now playing in Shuffle Along Orchestra, instead of by F. H. Henderson as formerly. Still will bring wider experience and more technical musical knowledge than Henderson has had, And I believe will greatly improve the work of the records.

I suggest the election to this Committee of Dr. Boutte and Mr. Quander, the Secretary. Mr. Quander's presence here will enable more prompt reports to be made and insure the regularity of the monthly meeting which I have sometimes failed to call because of sheer overwork, and inability to complete a report in time.

On even the small volume of business we are doing there is an actual and definite profit, and if relief can be obtained from the drain of the factory we will speedily accumulate a cash reserve and be in an advantageous position.

1922

3/145/137

November 9, 1922.

Mr. Harry H. Pace,
2289 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Pace:

Answering your letter of November second, I beg to say that I have a chance to use my bond in a deal. But I am perfectly willing to let you keep it for sixty or ninety days if you feel that it is worth fifteen dollars a month, that is I will charge you nothing for the first thirty days, fifteen dollars for the next thirty days and fifteen dollars for the third thirty days.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

1922

November 15, 1928.

3/45/131

Mr. Harry H. Pace,
2289 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

My Dear Mr. Pace:

On my Liberty Bond loaned you, number C.O.O. 918363, there is a coupon due November 15, 1922 for $21.20. I shall, of course, expect the proceeds of that as well as the bonus spoken of in my last letter.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1922

November 15, 1922.

3/45/125

Mr. Harry H. Pace,
2289 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Pace:

Our advertising account is as follows:

May 1921	$160
June	80
July	80
August	80
September	80
October	80
November	80
December	80
January, 1922	80
February	80
March	80
April	80
May	80
June	80
July	80
August	80
September	80
October	80
November	80
Making a total of	$1600

Will you please credit this to my account?

Beginning with the December number of The Crisis bills will go directly to you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3148/130

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT.

PACE PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION

MAKERS OF **BLACK SWAN** RECORDS

PLAY ON ALL PHONOGRAPHS

2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE SWANOLA

THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

November 17, 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
C/o The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Sir:

In December of last year your stock account was credited with $720. To-day a further credit in the sum of $880 has been made. These two amounts added to previous payments by you in the sum of $500 make the total credits to your stock account $2100. Certificate has already been issued in your favor for $2000. Another certificate for $100 will be issued shortly.

4/6/13

Very truly yours,

Pace Phonograph Corporation.

J. P. Saunders, Jr.

Auditor.

1922

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

PACE PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION

MAKERS OF **BLACK SWAN** RECORDS

PLAY ON ALL PHONOGRAPHS

2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE SWANOLA
THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

November 18, 1922

3/45/133

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Enclosed is check sent me by Mr. Fletcher payable to my order, and which I have indorsed, amounting to $21.25, the amount of interest for coupon due on your bond November 15th. I had Mr. Fletcher collect this from the bank, and handle it in this way which I trust will be satisfactory. I shall have him mail you the bonus check as quickly as I can get over there and attend to same.

With sincere appreciation, I am

Very truly yours,

Harry H Pace

President.

HHP/WV
Encl.

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

PACE PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION

MAKERS OF **BLACK SWAN** RECORDS

PLAY ON ALL PHONOGRAPHS

2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

1922

THE SWANOLA
THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

November 22, 1922

3/45/135

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois;

I have just learned that Roland Hayes is sailing for America on December 16th, to be here for a very short time. I have written him about recording for Black Swan while he was here. May I ask you to immediately send him a letter also urging him to record for us while he is in America, and if you can give me the names of any body else who has some influence with him, I will also ask them to write him.

With great appreciation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harry H. Pace

President.

HHP/WV

P. S.

His address is 6 Finchley Road, N. W. 8, London, England

1922

3145/134

December 5, 1922.

Mr. Harry H. Pace,
2289 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Pace:

This is to confirm my conversation over 'phone. I am going to sign a contract Thursday which requires the payment of one thousand dollars. I hope you can, without fail, have my bond in my hands that day. I am sorry to have given you such short notice.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/6/14

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF

The State of New York

NUMBER.

SHARES.

Black Swan Phonograph Co., Inc.

Capital Stock $75,000

THIS CERTIFIES THAT W. E. B. DuBois is the owner of

ONE Shares of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each of the Capital Stock of

Black Swan Phonograph Company fully paid and non-assessable

transferable only on the Books of the Corporation in person or by Attorney on surrender of this Certificate.

In Witness Whereof the duly authorized officers of the Corporation have hereunto subscribed their names and caused the corporate Seal to be hereto affixed this 18TH day of DECEMBER A.D. 1922

J. C. Saunders Jr. Secretary

Harry A. Pace President

SHARES $100 EACH

NOTICE: THE SIGNATURE OF THIS ASSIGNMENT MUST CORRESPOND WITH THE NAME AS WRITTEN UPON THE FACE OF THE CERTIFICATE, IN EVERY PARTICULAR, WITHOUT ALTERATION OR ENLARGEMENT, OR ANY CHANGE WHATEVER.

CERTIFICATE

FOR

SHARES

OF THE

CAPITAL STOCK

OF THE

Black Swan Phonograph Co., Inc.

ISSUED TO

DR. W.E.B. DuBois

DATED

DEC. 18 1922

For value received, ____ hereby sell, transfer and assign to ____

the Shares of Stock within mentioned and hereby authorize

to make the necessary transfer on the Books of the Corporation.

Witness, ____ hand and seal this ____ day of

_____ 19____

Witnessed by

_____

HARRY H. PACE, PRESIDENT

PACE PHONOGRAPH CORPORATION

MAKERS OF **BLACK SWAN** RECORDS

PLAY ON ALL PHONOGRAPHS

2289 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE SWANOLA
THE PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

1923

December 23, 1922

3145/132

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois;

I have yours enclosing letter from Roland Hayes. I have read same with care. The obstacle mentioned in his letter is not insurmountable. If he will give us chance to talk with him I think the matter can be arranged so that we can get the pressing of some of his records for the United States. I doubt that any of the other companies would want to put any records of his out, and in that event we can deal directly with the English Company for whom he makes records, and press from their masters. This is a very common occurence in the phonograph business, and all of the American Companies sell duplicate masters of many of their exclusive and high priced artist to the English phonograph companies, and many of the English companies in turn sell duplicates to the American companies. The Victor sells its masters direct to a company in England called "HIS MASTERS VOICE". Columbia sells their masters to other concerns, and each of them in turn buy masters. The General Phonograph Corporation which is largely German in its make-up have a big exchange of business with the German companies, and right now records of John McCormick are being released by the General Phonograph Corporation through purchase of masters of records made by McCormack in Germany years ago. He is an exclusive Victor artist in America, but there is no law to prevent bringing his masters into this country of records made in someother country. Just last week we had a proposition to press records from masters made by Caruso himself in Germany. I turned the proposition down for fear of legal entanglements with the Victor Company who are too powerful to start any sort of scrap with. Therefore if Roland Hayes will let me talk to him at a conference which you will arrange if possible, I will show him how he can make additional money, and still keep absolute faith with the company that he does business with in Great Britian.

Very truly yours,

Harry H Pace

President.

HHP/WV

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

St. John, V.I.,
Nov. 6, '27

2/19/28

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

My dear Doctor:- As you see, I have taken up my residence here in the Virgin Islands where I am government physician. I am stationed at St. John. It is terribly lonesome at times but I enjoy it for, as Milton says, "The mind is its own place and can make a heaven of hell or a hell of heaven." From a standpoint of heat this place is nearer the more popular resort below.

But still I like it. I have never liked cold weather.

I have been agreeably surprised at the attitude of the American officials down here. From the Governor down especially the Commissioner, they are fine men.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

3/49/28

I have watched them very closely in their treatment of the natives and have found them uniformly respectful and kind. I am enclosing money order for $8.00, $5.00 of which I owe you personally and thank you very much for; the other is $1.50 for the Crisis and $1.50 for D. W. Johnson's "Fifty Years and After."

Regards to the family and all friends.

Sincerely,

L. B. Palmer,

1922

November 20, 1922

Dr. L. H. Palmer,
Department of Health,
St. John, N. B., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Palmer:

I have your letter with enclosure of money order for $8.00. Thank you for the $5.00 which you sent me. The other $3.00 I have turned over to Mr. Dill who willattend to the subscription and the book.

I am tremendously glad that you have your situation and I hope that you are going to give such attention to your health that you are going to be able to keep it. I shall be glad to hear from you from time to time.

Very sincerely yours,

3/49/26

1922

September 25, 1922.

4/1/73

Mr. P. C. Palmer,
1701 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:

We have received the two books which you have kindly sent us and we will be glad to review them within the next few months.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

47-2-56

Subjects of Lectures by W.E.B. DuBois

Season of 1921-22

The Second Pan-African Congress

The History of the Negro Race

Since 1914

CHAMBRE DES DÉPUTÉS

Paris, le 18 janvier 1922

Monsieur BETON Isaac
Secrétaire Général
de l'Association "Pan-Africaine"

Mon cher secrétaire général,

J'ai bien reçu hier votre lettre du vendredi 13 Janvier. Je vous remercie d'avoir eu la délicate pensée de me convoquer le 5 Janvier chez vous en vue de permettre aux membres du bureau permanent de l'association "Pan-Africaine" de m'offrir leurs voeux. Je vous serais reconnaissant de leur exprimer toute ma gratitude et de les prier d'agréer mes souhaits les plus affectueux.

3/45/1

Afin de dissiper tout malentendu entre nous et afin surtout de permettre à l'association "Pan-Africaine" de poursuivre le but qu'elle s'est assigné il est préférable quelle se donne un autre président. Je n'ai pas l'habitude de polémiquer sous une forme quelconque avec les secrétaires, qui sont toujours pour moi des collaborateurs sincères et loyaux quand ils ne sont pas des amis, + des associations, comités, ou commissions, dont je suis le président. C'est la première fois qu'on me soupçonne d'intentions querelleuses ou d'orgueil exacerbé. Puisqu'il y a une réunion chez vous jeudi prochain 19 courant, vous voudrez bien faire part de ma résolution à nos collègues.

Veuillez agréer, mon cher secrétaire général, la nouvelle assurance de mes meilleurs sentiments.

Candace

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE
8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le 4 Février 1922

3/45/4

Cher Monsieur et Ami

A la veille de livrer une bataille décisive en faveur de l'Association Pan-Africaine à la naissance de laquelle vous avez tant contribué, je crois indispensable de m'adresser à vous qui pouvez nous assurer une victoire prompte, éclatante et sans appel. Voici de quoi il s'agit.

Depuis bientôt 6 mois que notre Association est créée nous n'avons pas encore de Siège social. C'est la Revue des Coloniaux qui lui offre l'hospitalité de ses pauvres bureaux. Nos Statuts ne sont pas encore imprimés et l'Association ne compte qu'un quarteron de membres, sans plus. Enfin tandis que Mr Logan, Mr Jackson et moi nous nous réunissons à peu près tous les jeudis, notre Président ne nous a réunis qu'une fois, à la suite d'un incident assez vif entre lui et moi, incident qui avait motivé sa démission.

J'ai profité de cette réunion présidentielle pour exprimer nos besoins immédiats : il nous faut faire imprimer nos statuts et il nous faut des bureaux dignes de l'Association. Avec 2000 francs nous pourrions avoir nos statuts qui nous permettraient d'avoir de nouveaux membres et des rentrées de fonds. Ce serait ainsi la possibilité de louer un local pour l'Association.

Ces 2000 francs nous manquent. Mr Jackson pour l'instant

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE
8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le 1922

est paralysé par des procès. Mr Logan ne dispose pas d'une telle somme et travaille comme un honnête prolétaire pour "joindre les deux bouts." Il est actuellement en Pologne pour des affaires commerciales. Quant à moi vous savez que je suis fonctionnaire de l'État français qui ne paie guère ses fonctionnaires. Je me lance moi aussi dans les affaires et, n'était cette crise économique qui sévit depuis si longtemps, j'aurais déjà quitté l'Université où je suis forcé de rester. J'ai entrepris la publication de la Revue des Coloniaux avec 20 000 francs que j'ai empruntés au taux de 6 % à un compatriote guadeloupéen établi à Port de Paix (Haïti), négociant en cafés. Il s'appelle Mr Florentin Maurrasse. J'ai contracté cette dette que je serai seul à payer en cas d'échec parce que je sentais que c'était un devoir impérieux d'avoir ici à Paris un organe appartenant à un noir, susceptible de renseigner les coloniaux français sur ce qui se passe non seulement dans toutes les colonies françaises, mais partout ailleurs où il y a des noirs, capable surtout de les défendre contre les attaques de leurs nombreux ennemis. Afin donc de ne pas compromettre l'existence de cette Revue je n'ai pas pu distraire de ce trop petit capital une somme qui serait peut-être lente à rentrer. Et alors j'ai demandé à notre président d'avancer cette somme à l'Association. Il a refusé!! Mais il nous a demandé l'autorisation de faire appel à la générosité de certains capitalistes amis des noirs.... Il y a un mois de cela déjà et nous ne voyons rien venir.

Comme il faut en finir voici ce que j'ai décidé

Je vais faire une place à ces Statuts dans le prochain numéro de la Revue des Coloniaux. Comme vous êtes le représentant officiel de l'Association en Amérique, vous voudrez bien immédiatement, par votre Cercle, par des conférences, par des articles, signaler cet événement au public noir américain, recueillir les fonds et nous les adresser sans tarder. La N.A.A.C.P. tiendra à honneur, j'espère, d'être la 1ère à se inscrire parmi nous.

Sitôt que nous serons en possession des fonds suffisants nous nous occuperons de notre président. Il faudra qu'il se soumette

3/45/5

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE

8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le 1922

on se démette. Miss Fauset a dû vous apprendre qu'il avait déjà une première fois donné sa démission. Nous n'avons pas pu l'accepter parce qu'il fallait aplanir la route devant les premiers pas de l'Association naissante. Mais une fois en possession de quelques moyens d'action, dès que nous aurons bec et ongles, nous donnerons à cette question présidentielle une solution prompte et élégante.

Vous avez déjà rendu beaucoup de services à la cause noire en Amérique ;- en nous aidant dans la lutte décisive que nous engageons vous acquerrez des titres impérissables à la gratitude de la race tout entière.

Nous sommes persuadés que vous ne nous manquerez.

Bien cordialement votre

T. Béton

3145/4

March 20, 1922.

Memo to Dr. DuBois:

I received, this morning, a letter for you from M. Beton which he asked me to read before handing to you. I have taken the liberty to do this and I am herewith giving you the translation.

Jessie Fauset

Dear Friend:

On the eve of engaging upon a decisive battle in favor of the Pan African Association, to the birth of which you had so largely contributed, I think it is necessary for me to address myself to you who can assure us a prompt and brilliant and irrevocable victory. This is how matters stand:

3/45/9

In the six months since our Association has been in action we have not yet acquired fitting quarters. The Revue des Coloniaux has given it the hospitality of its poor offices. Our statutes have not yet been published and the Association has only some twenty-five members. There have been no additions. Finally, although Mr. Logan, Mr. Jackson and I have held meetings almost every Thursday, our President has called a meeting only once as a result of a rather severe clash between himself and me, a clash which instigated his offer to resign.

I took advantage of this meeting which the President had called to express our immediate needs. We must get our statutes printed and we must have offices worthy of our Association. With 2000 francs we should be able to get out our statutes and this in turn would bring us more members and new sources of income. It would then be possible to rent quarters for the Association.

We still lack these 2000 francs. Mr. Jackson, for the time being,

is paralyzed by law suits. Mr. Logan has no such sum on hand and indeed is toiling like an honest working man to make both ends meet. Just now he is in Poland for commercial reasons. So far as I am concerned, you know I am an official in the employ of the French government which gives only a bare living to its officials. Furthermore I too have launched into business and if it were not for this economic crisis which has been raging such a long time I would already have left the university where I am obliged to remain. I undertook the publication of the Revue des Coloniaux with 20,000 francs which I borrowed from a compatriot of mine (a Guadeloupian who runs cafes in Port de Paix, Haiti,) at a rate of 6% . His name is M. Florentine Maurrasse. I contracted this debt for the payment of which I alone will be responsible in case of failure because I felt that it was my imperative duty to have here at Paris an organ belonging to a black man which would be able to inform French Colonials not only on what was happening in the French colonies, but also every where else wherever there were blacks and which should be able, above all, to defend them against the attacks of their numberous enemies. In order then not to compromise the existence of this revue I have not been able to subtract from this tiny capital ~~the~~ a sum which perhaps would take me a long time to restore. So then I asked our President to advance this sum to the Association. He refused! But he asked us to allow him to appeal to the generosity of certain capitalists who were friends of Negroes. That was a month ago and we haven't seen anything come of it.

3/45/10

As this must come to an end this is what I have decided upon. I am going to make room for these statutes in the next number of the Revue des Coloniaux. As you are the official representative of the Association in America will you be kind enough at once by means of your Crisis, by means of conferences, by means of articles, to make this fact known to the black public, to collect funds and to send them to us without delay.

The N.A.A.C.P. will have the honor, I hope, of being the first to be thus inscribed on our books.

As soon as we are in possession of sufficient funds we shall busy ourselves about the disposition of our President. He must either submit or get out. Miss Fauset must have already told you that he did once hand in his resignation. We were unable to accept it because it was necessary to smooth the road for the first steps of our budding association, but once in possession of some means of action, as soon as we have teeth and claws, we shall give this presidential question a prompt and elegant solution.

You have already rendered many services to the cause of black men in America;- by aiding us in the decisive strugle upon which we are engaged you will acquire an imperishable right to the gratitude of the entire race. We are persuaded that you will not fail us.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Isaac Beton.

3/45/11

March 1922

My dear Mr. Beton:

I had anticipated while in Paris exactly the difficulties which you are meeting. If the group of French Negroes had treated the thirty or more American delegates with consideration and sympathy they would have gained thirty agents in all parts of the United States who would have made it an easy thing to supply the financial needs of the Pan African Association. Instead of this, however, every one of the American delegates returned to the United States with the idea that the French Negroes, with one or two exceptions like yourself, had no appreciation or deep interest in what the American Negroes were seeking to do and that while indeed they would be glad to receive and help spend American money that they had no other use for the American Negroes. This may have been a false idea but it was the idea in the minds of nearly every one of the American delegates. Under those circumstances there is not a single one of those delegates to whom I could appeal for raising funds. It is possible that at the time of the next congress I could secure a number of American Negroes to attend but it is absolutely out of the question to think for a moment that America is going to raise funds and put those funds into the hands of a foreign group which does not seem to regard American opinion. Personally I am also restrained from any activity in interesting the N.A.A.C.P. Through my strong personal appeals this Association has spent about four thousand dollars on the Pan African Congresses. The last appropriation was made with a distinct understanding that the Association should not be called upon to support the congress any further, except as it became a contributing member with other organizations. If then other organizations of Negroes in different parts of the world will contribute in actual cash toward the support of the Association I will place these facts before the N.A.A.

3/4517

C.P. and ask them to do likewise. I am sorry that I cannot write a more encouraging letter but I think you will see the situation in which I am placed. I appreciate very deeply your own interest and fine efforts.

Very sincerely yours,

3/45/8

Isaac Béton
18, Rue Rollin, 18
Paris (5e)

Le 5 Avril 1922

Cher Monsieur Dubois

I think, indeed, that your letter is not very "encouraging". It is even so distressing that I shall not undertake to refute it. I can make out the reasons I have to account to you. But what is the good of it? Your opinion is deeply rooted (= Le Siège est fait... my translation is not good.) So as to be able to make you resign it, I should firstly have to heal the wound that my Welches de compatriotes have inflicted on your self-love. And I know how those wounds are long and hard to heal.... So then I give up myself for beaten (= je m'avoue vaincu)

It is, certainly, the greatest deception I have ever experienced since the start of this affair. I had made up my mind

3/45/12

Isaac Béton
18, Rue Rollin, 18
Paris (5e)

3/45/13

to manage it in the closest of collaborations with you. You were to be my most reliable upholder and you failed me in the hardest part of the struggle.... Lamma Sabacthani!!....

The blow is a harsh one and here I am condemned (me voici condamné...) to an increase of efforts without the least hope in my soul.

Well! So much the worse. The cause is glorious enough! She deserves we face the wast of dangers for her.

I would be afraid to wrong you (je croirais vous faire injure) if I asked you your benevolent neutrality or simply your neutrality, for want of your partnership.

Isaac Béton
18, Rue Rollin, 18
Paris (5e)

And I am making wishes to have, soon, the opportunity to see you coming out from your taut.

I beg your pardon for my "puzzle-english". I shall write to you in french a more important letter the next week.

Sincerly yours.

I. Béton

2/45/14

Isaac Béton
18, Rue Rollin, 18
Paris (5e)

Le 10 Avril 1922

Cher Monsieur Du Bois

Cette lettre n'est qu'une lettre d'affaires. Je vous écrirai très prochainement au sujet de l'Association Pan-Africaine. Aujourd'hui je ne veux vous parler que de la Revue des Coloniaux et du Crisis.

D'abord le Crisis.

Certains de mes amis me disent qu'ils ne le reçoivent pas. M. de Santos Pinto actuellement à Paris a été fort étonné de lire de sa prose dans le dernier numéro lui qui croyait que le bureau du "Crisis" l'avait rayé de ses papiers.
Voici donc ce que je vous propose. Je vous envoie huit dollars 7/ pour 5 abonnements le mien et 4 autres que j'expédierai en même temps que la Revue des Coloniaux à certains de mes amis. Je me ferai payer par eux.

3/45/16

2/

Isaac Béton
18, Rue Rollin, 18
Paris (5e)

3/45/17

je crois que c'est la seule façon pratique de recueillir leurs abonnements.

Je vous remercie encore une fois d'avoir signalé dans votre Crisis la naissance de la Revue des Coloniaux et d'avoir accompagné cette nouvelle de vœux aimables. S'il ne vous appartient pas de les réaliser tout à fait, vous pouvez cependant y contribuer un peu. Voici comment.

J'ai décidé de donner, dès le prochain numéro, des nouvelles de notre Association Pan-Africaine, en anglais, peut-être aussi en portugais (mais Mrs de Santos Pinto et Magalhaens sont fort occupés pour l'instant; je suis donc obligé, faute de leur collaboration, de reculer les nouvelles en portugais). Donc Monsieur Logan dans le prochain numéro écrira tant pour mes compatriotes que pour les siens et pour nos congénères anglais une sorte de "Trip round

3/

Isaac Béton
18, Rue Rollin, 18
Paris (5e)

3/145/18

the Black World." Il résumera aussi en anglais les articles de la Revue susceptibles d'intéresser le public noir américain. De plus j'ai l'intention de demander aux leaders de chez vous quelques articles de fond que je commenterai ou ferai commenter. Naturellement vous serez le premier à qui je m'adresserai et vous pouvez être sûr que c'est moi-même qui me chargerai du commentaire français.

Dans le n° que vous avez reçu, je l'espère, vous avez pu lire sous la rubrique: "Le Monde Noir" un résumé-commentaire de l'article que vous avez publié dans la Revue Economique Internationale en Septembre dernier. Vous me direz en toute franchise ce que vous en pensez, si selon vous votre pensée a été fidèle ou infidèlement rendue.

Bien cordialement votre
I. Béton

1922

May 15, 1922.

Mr. Isaac Beton,
18 Rue Rollin,
Paris, V, France.

3/45/19

My dear Mr. Beton:

I do not think you have any reason for discouragement at all at my attitude. Believe me, I am interested and always shall be in the Pan-African Congress. I am willing to do all that I can to help it. I cannot, however, do as much as I have done in the past simply because I have not the funds personally and the American Negroes who have been furnishing the funds will not make further contributions until they receive more encouragement.

If your committee will organize and hold a goond congress in 1923 I will do all I can to get Americans to attend and when they come it will be your duty and the duty of the committee to encrease their interest

and their contributions. I think this will be quite possible.

I wish you all success.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/45/20

1922

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE

8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le 29 Mai *1922*

Mr W.E.BURGHARDT DU BOIS
Editor of the "CRISIS"
70 Fifth Avenue
NEW-YORK

3/45/21

Mon cher Monsieur Du Bois,

J'ai été infiniment heureux de lire dans votre dernière lettre du 15 courant que vous serez toujours au Congrès Pan-Africain. Je remarque cependant avec un certain chagrin que vous parlez du "Pan-African Congress" et non pas du "Pan-African Association". Comme vous êtes un homme de précision, ce terme de Congress employé plutôt qu'Association me fait voir vos vrais sentiments vis à vis de l'Association. Votre rancoeur légitime ne vous inspire que de la méfiance à son égard et vous attendez que son Bureau Permanent organise et tienne "a good Congress in 1923" avant de vous décider à y entrer. Je ne peux pas m'empêcher que d'en être infiniment navré. Notez bien que je comprends parfaitement toutes les raisons personnelles que vous avez d'agir ainsi. Mais me plaçant non pas à un point de vue personnel, mais à un point de vue général, il me semble que vous avez tort de nous abandonner de cette façon. Ecoutez-moi bien Mr Du Bois. Supposez que demain je donne ma démission de secrétaire général de l'Association. Qu'arrivera-t-il

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE
8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le 1922

3/45/22

alors ? Evidemment le soleil ne se mettra pas pour cela à tourner autour de la terre, la lune ne nous tombera pas sur la tête. Mais il arrivera ceci tout simplement : l'Association Pan-Africaine aura vécu. Dès lors sans Association, pas de Congrès. Donc en 1923 il y a très peu de chance, pour l'instant, que vous ayiez à assister à un Congrès Pan-Africain.

Vous voyez donc que la solution du problème n'est pas dans l'attente d'un Congrès problématique, mais dans un secours immédiat. Que les délégués Américains aient été mal reçus par nos parlementaires noirs, c'est un fait cruel, c'est certain. Mais ces délégués Américains commettraient une lourde erreur d'en rendre responsable la race noire tout entière. Ils ne doivent pas perdre de vue que les fautes des uns ne dispensent pas les autres de faire leur devoir. Or le devoir de chacun est de servir la Race selon ses moyens. Dispersés comme nous le sommes, nous les noirs français, il ne nous est pas possible de réunir immédiatement les fonds nécessaires à la vie de l'Association. Vous autres Américains qui avez eu à lutter depuis l'émancipation, vous êtes déjà constitués en groupes actifs qu'il est facile de toucher et au milieu desquels on peut trouver ces deux choses nécessaires : la foi agissante et le nerf de la guerre, c'est-à-dire l'argent. Votre devoir à vous, noirs américains, est d'aider pécuniairement et avant

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE
8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le 1922

3/45/23

tous autres, les débuts de l'Association. Les autres groupes nationaux, français, belges, espagnols, anglais suivront certainement. Le Bureau de l'Association devra hâter cette coopération internationale; mais je ne vous cache pas que tout en faisant remarquer aux noirs français qu'ils n'avaient pas encore contribué à tenir un Congrès, tout en les invitant à se dépêcher de financer, il eut été noble, généreux, élégant et surtout intelligent de la part des noirs américains de doter l'Association d'une caisse initiale de 5.000 dollars. Nous différons d'avis sur ce sujet. J'en suis navré.

Je vous écrirai bientôt plus longuement à ce sujet, mais j'ai voulu répondre sans tarder à votre aimable lettre.

Croyez-moi, cher Monsieur Du Bois,

Bien Cordialement votre,

Bâtons

1922

Ministère des Affaires étrangères

AD

Direction des Affaires politiques et commerciales

AFRIQUE.

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

Paris, le 30 JUIN 1922 192

Monsieur le Secrétaire général,

3/45/2

Par votre lettre du 26 mai dernier, vous avez bien voulu me demander d'être chargé par le Gouvernement français d'une mission d'enquête sur la situation morale et économique de l'Ethiopie.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire savoir que mon Département ne dispose pas des crédits nécessaires à cet effet et je ne puis que vous exprimer mes regrets de ne pouvoir seconder le désir que vous avez exprimé./.

Agréez, Monsieur le Secrétaire général, les assurances de ma considération très distinguée.

Monsieur BÉTON
Secrétaire général de l'Association
Pan-Africaine
8 Avenue du Maine
Paris.

1922

3/45/24

June 15, 1922.

Mr. Isaac Beton,
18 Rue Rollin,
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Beton:

My use of the term Pan African Congress instead of the term Pan African Association has no meaning at all. When I speak of the Congress I mean the Association. I am simply not used to the latter term.

You must remember that so far as the Americans are concerned that first of all they have spent nearly five thousand dollars in starting the movement. In the second place you must realize that I am not all powerful, that I cannot make American Negroes see the necessity of this Association without help. The help that I expected was that the delegates who attended the second Pan African Congress would come back so filled with enthusiasm that I should have around me a committee of twenty or thirty persons who would spread

the propaganda. My plan in this respect failed. It would therefore be simply impossible for me to raise any considerable sum to give to help the Pan African Association at present.

3/45/25

On the other hand if the Association can make its way with such individual aid as I can give with publicity in The Crisis, etc., and manage to hold a third congress then it is quite possible that the Americans attending that third congress would be better impressed and disposed to influence their fellows to aid.

Understand then that my position is not that I do not want to aid, it is that under the circumstances I have not the power. Meantime we have got to do is to try and keep the movement alive without any thought of getting considerable ~~thought~~ and from Americans. It seems to me that an appeal to Englishmen, Portuguese and Frenchmen emphasizing the fact that American Negroes have already done much that this might bring enough to keep your association going through 1923. I will do anything I can to help such an effort.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE

8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le 19 Juin *1922*

Monsieur BURGHARDT DU BOIS
Editor of "THE CRISIS"
70, Fifth Avenue
NEW-YORK CITY

3/45/26

My dear Dr Du Bois,

Not long since I wrote you my views relative to the assistance which I might expect from the American negroes and from you particularly, in regard to Pan-African Association. Before receiving your answer, I am writing you to ask information on the following point.

I have decided to find fifteen thousand francs and to confide that amount to Mr Nelson and Mr Logan for the purpose of making a campaign in U.S. in favor the P.A.A. Can I hope that you will do every thing in your power to aid them ?

You will excuse me for asking again your assistance in that campaign, but my estimation of your fine ability and great influence gives me the strong desire for your cooperation.

Moreover, the great interest which you have in the betterment of the conditions of our race persuades me that you will find this a propituous occasion to give "calorem et vitam" to your Association so young and up to present so weak.

Very Truly Yours

Béton

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE

8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le 1er Juillet *1922*

Monsieur Le Dr DU BOIS
Editor of "The Crisis"
70 Fifth Avenue
NEW-YORK CITY

3/43/26

Cher Monsieur Du Bois,

Votre lettre du 15 juin est la première qui m'ait causé un réel plaisir depuis votre rentrée du dernier Congrès et elle me fait espérer une excellente réponse à la dernière lettre que je vous ai écrite pour vous annoncer l'envoi propable aux Etats-Unis de MM.Logan et Nelson.

J'appelle de tous mes voeux le jour où nous pourrons être absolument d'accord sur toute la ligne. C'est là le but de toutes mes lettres. Je vois qu'il se rapproche de jour en jour. Faisons encore de part et d'autre un effort vers ce but.

Je n'ai jamais oublié, cher Monsieur Du Bois, que ce sont les noirs américains qui ont financé aux derniers Congrès; que ce sont eux qui ont eu l'honneur de déclancher le mouvement et que vous êtes pour beaucoup, sinon pour tout, dans cette heureuse initiative. Mais aussi je reste persuadé que le groupe américain n'a pas fait tout son devoir en ne faisant que cela, je crois qu'il lui reste encore quelque chose à faire et que les obstacles qu'il peut rencontrer sur sa route, même s'ils viennent de congénères ignorants ou mal intentionnés, même s'ils occasionnent chez eux des perturbations psychologiques (blessures d'amour-propre, colère, animosité, etc..) ne doivent pas lui faire perdre de vue la mission à réaliser. Les noirs américains doivent être les premiers membres de l'Association Pan-Africaine Voici pourquoi. Vous êtes déjà organisés. Il y a aux Etats-Unis de puissantes associations de noirs. On prétend que l'Association de Marcus Garwey en comptait 4 millions, celle de M.Motton et la vôtre réunies, à ce qu'on a écrit, en comptent 800.000. On peut déjà toucher un grand nombre d'adhérents et réunir une somme assez considérable pour entreprendre quelque chose de grand et attirer ainsi les tièdes et les indifférents. De plus, il ne faut pas oublier que les noirs américains seraient les premiers à bénéficier d'un mouvement international noir tel que pourrait le réaliser l'A.P.A.

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE
8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le 1922

3/45/30

Les noirs français ne sont pas encore organisés. Sur les 50 millions qui peuplent l'empire français, il n'y en a pas 4 qui soient réunis en une association distincte. Ils sont tous noyés dans des organisations de blancs. Si bien qu'il est impossible de les toucher en bloc. Avec de l'argent, je me fais fort de les grouper dans le minimum de temps dans l'A.P.A. Mais pour cela il faut payer des propagandistes, il faut de l'argent.

Chez les Portugais, la situation est plus facile au point de vue groupement, mais plus triste au point de vue financier. Vous savez que M. de Santos Pinto qui a prononcé un discours au dernier Congrès est venu deux fois me voir, délégué par la "Liga Africana". Cette ligue devait adhérer à l'A.P.A., mais l'écu portugais qui, avant la guerre, valait 1 fr, ne vaut plus que 25 centimes. En donnant 25 écus, cela ne nous ferait ici que ~ 6 frs par membre. J'estime que c'est appauvrir ces pauvres bougres sans beaucoup nous enrichir. M. de Santos Pinto qui désirait des réalisations pratiques m'avait demandé comment je concevais l'organisation économique de l'A.P.A.Je lui ai soumis un travail qui, paraît-il, l'a intéressé. Rentré au Portugal, il l'a présenté à des compétences de la "Liga Africana" qui ont constitué une commission permanente pour l'étudier. Cette étude terminée, ils ont redélégué vers moi ce même M. de Santos Pinto pour me soumettre l'adaptation des idées que j'avais émises au groupe portugais. M. de Santos Pinto voulait voir en même temps M. Logan et comme ce dernier était absent de Paris, il en profita pour aller à Bruxelles voir Madame Saroléa avec laquelle il était fiancé. Heureuse conséquence du Congrès de Bruxelles! Quatre jours après son arrivée dans la capitale belge, il mourait emporté par une crise d'appendicite. Si bien que nous voilà maintenant sans lien avec le groupe portugais, obligé de tout recommencer par l'intermédiaire de M. de Magalhaens.

Enfin, le groupe anglais m'est totalement inconnu. Je ne connais pas un seul noir anglais, pas un seul journal noir anglais. Comment voulez-vous que je recrute des adhérents anglais? Là encore il n'y a qu'une solution : envoyer dans toutes les colonies anglaises des propagandistes recrutés parmi les noirs américains et payés par l'A.P.A. Une fois la machine en route, les noirs américains ne seront pas plus à la peine que ceux des autres pays et il se pourrait même qu'ils fussent plus souvent à l'honneur. Je suis persuadé qu'à la réflexion, vous vous rangerez à mon avis qui est celui de mes meilleurs amis d'ici.

En tout cas, je peux vous donner l'assurance que si j'échoue dans cette voie, si je n'arrive pas à obtenir des noirs américains des sommes suffisantes pour engager la propagande en grand que je crois nécessaire, je vous donne l'assurance qu'il

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE
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TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le 1922

n'y aura pas de Congrès Pan-Africain en 1923, - ou bien qu'il se fera sans moi comme Secrétaire Général. Pour rien au monde, je n'accepterai de réunir des gens pour les inviter au bavardage, à la menace verbale, à la vaine logomachie. Pour rien au monde, je n'accepterai de me présenter les mains vides après deux ans d'efforts. Soyez bien persuadé, cher M. Du Bois, que si je ne réussis pas, je passerai la main aux Candace, aux Diagne, au diable s'il le veut et que je rentrerai moi aussi sous ma tente pour l'éternité. Mais je suis sûr que vous ne voudrez pas qu'il en soit ainsi.

Very sincerely yours.

J. Béton

3/45/31

1922

3/45/27

July 13, 1922.

Mr. Isaac Beton,
Association Pan-Africaine,
8 Avenue du Maine, 8
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Beton:

I shall certainly do everything I can to help Mr. Nelson and Mr. Logan in their campaign in the United States, but I think you ought to frankly face the possibility that your fifteen thousand francs would be entirely lost without returns. This is because while America is prosperous as compared with Europe it is not really prosperous. We have tens of thousands of people out of work and the mass of the laboring people have no money to spare. I am afraid, therefore, that an attempt to raise money for the Pan African Congress would not be successful. However I am not certain of this and if you are willing to make the ex-

periment I shall do everything I can to help.

Very sincerely yours,

3/4/28

WEBD/PT

1922

3/45/22

July 26, 1922.

Mr. Isaac Beton,
Association Pan-Africaine,
8, Avenue du Maine, 8,
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Beton:

One suggestion occurs to me. Perhaps you met the Reverend W. H. Jernagin who attended the Pan African Congress in Europe both last year and in 1919. Dr. Jernagin is an energetic and ambitious man. He represents the Baptist Church which contains the great mass of the rank and file of the colored Americans, ordinary day laborers and servants as well as others.

Dr. Jernagin is not a man of education but he is honest. I recommend that you write to him and ask him to help in raising funds for the Pan African Association. If Nelson and Logan come over I know he would help them and his church would help. Write him personally at 1341 Third Street,

Northwest, Washington, D. C., and tell him that I recommended you to write.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/4/33

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE

8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le 7 Août 1922

1922

Monsieur W.E.Burghardt DU BOIS
Editor of "The Crisis"
70 Fifth Avenue
NEW-YORK CITY

3/45/34

Cher Monsieur Du Bois,

Je vous remercie infiniment de m'avoir indiqué le Révérend W.H.Jernagin qui pourrait faire une campagne parmi les sectatéées de l'Eglise baptiste. Je lui écris en même temps que cette lettre et vous serais infiniment reconnaissant de recommander ma démarche auprès de lui, ainsi que vous me le proposez. Je note cette première suggestion que vous me donnez comme un premier pas dans la voie d'une collaboration plus étroite avec moi pour donner à l'Association la figure et le rang qu'elle mérite.

Elle ne sera rien tant qu'elle n'aura pas un certain capital initial permettant la propagande dans tout le monde noir. Elle n'aura ce capital qu'en faisant appel aux capacités financières des Américains noirs. On ne peut faire appel à ces derniers qu'avec votre concours le plus entier. Je vois enfin une lueur à l'horizon qui me permettra de tirer cette Association de l'ornière malgré, - je dis bien malgré - toute la mauvaise volonté ou l'incapacité de notre actuel Président.

J'ai lu avec un très vif intérêt l'article de R.McCants Andrews intitulé : Nécessité d'une réelle Ligue commerciale (Wanted - a real business League).

J'ai depuis longtemps la conviction que l'A.P.A. doit créer cette Ligue commerciale noire. Afin de ne pas partir à l'aventure, je propose d'abord à M.B.M.RODDY, of Memphis, president of the National Negro Bankers, une affaire personnelle. Ce sera le point de départ de cette Association commerciale dont la nécessité est reconnue universellement parmi les noirs. Je cite comme référence votre nom à M.Roddy. Je souhaite qu'il vous écrive.

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE
8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le 1922

Allons, cher MOnsieur Du Bois, je me rappelle la part si active que vous avez prise à la discussion des statuts de notre Association et je me dis que si vous vouliez prendre dès maintenant une petite part à sa vie naissante, cela suffirait pour qu'elle croisse en force et en beauté, magnifiquement, et qu'elle dépasse bientôt la Ligue même de Marcus Garvey dont vous allez bientôt parler, pour la 3ème fois, dans "The Crisis".

Je compte sur vous, cher Monsieur Du Bois,
Et vous prie de croire en mes sentiments de respectueuse amitié.

Béton

1922

3/45/38

August 8, 1922.

Mr. Isaac Beton,
Association Pan-Africaine,
8 Avenue du Maine,
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Beton:

I have two proposals. Why not invite Rene Maran to become president of the Pan African Association? This would be a splendid coup if we could bring it to pass. It would rid us of the politicians and yet secure us a widely known figure. Or possibly we might get some African ruler like President King of Liberia or the emperor of Abyssinia. I merely suggest these things for your consideration.

Further Mr. T. A. Marryshow, 10 Youngs Street, St. George, Grenada, B.W.I., is a very influential Negro in the British West Indies. He writes for information concerning the Pan African Association. Please write to him.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1922

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE

8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le 21 Août *1922*

Mr le Dr W.E.Burghardt DU BOIS
Director of "The Crisis"
70 Fifth Avenue
NEW-YORK CITY

3/45/37

Cher Monsieur Du Bois,

Je réponds immédiatement aux deux propositions que vous m'avez faites dans votre lettre du 8 courant reçue ce matin.

Mr René Maran n'est pas possible comme Président de l'A.P.A.Il a été condamné pour avoir frappé si violemment un pauvre Congolais que celui-ci en est mort 48 heures après. Je vous communique le dossier de cette affaire. L'attitude de Mr René Maran semble être celle d'un déséquilibré; en tout cas il est sévèrement jugé, avec de solides raisons, par la quasi unanimité de ses compatriotes. Pour ma part, après avoir pris sa défense, à mon corps défendant, dans la Revue des Coloniaux, j'ai été écoeuré de voir qu'il demandait pardon à tous ses critiques, faisait publiquement son mea culpa et prenait une posture agenouillée peu digne d'un homme doué de quelque fierté. Il est vraiment regrettable que cet homme à qui il échoit une si grande célébrité soit en définitive un triste sire.

Il ne faut pas songer à un président de l'A.P.A. qui ne soit pas en France pendant au moins les quatre premières années de l'Association. Le Secrétaire général, votre serviteur, doit avoir un paravent à côté de lui pour ne pas exciter les frayeurs et les clameurs. D'autre part, j'avais pensé offrir à l'Empereur d'Abyssinie le titre de Président d'honneur. J'ai sollicité, auprès du Gouvernement français, d'être envoyé en mission en Abyssinie sous prétexte d'enquêter sur la situation morale et économique de ce pays, En réalité, pour sonder les dirigeants de cet empire au point de vue de l'impulsion à donner à l'A.P.A. et aussi pour avoir l'argent nécessaire à MM.Logan et Nelson pour aller en Amérique entreprendre une campagne en faveur de l'Association. Miss J.Fauset à dû vous dire que j'avais échoué parce que les finances françaises sont dans le plus triste état qu'on puisse imaginer et qu'il n'y a

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE
8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le 1922

pas de crédits suffisants pour des missions d'importance. A titre de document, je vous envoie aussi la réponse du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.

Quant au Président King de Libéria, même comme Président d'honneur de l'A.P.A., je ne serais pas trop partisan de lui, et d'abord nous aurions l'air de vouloir singer ce brave Marcus Garvey qui a choisi le maire de Monrovia comme premier chambellan ou quelque chose d'approchant, de sa Majesté Marcus Garvey ier, Empereur de toutes les Afriques.

Enfin ce Président King m'est très peu sympathique pour ce fait qu'il a vendu son pays, qu'il l'a mis sous le protectorat des Etats-Unis pour une bouchée de pain, si l'on peut dire (5 millions de dollars!!!!). Il est regrettable que nous ne puissions pas avoir une conversation de quelques minutes au sujet de cette présidence. Je trouve que le Commandant Mortenol serait le Président rêvé pour peu qu'on lui donnât un vice-président décoratif comme le Dr Vitalien. Croyez bien que si ce Commandant Mortenol avait été moins timide, il y a longtemps que le Président Candace aurait disparu devant lui. Nous aurions accepté sa démission ou nous l'aurions provoquée depuis longtemps. Quand l'Association sera née définitivement le choix du Président sera moins difficile. En attendant je souhaite qu'il ne vous arrête pas dans la voie d'une adhésion totale et effective à l'A.P.A. Soyez sûr que dès que nous aurons en main 5 ou 10.000 $, je balancerai le Président Candace malgré le conservatisme du Commandant Mortenol.

Very sincerely yours.

J. Béton

3/45/38

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE

8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le 27 Septembre *1922*

Monsieur le Dr Burghardt DU BOIS
Director of "THE CRISIS"
70 Fifth Avenue
NEW-YORK CITY

Cher Monsieur,

Je vous apprends la bonne nouvelle. Depuis le 24 dernier, M.Candace n'est plus président de l'A.P.A. Il a bien voulu, sur ma demande, passer la main au Commandant Mortenol. Mais comme ce dernier a déjà refusé plus d'une fois, il refusera encore. Cela est certain. Si bien que l'Association restera jusqu'au prochain Congrès sans Président.

Ne croyez pas qu'il y a là un fait anormal. Ici beaucoup d'Associations vivent sans ce personnage de parade qu'est souvent un Président. L'A.P.A. s'en passera donc jusqu'à nouvel ordre.

Voilà un an bientôt qu'elle existe et qu'elle a à sa tête un "officiel" comme vous dites sans le moindre profit et au contraire, avec toutes sortes de dommages.

Maintenant que nous en sommes délivrés, j'espère que vous ferez tout ce qu'il est en votre pouvoir de faire pour démontrer à nos chers pantins politiques que non seulement, ils ne sont pas indispensables, mais que les choses marchent mieux quand ils ne s'en occupent pas.

Croyez, cher Monsieur, en mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Béton

1922

3/45/40

October 17, 1922.

Mr. Isaac Beton,
8 Avenue Du Maine, 8,
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Beton:

I am very glad to have your letter of September 27th with its good news.

I want to suggest a possibility for you to think of. Why could we not hold the third Pan African Congress in the West India Islands in October, November, or December 1923? I think we could secure influential persons to invite us to come and I am sure we could get a very large delegation of American Negroes. Think this over and let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

Translation

Oct. 31, 1922

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just received your letter of October 17th and I am answering it immediately. The next Pan African Congress will be held at Lisbon. This thing was arranged more than six months ago. Mr. De Santos Pinto asked me to do this in the name of the "Liga Africana" in the hope of rousing the public opinion of the black Portuguese. I should be very sorry to revoke this moral engagement. Let me know what you think of this, and accept, etc.

3/45/42

Isaac Beton.

Mr Felix

1922

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE

8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le 31 Octobre *1922*

Translation for W.E.B. Du Bois

J.7

Monsieur W.E.Burghardt DU BOIS
Director of "THE CRISIS"
70 Fifth Avenue
NEW-YORK CITY

3/45/121

Cher Monsieur Du Bois,

Je reçois à l'instant votre lettre du 17 octobre et y réponds immédiatement.

Le prochain Congrès Pan_Africain se tiendra à Lisbonne. Il y a plus de 6 mois que la chose est arrêtée. M. de Santos Pinto me l'avait demandé au nom de la "Liga Africana" dans le but de secouer l'opinion publique des noirs portugais. Il me serait pénible de revenir sur cet engagement moral.

Faites-moi savoir ce que vous en pensez,
Et croyez, cher Monsieur, en mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Blaise Diagne

1922

345/44

December 4, 1922.

Mr. Isaac Beton,
8 Avenue du Maine,
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Beton:

I have your letter of October 31st in which you say "the next Pan African Congress will be held at Lisbon. This thing was arranged more than six months ago." I do not wish to appear unreasonable, but you will remember that when I was secretary a great deal of criticism was made because the Executive Committee was not consulted in many of my decisions. Even I, however, did not go so far as to fix the date and place of the Congress. The Congress itself, the president and M. Candace were consulted in these matters.

I write, therefore, to ask when the decision was made to have the Pan African Congress at Lisbon and by whom. If it was simply your personal promise to M. de Santos Pinto I should regard this as calling for careful consideration but not as decisive.

3/45/45

If you wish for anything like a general participation of American Negroes I am convinced that the Congress ought to be in the West Indies. If it is held in Lisbon I will do all I can to pursuade American Negroes to attend, but I do not look for great success.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[translation]

Translation for Dr. DuBois

21 December 1922

Dear Dr DuBois,

I was very much touched at your cautioning me against the possibility of a disagreement rising between my president and myself with regard to the place where the next Pan-African Congress should be held. Be sure that I carefully avoided making any decision whatsoever before I had advised with and informed my colleagues and before I had spoken to the members of the permanent Bureau. So far as the present case is concerned, the promise which was made to the late M. Santos-Pinto was made both by M. Logan and myself. Furthermore the president who at that time was in Guadeloupe, while the vice-president was in the U.S., and Mr. Jackson was involved in his own affairs, the president I repeat, was informed of this immediately upon his return. So you see there was no special initiative taken on my part.

345/48

I am adding that it is financially impossible for me even to envisage a Congress in the West Indies. I should have to spend some 5000 francs for a return trip to Cuba, Trinidad, Haiti or to Guadeloupe, whereas I can get out of a return trip to Lisbon with less than 1000 francs. Now you must not ignore the fact that it is I and I alone who am carrying all the expenses of the A.P.A. Up to the present, only 28 members have turned in their dues; only one of your American compatriots has sent in his membership and dues; The Liga ~~Americana~~ Africana of Lisbon has adhered to our organisation but has not been able to contribute one penny; the African Progress Union of London cannot contribute one penny; the Congolese Union of Brussels does not wish to contribute one penny. In these circumstances the A.P.A. lives only because I wish it. It exists only if I affirm its existence and it will hold a congress only if actually I again wish to risk a thousand francs to have it held. In the indifference and the general ill-will of our congeners, in their criminal unconsciousness I was about to say, it would be ridiculous for me to undertake expenses out of proportion to the results which might be expect-

ed from them.

I hope that you will do all that you can in order that the next Congress which will be held in Lisbon will be more fruitful than the last!... The important thing is not that this Congress should have a great numerical success but that it should be followed up by men convinced and aware of their duty toward the race , men who, once returned to their respective countries, will not lose interest entirely in the Pan-African Association.

Yours truly,

P.S. Neither M. Jernagin, nor M.King nor anyone of those whose names you mentioned and to whom I have written asking their cooperation in the Congress has deigned to have the courtesy to answer the registered letter which I addressed to them . The most absolute negligence that I have ever known. All my regrets!

3/45/49

Betor

ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE

8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le 21 Décembre *1922*

Translation attached. 3.7.

Monsieur BURGHARDT DU BOIS
Editor of "The Crisis"
70 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

3/45/4C

Cher Monsieur Du Bois,

Je suis très touché de voir que vous me mettez en garde contre tout dissentiment pouvant arriver entre mon président et moi à l'occasion du lieu où doit se tenir le prochain Congrès. Croyez bien que j'ai soigneusement évité de prendre quelque décision que ce soit sans avoir pris conseil de congénères bien informés et sans en avoir parlé aux membres du Bureau Permanent. Dans le cas qui nous occupe la promesse qui a été faite à feu M. de Santos Pinto l'a été par M.Logan et par moi. De plus, le président qui à ce moment-là était à la Guadeloupe, tandis que la Vice-Présidente était aux Etats-Unis et que M.Jackson était empêché, le président, dis-je, en a été informé sitôt sa rentrée. Donc, vous voyez, qu'il n'y a pas de ma part initiative particulière.

13

J'ajoute qu'il ne m'est pas possible financièrement d'envisager un Congrès aux Antilles. Il me faudrait dépenser quelque 5.000 frs. pour un aller et retour à Cuba, à la Trinidad, à Haiti ou à la Guadeloupe, tandis que pour un aller retour Lisbonne, avec moins de mille francs je m'en tirerai. Or, vous ne devez pas ignorer que c'est moi et moi seul qui fais tous les frais de l'A.P.A. Jusqu'ici il n'y a que 28 membres ayant versé leur cotisation; un seul de vos compatriotes américains a envoyé son adhésion et sa cotisation; la Liga Africana de Lisbonne a adhéré à notre Association mais ne peut pas verser un sou; l'African Progress Union de Londres ne peut pas verser un sou; l'Union Congolaise de Bruxelles ne veut pas verser un sou. Dans ces conditions l'A.P.A. ne vit que parce que je veux. Elle n'existe que si j'affirme son existence et elle ne tiendra de congrès que si réellement je veux encore exposer mille francs pour qu'il se tienne. Dans l'indifférence et la mauvaise volonté générale, j'allais dire dans l'inconscience criminelle de nos congénères, il serait ridicule de ma part d'entrer dans des frais hors de proportion avec les résultats à en attendre.

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ASSOCIATION PAN-AFRICAINE

8, AVENUE DU MAINE, 8

TÉLÉPHONE : FLEURUS 06-20

Paris, le *1922*

3/45/47

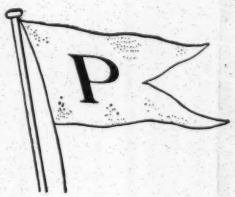
C

J'espère que vous voudrez bien faire tout ce qui dépendra de vous pour que le prochain Congrès qui se tiendra à Lisbonne soit plus fructueux que le dernier!... L'important n'est pas que ce congrès ait un gros succès numérique, mais qu'il soit suivi par des hommes convaincus et conscients de leurs devoirs envers la race, qui, une fois rentrés dans leur patrie respective, ne se désintéressent pas absolument de l'Association Pan-Africaine.

Bien cordialement votre,

Béton

P.S. Ni M.Jernagin, ni M.King, ni aucun de ceux que vous m'avez signalés et à qui j'ai écrit pour solliciter leur concours en faveur de l'Association, n'a daigné avoir la politesse de répondre aux lettres recommandées que je leur ai adressées. C'est le lâchage le plus absolu que je connaisse. Tous mes regrets!



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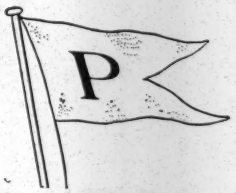
PANAMA



LINE

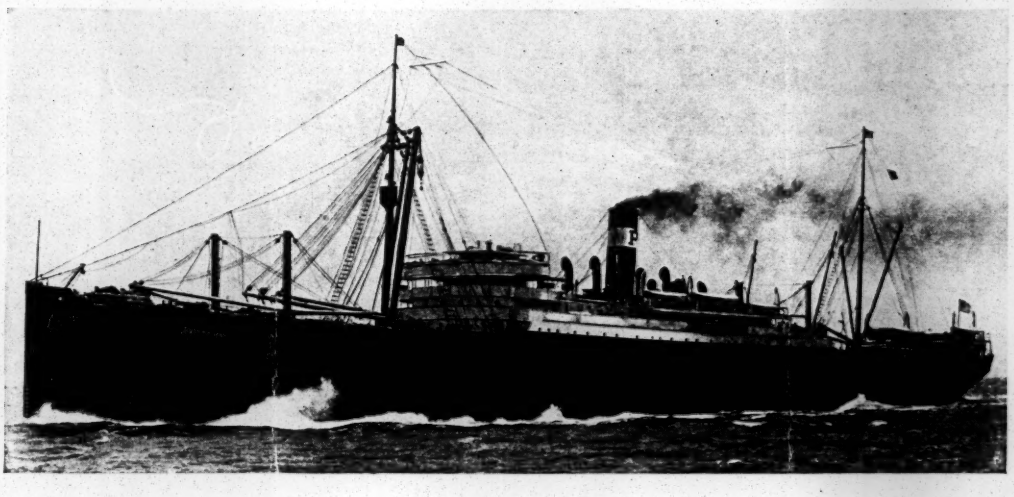
Sailing Schedule

(Subject to change)

Panama Rail Road Company
24 STATE STREET
NEW YORK

P.A. 2000

4/3/96



PANAMA LINE

Proposed Sailings

STEAMER	Leave New York	Arrive Port au Prince	Arrive Cristobal	Leave Cristobal	Leave Port au Prince	Arrive New York
Colon	August 5	August 10	August 13	August 19	August 22	August 26
Gen. W. C. Gorgas	August 15	August 21	August 24	August 29	Sept. 1	Sept. 6
Panama	August 25	August 30	Sept. 2	Sept. 9	Sept. 12	Sept. 16
Colon	Sept. 5	Sept. 10	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 22	Sept. 26
Gen. W. C. Gorgas	Sept. 15	Sept. 21	Sept. 24	Sept. 29	Oct. 2	Oct. 7
Panama	Sept. 25	Sept. 30	Oct. 2	Oct. 9	Oct. 12	Oct. 16

Steamers sail at 3 P. M. from Pier 67, North River, Foot of West 27th St., New York

(DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME)

Saturday Evening,
Feb. 11th, 1922

214129

My dear Mr. DuBois.

I have been requested by Mr & Mrs. Curtis, who are planning to visit Paris in April, to get from you the name and address of family with whom you stopped there.

Please send information immediately as they wish to write at once for accommodations.

Many thanks.

My trip to Patterson

came very near causing me to have ~~th~~ pneumonia. I am all right now.

What about your income tax?

Very truly yours

Estelle L. Parks

1935 — 15 "St. N. W.

1921

February 23, 1922.

Miss Adele T. Parks,
1935 15th St., N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss Parks:

The family with whom I stopped in France do not take boarders. They accommodated me because I was known to them through Colonel Young. They refused to take any remuneration which would make it doubly difficult for me to recommend anybody to them.

I think, however, that Dr. and Mrs. Curtis would be quite comfortable at Hotel Bergandy, Rue Duphot, Paris.

Very sincerely yours,

MBHD/FF

1922

3149139

April 29, 1922.

Mr. George Foster Peabody,
Saratoga Springs,
New York.

My dear Sir:

A number of colored people have been interested in starting a small state commercial bank in Harlem. We have consulted with the banking commissioner and he thinks we can qualify for a charter. Meantime I have just had a call from Mr. H. M. Black of 55 Broadway. He is proposing a national bank in Harlem with colored and white directors and has asked me to be one of the directors.

I do not know anything about Mr. Black and I write to ask if you happen to know him and what his character and standing is. I should, of course, treat anything that you might say as confidential.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/49/40

George Foster Peabody
25 Broad Street
New York City

May 8, 1922

For Mr. Wise
Please return

1922

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of April 29th came while I was absent.

I do not know Mr. Black; have never met him. I had a letter from him some months ago with reference to his project for a bank, asking me if I could be a director. Of course, I had to say to him, no. In the first place, I was not living in New York, and if I remember rightly it was while I was still a director of the Federal Reserve Bank and that precluded the possibility of my being a director in any other bank. Apart from that, one could not be on any board of directors unless he is able to give constant attention to the business. The banking business is a very dangerous one in many aspects if it is not conducted by someone trained to the business and also someone informed as to the clientele of the bank and the character of the business they do.

I have, of course, interest in every enterprise started for the benefit of your people. I give most of my time and thought to some effort to have people, particularly white people, appreciate the qualifications which the negroes have for making possibly large contributions tothe advancement of our Anglo Saxon democracy. I have no possible basis for doubt of Mr. Black but inasmuch as failure in banking lines is apt to mean serious reflections upon all the directors I should suggest that you secure unquestioned evidence as to his experience in banking, and as to the basis he has for expecting the confidence of the community to deposit with him.

I cannot write a letter to you today nor to anyone interested in our efforts to help on people who have been so used and abused for centuries without a reference to the barbaric and atrocious performance in Texas. I only wish that it were possible to hope that a Federal law might help correct the conditions which have developed such atrocities but I confess I cannot believe that any real help will come that way for reasons which I cannot go into today and the passage of such a law without any resultant would put us in a much weaker position for the pressing forward and development of a more righteous and Christian public opinion in the South.

Dr. DuBois May 8, 1922

#2

I must confess also that I share the view which The Crisis so ably suggests as to its being very doubtful whether this administration will actually write such a bill on the statute books. It may be that this Texas incident will drive them over the line. If it does, I hope that we may be able to have it help and not hinder the situation.

I am

Very truly yours,

Ray Foster Peabody

To
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor, The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

3149/11

3/49/24

5706 Stony Island Ave.
Chicago
June 11, 1922

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
The Crisis
70 Fifth Ave.
N.Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have no doubt you will be astonished to see the enclosed class notes again. However, I made a carbon copy for my own use, at the time, and had no idea of having these again. I should have made it clear that I wanted you to keep them if they were of the least interest to you. I really have no use for the two sets, so am venturing to return this. In case you do not care to file it, please feel free to pass it on to the waste basket. I am sure you will not misunderstand and think that I attach more importance to the material than is due it. I only feel that you will know better than anyone else the true significance - pro and con - of what we are being taught, here and elsewhere. A symposium of such extracts - illustrating conflicting points of view, and, inevitably, bringing into high relief the current absurdities, might be possible. To me, at least, it would be of absorbing interest.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

Ruth R. Pearson

[Eneclos]

EXTRACTS FROM CLASS NOTES

Course - "Races and Nationalities" - Robt. E. Park

University of Chicago - Winter Quarter, 1921-22.

3149135

Method and Aim.

What we need is a great deal more experience - concrete knowledge. Our aim: to get generalized knowledge about classes - to know individuals, their attitudes, life-histories, etc. - to find out what dreams brought them here, and how far those dreams have been realized - how far they have been disillusioned. Whatever makes the immigrant happy tends to make him a good citizen, and vice versa.

Method: Statistics necessary, but not the most important thing. Statistics:

- Numbers
- Distribution
- Mobility
- Occupations
- Age-groups
- Sex-groups, etc.

Institutions:

- Local distribution
- Classification
- Communal organizations
- Public Opinion groupings

Study first those institutions that are there because they meet the particular needs of a group; next the cultural institutions that exist to preserve group values.

Distinction between attitudes and opinions: The sociologist is interested primarily in behavior rather than opinions - it is not what a person thinks, or thinks he thinks, at a given time, but how he will act under certain circumstances, that counts. Many fundamental attitudes have a long life-history - in the individual or the group. Therefore it is important to study life-histories.

Meaning of Race.

The early conception: one original family group. The effort was to find birthplace of human race and trace migrations, find out whether all races were of one species. Theory of evolution developed - search for the "missing link" All scientists united on the Negro as the lowest type of primitive man - great efforts were made to prove him inferior

The trouble was he wasn't inferior enough! Found that primitive men often had greater brain capacity than civilized men - Cromagnon man, even. It was next assumed that modern man of the "higher" races had more convolutions in his brain than primitive man - a thing which can be neither proven nor disproven. Question asked - what is meant by species? Answer - a group of men that interbreed. But all races interbreed. All races in existence today are mixed races, proving that mixed races will and do survive. New ethnic types are constantly forming and oldctypes persisting. Interest in origins has somewhat declined.

Next theory - of superiority and inferiority among modern races, and the idea that the superior race should have superior rights. Three great racial groups within the "white race." - Mediterranean - Alpine - Nordic. One point of view: that the Nordic race is disappearing and must be preserved (See The Rising Tide of Color) Stoddard's theory - the yellow race the only real danger to the white - because they have almost equal intelligence and civilization. Must keep Asiatics out of Africa, S. America, Europe and America. All that seems to me like Alice in Wonderland - a perfectly fantastic conception of the world. We must do all this to preserve the germ-plasm of the Nordic race - ?! A vicious circle. If our race has any claim to a higher culture or "superiority", it is due to the ideals of civilization which it has developed - Christianity - humanitarian point of view - etc. Then if all these are to be repudiated, abandoned, in order to maintain the physical supremacy of one racial group - what becomes of its "superiority"?

3/49/35a

The emphasis of the eugenist is on physical and mental characteristics of the individual. Sociological point of view emphasizes rather the organization of society - division of labor, etc. - not a standardization of qualities, mental and moral - but the establishing of a moral order in which differences may be recognized and all make some contribution.

There is of course superiority and inferiority among races - not inherent or innate (in the germ-plasm) but due to differences of environment - a matter of social tradition. European peoples have been able through social devices to accumulate and transmit a cultural inheritance. There are undoubtedly innate racial differences - probably superiority and inferiority in special traits - which is not in any sense general. There are great individual differences within races. The social situation largely determines this, also.

The term "race" a hypothesis. There are no pure races today. We assume there were, at none time, which is wholly inferential. Similar to our assumption that there are innate tendencies in the individual, though we see them only as embodied in habits. No one has a theory of race purity - the need of preserving it - unless he is a member of a dominant race. Many practical and political inferences are drawn from very obscure scientific facts - pseudo-

scientific data collected to support chauvinistic aspirations.

Distinction between nation and nationality: Nation represents state - sovereign power - a political category only Nationality a living thing, a people within this group, with aspirations held in common, seeking recognition and maintenance of their own values and some measure of independence within the empire. Race a biological concept - nation political - nationality sociological. Every nationality tends to become a race, through intermarriage, even if there was no racial unity at first. In the case of the American Negro the first ones came from all parts of Africa, with different traditions, language, etc. - no unity. Through the common experience of slavery, the singing of the folk-songs, etc. came a sense of unity, a racial solidarity. After the civil war there was at first a great reaction - away from all their own traditions, etc. with the attempt to be citizens exactly as white men were. This was prevented. Later came a revival of interest in race characteristics, problems, etc. and the rise of literature and poetry expressing racial ideals. So we have gradually produced a people with self-consciousness and common aspirations - the same process which has gone on among European groups. Race characteristics form a basis for solidarity, then a group consciously adopts other uniform features to emphasize their identity. Individual consciousness is dependent upon differences and recogntion - same with nationalities. Race consciousness is the answer to race discrimination. appears with conflict.

3/4/36

Nationalist Movements.

1. They have occurred historically - for the most part in the 19th and 20th. centuries.
2. They seem to be an effect of the growth of communication.
3. They represent a movement for expansion and a struggle for emancipation. a) political and b) intellectual - of a subject people.
4. They are also democratic movements - ie. of the masses against the classes.
5. They are movements of races and nationalities for recognition - status.
6. They are typical as to form and content.

Tendency to imitation of the dominant group is always found among a socially inferior people - not peculiar to the Negro, as is often said.

. . .

The Solution.

Not wise to make changes so rapidly as to destroy society itself. The war method wasteful and destructive. . . Amalgamation the only complete solution of race problems.

(These are of course incomplete & scattered quotations - but they are verbatim.)

Questions by the Class.

1. Is race prejudice increased or diminished by segregation? Would the dispersion of the ghetto increase anti-Semitism?

   Answer: A real question. Segregation increases prejudice in that it makes racial marks and characteristics more pronounced. Prejudice accumulates and is expressed against any individual of the group. On the other hand, complete isolation, by preventing contact and conflict, tends to reduce race prejudice (at least the expression of it). A form of accomodation. But with the competition of individuals from the segregated group in the life of the outside society prejudice becomes pronounced.

2. Is there any final solution of race prejudice? In how far is it instinctive?

   Answer: Nothing is instinctive. In some individuals the predilection to race prejudice may be so strong as to amount to an instinct. There will probably always be taboos. But prejudice, even in the south, has never been so strong as to prevent a Negro from doing anything clearly recognized as advantageous to the whites. Solution - to prove that the things considered disadvantageous are not so, in reality. To so organize a diversity of interests that the community interest is brought out. Economic organization always goes far ahead of religious and cultural organization. Attitudes and sentiments are secured to correspond to the economic organization.

3. Question of intermarriage - "Haven't we the right to keep our race pure?"

   Answer: No biological reasons against intermarriage. Social ostracism is the only disadvantage. Because of this we can and do say that intermarriage is a bad thing (for the individual) To prohibit marriage while allowing Negro and white to live together is unfair. It means that the children are made illegitimate, and the white father is not required to support his offspring. Do we want a caste system established by law in this country? We are trying to break it down in India. There is a theory that interbreeding between black and white is in itself dangerous. No evidence that it is. If we mingle freely as masters and servants - most intimate contacts - why should interbreeding be any worse?

4. Is Christianity the hope of the world?

   Answer: No - not any more than Judaism. Judaism does more for its people in this country than anymother religion. More efficient, more intelligent, better organized. Christianity has always sanctified the existing order.

3/4/38

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS (Mid-term):

1. Define terms: race, nationality, language or culture groups, and indicate in specific cases how these terms are inter-related, and why.

2. What is meant by the term race-consciousness? What are the conditions under which it has arisen in the case of the Negro, the Oriental and the Jew?

3. Under what conditions have nationalistic movements arisen in modern times? Why have they been associated with linguistic revivals?

4. What do you understand by the natural history of nationalism? Illustrate by reference to racial or language groups with which you are most familiar.

5. What is meant by the statement that nationalities are conflict groups? What has been the role of conflict in the development of nationalistic sentiments and movements?

6. What do you understand by race prejudice? How far is race prejudice an effect of the struggle for status? What role does the fact ofnracial marks play in determining the character of the struggle?

7. Assuming that racial differences are as great as you please(as great even as existing cultural differences) or as slight how should the relations of the different races be organized within the world economy, where all races are in competitive co-operation? Should races be geographically segregated? Should there be established within the state a caste-system, which would seek to,prevent intermarriage; should we permit individual and personal competition between members of different races; or should each race be permitted to assume a superior position within its own territory - should there be white men's countries - yellow men's countries - black men's countries - etc?

8. Do you think it practicable to carry your ideal arrangement into effect? If so, How would it be done? If not practicable, why not? (Taking human nature as it is)

(These questions were dictated in advance, and to be answered out of class, at our leisure. Final exam, the same method - questions based on text: Odd World Traits Transplanted, Park and Miller.)

1922

3149/33

June 18, 1922.

Miss Ruth Pearson,
5706 Stony Island Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Miss Pearson:

I thank you very much for the copy of the notes which you sent me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

2 carbons — one to me.

3/4/44

February 23, 1922.

Lieut. S. B. Pearson,
Fort D.A. Russell,
Wyoming.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of February 15th and I shall use it at least in part in The Crisis. Meantime I hasten to say that none of the facts that you bring forward invalidate in the slightest what I have said in The Crisis.

I have been one of Colonel Young's most intimate friends during the last twenty-five years and every statement that I have made is based on what he and his mother and his wife have told me. I know perfectly well that he had some strong and splendid friends in the service. I know that he had friends and defenders at West Point and that in many respects he held West Point in high regard. Nevertheless it is true that he went through hell at West Point, ~~I know too~~ and that he was surrounded by insult and intrigue in

stirring ode "All Hailing" is what
the Old Americans have always called
the first complaints of the Oppressed
Nevertheless as long as I live
I am going to voice my hatred
at the damnable race hatred in
America which crucified Charles
Yancey dearest friends ode
yet.

the army despite ~~the fact that he had his staunch~~ friends and admirers there. He did command respect and admiration, but it was not freely bestowed upon him except by a few. Of course he wanted to go back to Africa; if he had not wanted to go he was not compelled to go. But there were other things that he wanted more and the government knew it.

I, of course, respect your judgment and that judgment is that I misrepresented him. I have, however, returned within a few days from the bereaved home of his widow and she has told me that I said just the things that she wanted me to say.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

~~And finally~~

May know that Thus I kept him two years in the Turkish dungeons because when he knew repeatedly requested it was not lichely I would have the health or one threatened with ~~the~~ recurrence of blood water fever

I realize that "grumbling" and

1922

February 23, 1922.

24/6h/3

Lieut. S. B. Pearson,
Fort D.A. Russell,
Wyoming.

My dear Sir:

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of THE CRISIS

Notice: THE CRISIS is ready on the 20th of the month. Agents should have their reports and remittances for the current issue and their orders for the next issue in our office by the 15th of the month so that the new issue may be mailed without delay.

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Address all letters to: THE CRISIS, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

command respect and admiration, but it was not freely bestowed upon him except by a few. Of course he wanted to go back to Africa; if he had not wanted to go he was not compelled to go. But there were other things that he wanted more and the government knew it.

They knew too that to keep him two years in the tropics without leave when he had repeatedly requested it was not likely to improve the health of one threatened with recurrence of black water fever.

3/49/43

I realize that "quarrelling" and stirring up "ill feeling" is what the Oppressors have always called the just complaint of the oppressed. Nevertheless, as long as I live I am going to voice my protest at the damnable race hatred in America which crucified Charles Young despite friends like you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

Clinton J. Peterson

P. O. R. F. D. 3
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

Sign Painter

TEL. 6-F-13
YORKTOWN, N. Y.

SIGNS ON CLOTH - METAL - WOOD - GLASS

Our Motto—"We Strive to Please"

Jan. 22, 1932

W. E. B. Du Bois
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

3/4/9/32

My dear Mr Du Bois:

In October 1920 I sent you newspaper clippings & a story "My Year in France" which at that time I considered have published in book form. I have not heard anything more from you in regards to these clippings nor your own history of "The Negro in the World War."

Kindly advise me if you have finished with the clippings and how long before the book will be out.

Yours very Truly

Clinton J. Peterson

3/49/31

January 25, 1922.

Mr. Clinton J. Peterson,
P. O. R.F.D. 3,
Peekskill, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Peterson:

In Dr. DuBois' absence from town, I beg to say that Dr. DuBois is working on his history of "The Negro in the World War" now. As soon as it is ready I will let you know.

Sincerely,

Secretary to Dr. DuBois

MOA/PF

1921

February 20, 1922.

3149|30

Mr. Clinton J. Peterson,
P. O. R.F.D. 3,
Peekskill, New York.

My dear Sir:

I have still your material here. I am hoping to finish my manuscript this spring and then will return all of the material which I have. My book will be published, I trust, before fall.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

BELL TELEPHONE

The Philadelphia Tribune

JOB PRINTING

526 SOUTH SIXTEENTH STREET

December 22nd. 1922.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, City.

My dear Dr. Dubois:

Will you kindly tell me whether there are any Negro principals in the city schools of New York City? If so, how many? Also let me know how many Negroes are teaching in The schools of New York City. I am,

Sincerely yours,

Edwin Washington Rhodes

City Editor

3/48/28

PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE

1923

December 29th, 1922.

3148/37

Mr. E. Washington Rhodes,
526 South 16th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:-

Up until last year, there was one colored principal in the schools of New York City, Dr. Bulkley; all of the teachers under him were white except one, and all of the pupils were white. He made an excellent principal and was retired on a pension this Fall.

At present, there is a colored woman who has passed all examinations for principal including the oral test. This final test is a method by which undesirables are kept out of the principalship. There is, therefore, little doubt but that she will be appointed assistant principal within a year, and full principal sometime after that.

There are, at present about 100 colored teachers in the schools of greater New York. I have not the exact number because there is no segregation and it is difficult to know, but this statement is well within the truth.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

MARCUS GARVEY TO WILLIAM PICKENS
and
WILLIAM PICKENS TO MARCUS GARVEY

[Pickens]

Read carefully

July 10th 1922. 1922

Professor William Pickens,
260 West 139th Street,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Professor Pickens:-

I am directed by the Executive Council of the Universal Negro Improvement Association to extend a personal invitation to you to attend our 3rd Annual International Convention of the Negro peoples of the World to be held in New York City from the 1st to the 31st August inclusive, of the present year.

You will find herein enclosed a copy of a partial program of the Convention which will give you an idea of the important things to be discussed; but still I am directed to write to you on a more important matter, that is one that is personal.

4/6/43

On the night of the 10th August, His Highness the Potentate of the Universal Negro Improvement Association who is the Honorable Gabriel Johnson of Monrovia, Liberia, will in his official capacity as Potentate, confer certain honors and titles upon certain distinguished Negro characters according to the instructions of the Executive Council of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. Among the men of the race who have accomplished things singled out to be honored, your name appears. We feel that you have done exemplary work in the cause of Africa, and that your services should be rewarded and appreciated by those of us on whose shoulders it fall to take cognizance of the things that are done in the name of scattered Ethiopia. You have been singled out to be honored with a title in the gift of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The designation of the title has not yet been announced, as His Highness the Potentate has not yet arrived in the United States of America, and may not arrive until around the 31st day of the present month; but this honor will be conferred upon you at the Court Reception of the race to be given at Liberty Hall, 120 West 138th Street, New York City on the night of the 10th August.

You are therefore advised and requested to make every effort to attend this grand Court Reception to receive the title that will be conferred upon you. If you can attend no other sitting of the Convention, you are requested to attend this one, as several other dignitaries of the race will be honored on the same night.

Feeling assured that you will be pleased with the consideration that has been taken of you for the meritorious service you have rendered in the name of Africa.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Marcus Garvey,
President-General.
UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

MG/L

July 24, 1922.

Mr. Marcus Garvey,
President-General,
The Universal Negro Improvement Association,
New York City.

My dear President Garvey:-

Your letter of July 10, 1922, on behalf of the Executive Council of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, has been

received, with an invitation and a summons to me to be present on the night of August 10th, at Liberty Hall, when "His Highness the Potentate of the Universal Negro Improvement Association who is the Honorable Gabriel Johnson of Monrovia, Liberia, will in his official capacity as Potentate, confer certain honors and titles upon certain distinguished Negro characters according to the instructions of the Executive Council of the Universal Negro Improvement Association."

The matter is important enough for me to make a definite expression for the sake of clear understanding.

I will first say, therefore, what is unnecessary; that I can never deem myself too good, or quite good enough, to receive any distinction from the hands of honest people, however humble they may be, and especially from colored people. On the other hand, I cannot feel myself quite bad enough to accept tany honor or alliance with such an organization as the Ku Klux Klan or the Black Hand Society. I would rather be damned or murdered by such an organization than to be honored or rewarded by it.

The U.N.I.A. is not (or at least has not been theretofore regarded as) in a class with those criminal organizations, but I gather from your recent plain utterances that you are now endorsing the Ku Klux Klan, or at least conceding the justice of its aim to crush and repress colored Americans and incidentally other racial and religious groups in the United States. You compare the aim of the Ku Klux in America with your aims in Africa, - and if that be true, no civilized man can endorse either one of you. The Ku Klux are boldly proposing to commit a great crime against civilization by turning the world back to the racial geography of fifty generations ago. It makes no difference that they cannot do so; their crime will consist in the trouble they will make trying to do it.

It is fair to assume, in the absence of their objection, that your Executive Council approve of your endorsement of the Klan, which proposes to decitizenize the American Negro. But I believe that the rank and file of the U.N.I.A., if they understand it, will disapprove of it as strongly as do the rank and file of the rest of us.

If you are trying to fool the Klan, you have employed a losing stratagem. If you are sincere, then you are more unfortunate to the American Negro than the whole Klan. You say in effect to the Ku Klux: All right! Give us Africa and we in turn concede you America as a "white man's country." In that you make a poor deal: for twelve million people you give up EVERYTHING, and in exchange you get -- NOTHING. For the Klan has nothing to "give up" in Africa; it does not own or control one square inch of Africa. But the Negro American citizen has everything to give up in America. You might as well tell the Klan: We will give up all our homes, our rights, our lives, our past and our future in our native land, providing the Klux will give us a free and undisputed title to the moon'. In fact the Klan can give you a much less troublesome title to the moon today than it can give you to Africa. The moon is, of course, a little further away, but so much the better protection against the long-range guns of England, France and Portugal. - - What is the earthly commonsense of bargaining what we have in the United States for what the Klan, and nothing like the Klan, can ever give us in Africa?

If it is ever to be possible for you to negotiate a worse transaction than the Black Star Line, this must be IT. In the deal for the Line, if at a very great expense, you did actually get some boats that are safe when in a good harbor, -- but in this K.K.K. deal, you get absolutely nothing for the group, and for yourself, you only get a little freer hand -- perhaps -- to exploit the more ignorant parts of the group in the Klux-ridden section of the country And you have no dependable bond for that yet. The oppressor will not feel hostile toward any influence that proposes to fool and discourage the oppressed black folk and divert their minds from seeking rights in America; he wants them so fooled and deluded; it will make them less troublesome to the Klan. -- You imply that the Klan is only doing in America what you aim to do in Africa. Well, that is

the worst possible recommendation for both of you.

Even if the Negroes in Africa should (1,000 years from now, - and we would like to see it earlier) control a territory there, only a very few American Negroes will ever go there, even on a visit, - perhaps one out of a thousand in a decade. There will never be fewer people of Negro blood in these United States than there are at this minute, and never less white blood in Africa than now. Modern science has not done away with races but it has certainly dispensed with racial geography.

Now, I believe in law and civilized government, and am therefore against the Klan and all of its principles, yesterday, now and to-morrow. I would not therefore accept any special honor from even black people who believe in Klan-principles. -- Wherein I have thought Marcus Garvey to be right, I have said so, regardless of the opinions of those opposed to him. Now that I know him to be wrong, I say so. In this Ku Klux attitude he is just about the wrongest black man that ever tried to lead American Negroes anywhere.

Perhaps, then, you will understand why I have the temerity to turn down my first, and doubtless my last, chance to become a Knight, or a Duke, or some other breed of Nobleman. I would rather be a plain black American fighting in the ranks AGAINST the Klan and all its brood than to be the Imperial wizard of the Ku Klux or the allied Imperial Blizzard of the U.N.I.A.

4/6/45

I would accept any title of honor at the hands of Black People more proudly than at the hands of any other people, but I would regard it as more than a dishonor, as even a dishonesty, to so much as indirectly endorse Mediaevalism and crime.

I believe in Africa for the Africans, white and black, and I believe in America for Americans, native, naturalized and all colors, - and I believe that any of these Americans would be foolish to give up their citizenship here for a thousand-year improbability in Africa or anywhere else.

Wm. Pickens

260 - West 139th St., N.Y.C.

Fayetteville W Va
Feb 21th 1922

Hon W. E. B. Dubois.
70 Fifth Ave N.Y.

3/4/1922

My Dear Mr Dubois

I wrote the 6th December 1921 Relative to my Son Chester Alphonse Pierce. Replying to my Letter December 8th which You inform me that You had taken the matter up and was writeing to mr Archer in London in Refference to my Son, who have Been away Sence 1916 and have not heard from him Sence June 1917 I felt asure that Mr Archer would Know something about him because he wrote me that he Chester Pierce was Reading from Mr Archer's Libary. I have Also instituted another Line to try and find his where about Strong to the War Department through my Congressman Hon L. D. Echols from W Va. I have A letter from Him Also a Letter

from the Counselor of Embassy
Stating that Oreste Alphonso
Pierce a party of four under
the name of Black Diomond
applied for a Passport to travel
through Germany Denmark
and Austria I feel encourage
that along they will Run him
Down. if you have any thing
it may help to find his
whereabouts I will be much
appreciated Hoping to hear
from you in the near
future I am your

Very Truly

Harry Pierce

3/4/1907

1922

March 7, 1922.

3/46/95

Mr. Harvey Pierce,
Fayetteville, West Va.

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that I have had no word from Mr. Archer concerning you son. If I hear from him I shall let you know.

Very sincerely yours.

WEBD/PF

1923

December 14th, 1922.

Miss Lizzie Pingree,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Miss Pingree:-

3148/3

I am so glad to know that you are improving and able to be up after your severe trial. Mrs. Du Bois and I often think and talk of you, and are hoping that the Spring will bring you full recovery of health. You need rest after your long years of labor.

With all love and good wishes

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

c/o Mr R. T. Young (Please)
1538 McCulloh St
Feb 1. 1922

Dear Dr Dubois,

Enclosed please find letter I recd from the Neal Pub. House. I have submitted the MS to McMillan, Harper Bros, & to Scribner, and Harcourt. All of them declined it.

Bearing in mind what you told me last year that there are publishers and publishers do you think that Mr Neale's Eulogy of this M.S. and his rosy forecast of the probable sales are worth the paper they are printed upon? "$5 for a novel" seems to me a clever dodge on his part to get $1.500 out of me. Supposing his extravagant expectations are realized 25% royalty seem very small after I paid the initial printing cost plus the labour, materials and expenses of

3148/11

authorship.

My reason for asking your advice in the matter is that if there is anything in this flowing forecast I could try and work for the $1500.

Do you think his appreciations are genuine?

Yours Respectfully
Sarah J. Platt

c/o Mr R. F. Young
1538 McCulloh St
Baltimore, Md

P.S. Kindly hand the enclosed paper to Mr W. F. White if he is there for me and oblige

S. J. P.

1922

February 20, 1922.

3/48/10

Mr. Sol T. Plaatje,
c/o Mr. R. F. Young,
1538 McCulloh St.,
Baltimore, Maryland.

My dear Mr. Plaatje:

Neal's letter is an out and out lie. There isn't one chance in a hundred thousand of a book like yours reaching a sale of 20,000, if there was Mr. Neal wouldn't ask a cent from you but would pay you for letting him have it. It would cost you about $1500 to have a book of ordinary size printed and bound today. If you are going to spend this amount of money there is no reason in the world why you should offer Mr. Neal any part of the sale price whatsoever. You might consult Mr. George Downing concerning Neal's reliability.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1922

ATLANTA, GEORGIA
MAY 16, 1922.

Miss Jessie Fauset
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Fauset:

I am very sorry that I was not able to see you before I left New York, but I sincerely trust that by now you have a thorough grasp of the true inwardness of my mission, and that our people may hear from you to their intense delight.

I have spent a useful and strenuous time since I left you. Saw Hampton and other colleges and universities in Atlanta, Ga.; all of them inspiring, and the young people went wild over my message. How I wish that the grownups could take as keen an interest in Ethnology and the sociological questions; especially where they happen to be so inseperably wound up in their own lives. By the way, I never knew that Mrs. Johnson and White were products of Atlanta. Please ask Doctor to write to me.

Yours very sincerely,

Messrs

Sol. Plaatje

3624 Grand Boulevard
Chicago, Ill

1810 Darrow Av
Evanston, Ill.
17, Aug. 1922.

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor, The Crisis,
70 Fifth Av
New York City, N. Y.

My Dear Sir:-

I am writing to inquire if you can advise me concerning colored enterprises which are engaged in extensive shipping, (R.R. or otherwise)

I am a colored man and have recently completed a course of study which deals largely with railroad and Governmental regulation of traffic, transportation and shipping, inter-state and foreign.

At the completion of this work I was duly examined and certified by the American Commerce Association in traffic efficiency and I am at present what the American Commerce Association chooses to call a Certified Traffic Manager.

A search for employment at various industries conducted by white people has been futile so I am now writing to ask if you through your relations

4/11/64

with the N. A. A. C. P. or otherwise have knowledge of any colored enterprise which might have need of a man who has the qualifications which I have mentioned.

Any information that you will give concerning this matter will be regarded with appreciation.

I enclose a two cent stamp for reply

Respectfully
Geo. A. Pressley

411165

1922

September 6, 1922.

Mr. George A. Pressley,
1810 Darrow Avenue,
Evanston, Illinois.

41163

My dear Sir:

I do not know of any colored enterprises that are engaged in extensive shipping, but I would call your attention to the enclosed advertisement taken from The Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

Whitman Hall, Cambridge [Radcliffe]

15 January, 1922.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

Do you remember a talk that you had with me toward the end of December, when you so kindly promised to come to speak to the Radcliffe Liberal Club at any time after the fifth of February? We have thot that the time best suited to our purposes would be on Tuesday, the twenty first of February, if that is convenient to you. Our meetings start at four-thirty in the afternoon, since by faculty advice the earlier hours are kept entirely for classes, and they last till around six. Often the speaker gives rather a short speech and then holds an informal discussion afterwards. I am hoping that at this meeting we can also have several men sing spirituals also.

As regards the subject matter, I think that you know best concerning that. I had thot that in advertising the meeting, we would call the title " The Negro Faces America", after Mr. Seligman's book, but if there is anything else that seems to you a better heading, we should be very glad to use that.

I have spoken with the Harvard Liberal Club and I understand that they are writing you under separate cover, asking you to address them that

3147/13

evening,and they say that they have a warm bed to offer you too. The opportunity of getting in such close contact with two very interested student groups is rather unusaal,I think,and I truly think that you will enjoy it as mush as we will.

Might I ask that if possible you forward us your picture,so that we may put it in the college paper with a write-up to tell the girls who you are?And also I thot that if you could let us have several copies of The Crisis to post on the Bulletin Board as soon as possible it would be a good thing. Of course we will pay for them gladly.

3/47/81

With regard to fees,I think that I remember telling you the state of our finances, and that you requested travelling expenses,which surely we will pay with great pleasure,and we only wish that we could afford more.

I hope to hear from you very soon that these arrangements are all right and that we may expect you on the twenty first.If there is any added information that I can give you, be sure you call on me at any time.

Will you remember me kindly to Miss Faucet,and believe me to be,

In all sincerity,

Evelyn Sommerfield, Secy
Radcliffe Liberal Club.

3/47/79

January 16, 1922.

Miss Evelyn Sommerfield, Sec'y.,
Radcliffe Liberal Club,
Whitman Hall,
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Miss Sommerfield:

Dr. DuBois is out of town on a lecture tour, to be gone until the seventh of February. Upon his return your letter of January fifteenth will be brought to his attention.

Sincerely,

Secretary to Dr. DuBois.

MGA/PF

N. B.- Open Forum makes a tentative engagement for Boston on March 19
New Bedford NAACP sometime soon, preferably in March

Whitman Hall, Cambridge
January 19, 1922.

Miss Madeline G. Allison
#70 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

3/47/78

My dear Miss Allison,

I am in receipt of your reply to my invitation to Dr. DuBois to address the Radcliffe Liberal Club in the afternoon of the 21st of February, and as this meeting is very important to us, it is very necessary for us to know the answer, whether all the arrangements I mentioned suit Dr. DuBois and if he is actually coming here then, so may I suggest, that as his itinerary is all planned out now, as I know it to be, since he showed it to me lately in New York, you forward my letter to him on the road and request him to let me know as soon as possible. The seventh of February is so very late to find out about a matter of so much importance to all of us. And in so doing, you will greatly oblige

Yours very sincerely,

Evelyn Sommerfield
Sec'y Radcliffe Liberal Club

3/47/77

January 25, 1922.

Miss Evelyn Sommerfield, Sec'y.,
Radcliffe Liberal Club,
Whitman Hall,
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Miss Sommerfield :

Dr. DuBois wishes me to say that he will speak to the Radcliffe Liberal Club Tuesday, February twenty first. His expenses will be twenty-five dollars.

Please confirm this engagement if it is acceptable.

Sincerely,

WEGA/PF

1921

Pros Lea

Whitman Hall, Cambridge

26 January, 1922.

Miss Madeline Allisnn

70 Fifth Avenue

New York City.

3/47/76

My dear Miss Allison,

Thank you very much indeed for letting me know that Dr. DuBois finds it agreeable to speak to the Radcliffe Liberal Club on Tuesday, February 21st, in the afternoon. We shall be very glad to have him, and pay the expenses of twenty five dollars. Will you send me several numbers of the Crisis as I suggested, so that I can put them up for the girls to read and also if possible some picture of Dr. DuBois that I may use in the college paper.

6. IC, Mgl

May I also expect to hear several days before Dr. DuBois leaves New York the train on which he intends to arrive so that I may meet him at the station if he likes and steer him out to Radcliffe?

Yours very sincerely,

Evelyn Sommerfield

3/47/82

February 15, 1922.

Miss Evelyn Sommerfield,
Radcliffe Liberal Club,
Whitman Hall,
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Madam:

This is to confirm the statement written you by my secretary January 25th that I am willing to address the Radcliffe Liberal Club February 21st and that my expenses will be twenty five dollars. This arrangement has simply to do with your club. I am taking up separately the matter of the Harvard Liberal Club with Mr. Wormser.

Please confirm this letter at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Whitman Hall, Cambridge.

Feb. 16, 1922.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am in receipt of your letter and have sent you a telegram to the effect that your terms are and have been acceptable to the Radcliffe Liberal Club, and that I sent a letter to that effect to you thru Miss Allison several weeks ago, saying that we would pay you the twenty five dollar fee that you asked, and that we agreed to the date of February twenty first at four thirty. I am sorry to see that there has been doubt concerning this, but I trust that all is now suitable and that we shall have the pleasure of having you with us on that date. If there is anything that I can do further to be of assistance, I will be glad to do so.

In all sincerity,

Evelyn Sommerfield, Secy
Radcliffe Liberal Club.

347/83

3/47/84

February 17,1922.

Miss Evelyn Sommerfield,
Whitman Hall,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Miss Sommerfield:

This is to confirm my engagement to address the Radcliffe Liberal Club on Tuesday, February 21, at 4:30 in the afternoon, the fee to be Twenty-five Dollars. You have not indicated the place of the meeting.

I find also that there was a letter from you dated January 26 to Miss Allison which I had forgotten and which confirmed my last letter.

I shall arrive in Boston at 3:30, Tuesday, February 21. It will not be necessary for you to meet me as I know Boston very well. At Mr. Vorhees's request, I shall occupy the guest room at the Harvard Student Liberal Club.

Very sincerely yours,

3/47/65

February 24, 1922.

The Radcliffe Liberal Club

To W. E. B. DuBois, Dr.

To expenses for address, Feb. 21, 1922 $25.00

Please remit.

(Miss Sommerfield.

3/48/9

[illegible Ransom]

Literary Shop

LITERATURIST

2472 St. Antoine St.

Detroit, Michigan

Stories
Poems
Photoplays

Jokes
Axioms
Dramaplays

PUBLISHERS MARKETERS PROGRAMISTS AGENTS

Dr, DuBois,
New York, City, N, Y,

Wed, Nov-29/22,

Hon, Sirs,
Concerning the Liberian Loan issue, and its apparent failure, desireous to suggest,

---

That the N, A, A, C, P, with the Liberian goverments approval, cooperate with the Liberian Goverment, in the matter of raising the loan by popular subsciption,

---

That the Loan be raised in 5 instalments incrueing a time limit, of two years,

---

That the Loan be raised from, subscription thru Churches, Lodges, Clubs, Firms, etc of the American, Colored group,

---

I would be pleased to get your idea along the above suggestions, and also assure you of any help that I can do toward the undertaking of such a proposition,
Thank you,

I am,
Res sub,
By,

E. W. Ransom, Mgr,

1922

December 4, 1922.

Mr. C. M. Ransom,
2472 St. Antoine St.,
Detroit, Michigan.

3/4818

My dear Sir:

It is hazardous for private persons to loan money to a government unless that government has some adequate security to offer. I am not sure what security the Liberian government could offer for such a loan as you propose.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

416 W 118th St. Apt 23 N.Y.C.

January 5th, 1922

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois

New York City

Dear Sir:-

In preparing the bibliography for my doctor's dissertation at Columbia I have discovered a reference to a work of yours in Dr. Hayne's study of The Negro at Work in New York City. The reference is to"Some Notes on the Negroes of New York City" and I have been unable to find it in any of the libraries of New York or to find any trace of the publisher etc. I am wondering if it is out of print or if you will be so kind as to tell me how I may find a copy of the study to make use of in pursuing my work on my doctor's dissertation.

Thanking you in advance for any information which you may find it possible to give me,I am

Yours very sincerely

Ruth Reed

118th St

3/48/18

PRESIDENT
CONN. BAPTIST STATE UNION

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
NEW ENGLAND BAPTIST
CONVENTION NEW HAMPSHIRE
TO VIRGINIA

SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH

ALBANY AVENUE

W. B. REED, PASTOR

RESIDENCE: 980 ALBANY AVENUE

HARTFORD, CONN. Jan. 3, 1922. 192

The Crisis,
New York.
Gentlemen:

I am writing to ask how did Congressman William D. Upshaw, of the 5th Ga. Dist., vote on the Dyer Bill? He is up here on invitation of the blessed Young men Christian Association, telling people that they should obey the law. An early answer will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very sincerely,

W. B. Reed

[La Revue des Deux mondes]

1922

August 8, 1922.

Editor of
La Revue de Deux Mondes,
Paris, France.

Sir:

3/46/109

Last year there met in London, Brussells and Paris the second biennial congress of the Pan African Congress. Other Negroes have met in West and South Africa and in the United States. Out of the British West Indies has come in recent years the so-called "Garvey Movement" with its cry of "Africa for the Africans". All these things are symptomatic of thought and development on the part of civilized Negroes.

I write to ask if you would care to consider an article on this subject?

You can get information concerning my standing in the volume called "Who's Who in America".

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

Please ret. W.E.B.D.

(Not for Publication.)

1922

Dear Dr. DuBois:—

Will you be so kind as to tell me whether it is still important for people to badger our Senators about the Anti-Lynching Bill? I am invited to speak in Providence this month and I don't wish to stress activities no longer needed

3148/139

And would it you be
so good as to give me
some point which you
think important to make?
In a small town like
Newport, opportunities are
scarce to talk with think-
ing people! and the "Cause"
itself must be my excuse

Respectfully
Harriet A Rice M.D.

(RICHARDSON)

4.1.93

Mr. and Mrs. William R. E. Grigsby

announce the marriage of their daughter

Pearl Prynee

to

Mr. Edward Richardson

on Friday evening, December the twenty-third

nineteen hundred and twenty-two

Troy, North Carolina

1922

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Roach

request your presence

at the 15th Anniversary of their marriage

on Monday, November twenty-seventh

nineteen hundred and twenty-two

from 8.30 to 12 p.m.

at their residence

26 Edgecombe Avenue

Corner 136th Street

New York City.

3/48/47

November 27, 1922.

3/48/48

Mr. & Mrs. William H Roach,
26 Edgecombe Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir and Madam:

Mrs. DuBois and I wish to acknowledge your very kind invitation for Monday, November 27, but regret to say that Mrs. DuBois has been sick in bed since November 19 and is not yet able to be out. I have been kept at her bedside evenings helping to take care of her.

Permit us to send you all good wishes on the 15th anniversary of your marriage.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1921

January 4, 1922.

Mr. James H. Robinson,
Carson Indian School,
Stewart Nevada.

My dear Sir:

The five million dollar loan to Liberia has not yet been made available. It has been recommended to Congress by the Secretary of State and has been supported by the President but Congress has not yet passed the bill.

The Crisis is one dollar and fifty cents a year. We would be very glad to have your subscription.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

22/8b/3

1922

October 2, 1922.

3148/19

Mr. T. A. Robinson,
c/o Mr. Victor P. Thomas,
2704 Peniston Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

My dear Sir:

As I have already telegraphed Mr. Thomas, I should like very much from you a statement as much in detail as possible, covering the Garvey convention. As you know I am no enemy of Mr. Garvey or of the U.N.I.A. and with many of their objects I sympathize, but I am convinced that under his leadership theyeare doing us great harm and squandering our money. Please let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

JULIUS ROSENWALD
CHICAGO

1922

August 11, 1922.

3/48/31

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Please acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 9th enclosing proof of "Julius Rosenwald and the Negro." Mr. Graves is away on a vacation at the present time and will not return until the first week in September but I am sending the proof to him and either he or I will return it to you as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,
Lola E. Bibow
Secretary to
William C. Graves

LEB

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Mabel Rowland
12 W 69
New York

My dear Dr Du Bois:

Will you not honor the book of the life of the late Bert Williams, with a word?

My appeal for contributions to the book were only made in a general way through the press and while the responses have been gratifying and of great help to me, they were nearly all from his former associates in the theatre.

I think that just such a word as you would say, coming from you would be wonderful.

Mr Belasco has written the preface, a very graceful tribute and many of his confreres have related incident and anecdote.

Thanking you in advance I am
Yours very truly

Mabel Rowland

I was Mr Williams' publicist and confidential advisor for eighteen years.

3148/40

Dr WEB DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

June
sixteen
1 9 2 2

1922

3148/35

June 26, 1922.

Miss Mabel Rowland,
12 East 69th Street,
New York City.

My dear Madam:

I am enclosing a short tribute to Mr. Williams which I trust may be of some use to you. I am very glad of the honor of doing this and hope that I am not too late.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[illegible] 1921

January 13, 1922

Mr. H. S. Russell,
15 Rue Clausel,
Paris, France.

Dear Mr. Russell:

I am very much interested indeed in your trip to Abyssinia. I want to get in touch with educated Abyssinians. When you get there will you not send me information and names and addresses?

I have not yet had time to go through your manuscript, but I shall read it with interest.

I wish you all success.

Very sincerely yours,

3/40/99

1922

15. Rue Clauzel, 15.
Paris (9e), France.
February 3rd., 1922.

Dr., W.E.B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, U.S.A.

Dear Dr., Du Bois:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of he 13th ult., and to inform you that I have instructed my friend Rev., Garfield Howell, of St., Barnabas Church, East New York, to call upon you to take over my manuscript and photographs. Please consider this as sufficient authority to hand them over to him.

I thank you for your interest in my proposed trip to Abyssinia, and remain,

Yours truly,

N.S. Russell

364/28

Nov. 14 — 22

Package for Mr. Russell

Paris France

3/46/101

RECEIPT FOR REGISTERED ARTICLE

No. _____

Registered at the Post Office Indicated in Postmark

Class postage _____

Complete record of registered mail is kept at the post office, but the sender should write the name of the addressee on back hereof as an identification. Preserve and submit this receipt in case of inquiry.

POSTMASTER

Per _____

Form 3806.

6700999

Postmark clearly, showing date and office.

NOV 14 1922

05—6353

N.S.RUSSELL

TÉLÉPHONE
ÉLYSÉES { 46-79 / 57-36 / 57-37 / 57-38 / 57-39

ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE :
NOMICALI - PARIS

CODE A.B.C. 5th Edition

18, RUE ROQUÉPINE (8e Arrt)

Paris, le 20th November, '22.

W. E. B. Du Bois, Esq., PhD.,
70 - Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 25th September in which you promised to return my manuscript - THE BRITISH WSET INDIES REGIMENT IN THE GREAT WAR, I beg to remind you that in accordance with my reply, I am awaiting impatiently the manuscript in order to dispose it it without delay. I have written to ask you to return it at your convenience, but I have not yet been favoured with its receipt.

I should be very grateful to you if you would mail it to me at my own expense.

Hoping to be honoured by an early reply to this letter and in the meantime wishing you well,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

N S Russell

3/46/102

1922

N.S.RUSSELL

TÉLÉPHONE
ÉLYSÉES { 48-79 / 57-36 / 57-37 / 57-38 / 57-39

ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE :
NOMICALJ - PARIS

CODE A.B.C. 5th Edition

18, RUE ROQUÉPINE (8e Arrt)

Paris, le 21st November, 1922.

Dr W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir,

I beg to thank you for your letter informing me that you have sent by registered post my manuscript on the history of the British West Indies Regiment. It has not yet come to hand, but I hope to receive it tomorrow.

In your letter you stated :"Some parts I have noted and shall make [redacted] reference to in my forthcoming history". I regret you had not mentioned this intention some time ago, as I should have preferred not to have been presented with a "fait accompli". I therefore take this opportunity to ask you formally not to use any information found in the manuscript before my book is published.

Since I have sent you that copy, I have revised, re-written and completely altered the work which is now in the hands of the publishers; and it is certain that some of the facts which you have decided to make use of without consulting me may be found undesirable.

I hope you will find it convenient to conform with my request and not make use of facts from my manuscript before its publication.

Awaiting the pleasure of your reply,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

N S Russell

5/46/100

1922

3/40/103

December 2nd, 1922.

Mr. N. S. Russell,
18, Rue Roquepine (8 Arrt)
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Russell:-

Your manuscript was sent you by registered mail, November 14th, 1922. I hope that you have received it before this. If not, let me know immediately, as I have the registered receipt.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

1922

May 11, 1922.

3/49/174

Mr. Robert W. DeForest, President,
Russell Sage Foundation,
130 East 22 Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I regret that your invitation for May tenth found me out of town so that I was unable to arrange to come.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Crisis Secretary

1922

130 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET
NEW YORK CITY

3/49/25

May 17, 1922

Mr. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of the 11th to Mr. deForest. We are sorry that you were unable to attend the meeting on May 10th, at which the Plan for New York and its Environs was announced.

Very truly yours,

F. P. Keppel,
Secretary

File Curtis Publishing Co
CSAT Evening Post
1923

841-9-18

December 22nd, 1922.

Mr. George H. Lorimer,
c/o Curtis Publishing Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:-

We are continually receiving by word of mouth and by letter, protests against the treatment of the colored people in the Saturday Evening Post.

Especially have colored people objected to some of Irvin Cobb's stories, to nearly all of Roy Cohen's stories and lately to the story "Nick Pride" by Dingle.

I know that under the race conditions in the United States, colored people are apt to be supersensitive, and to want in art and fiction, only those things that paint them at their very best. As a writer myself, I have the strongest belief in the freedom and truth of art and, therefore, while I sympathize with much of the criticism of the sort of thing you continually publish in the Post about Negroes, my chief criticism is not on what you do publish, but rather on what you do not publish

While it is possible that Cohen's caricatures may have some artistic merit, surely no editor can think that this is the whole of the truth. And I am puzzled to know why it is, that only that type of Negro is allowed to put his foot within your pages.

21-5-42

I am aware that you can expect comparatively little revenue from Negro readers or advertisers, and yet it seems to me that the larger duties and ideals of an editor in your influential place, ought to induce you to look for, or at least to be willing to consider other conceptions and protraits of Negroes, from those which you have in the past so persistently published.

I should be glad to know, if you are willing to express it, your attitude in this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

Dict WEBD/W

EDITORIAL ROOMS
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
The Curtis Publishing Company
George Horace Lorimer Editor
PHILADELPHIA

December 29, 1922

21-5-150

Dear Sir:

Many thanks for your letter of the twenty-second. We are always glad to hear from our readers and to receive their comment and criticism on the contents of the magazine. There is not the slightest intention or wish on our part to be unfair in our treatment of the colored people. When Paul Lawrence Dunbar was alive he was a regular contributor to our columns and we would welcome to our pages another colored writer with his ability. As a matter of fact we are inclined to think the critics to which you refer are just a little over sensitive. We do not remember ever having printed an ill-natured story about colored people and we print a great many more stories about whites a la Cohen than we do about colored. We think that our critics really want not equality of treatment but preferential treatment. As we have already said, we would welcome a colored writer of verse or fiction of Mr. Dunbar's ability to our columns.

Yours very truly,

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
L

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM MANAGEMENT AND FARM ECONOMICS

HON. HENRY C. WALLACE
SECRETARY

DR. HENRY C. TAYLOR
BUREAU OF MARKETS

DR. LEWIS C. GRAY
FARM ORGANIZATION

WM. S. SCARBOROUGH, LL. D.
ASSISTANT IN FARM STUDIES

Courtland Va
WASHINGTON, D. C. Mar 6 - 1922 192

My dear Dr Du Bois=

After wishing you very good
wish this is to request that you
consider the matter of giving us at
an early date a biographical sketch
of our late friend and coworker
Bob Charles Young. There is no one
in all this land better fitted to do
this than yourself.

I am sure that the family would
gladly give you permission to do so
and could assist you in gathering
material.

Such a book as you would write
would not only find ready sale - but
would stimulate the young of the
race "to go and do likewise."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM MANAGEMENT AND FARM ECONOMICS

HON. HENRY C. WALLACE
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WM. S. SCARBOROUGH, LL. D.
Assistant in Farm Studies

WASHINGTON, D. C. 192

4/11/15

What say you? Think over the matter and gather material. An early announcement would prevent the incompetent from such an attempt. By all means you are the man and the only one among us that can do it and do it well.

Cordially yours-

W. S. Scarborough

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

1922

March 9, 1922.

Dr. William S. Scarborough,
Courtland, Virginia.

4/1/3

My dear Dr. Scarborough:

I thank you for the suggestion. I have talked the matter of a biography over with Mrs. Young and we may be able to do something.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

3/49/5

November 1o,1922

Mr. William Jay Schieffelin,
261 Water Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

In the October 1921 number of THE CRISIS I published an article on Thomas Jessoe Jones in which I said that he was at that time keeping Max Yergan from going to Africa as Y.M.C.A. secretary. The Black Dispatch, a colored paper of Oklahoma City, Okla., published an article on the subject and commented on the attempt to keep educated Negroes out of Africa. He sends me a letter written by you, October 20, 1922, in which you say: -"I am sure you do not wish to do an injustice to anyone. A recent issue of the Black Dispatch gives the impression that Max Yergan, Negro Y.M.C.A. Secretary, has been prevented from returning to Africa by influence exerted by Thomas Jesse Jones. The truth is that Mr. Yergan has been in Africa for a number of months and his return was advocated by Mr. Jones, who has a high admiration for Mr. Yergan."

I beg to say that you are right in saying that Mr. Yergan is now in Africa, but you are wrong in giving the impression that Thomas Jesse Jones did not try to keep him out of Africa. A letter from Oswin Bull, written February 18, 1921 says: - "If Yergan comes he will be doing

Pioneer Work in a good many directions and I find myself wondering whether that is quite the best and most acceptable thing. If we had a more highly developed work we should probably find it easier. My own personal hesitancy is perhaps increased by conversation within the past few days with Dr. Jesse Jones of the Phelps-Stokes Commission and also with Dr. Lorom."

3/4/12

There is further proof that Jones kept up this opposition until he was scared by the trouble it was causing. If further denial is made by the International Y.M.C.A. of Mr. Jones in this respect, I shall publish the entire letter of Bull in THE CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

September 7, 1922.

Mrs. Jacob Schiff,
965 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Madam:

I write to bring to your attention that in May 1921 you were kind enough to make a contribution of two hundred and fifty dollars to the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in which your late husband, Mr. Jacob Schiff, was so long interested.

In May of this year of wrote to ask if you would be willing to help us again but you were out of the country. I therefore venture again to remind you of our needs and to enclose a copy of our last report.

I can well imagine the number of calls which come to you but I sincerely hope that you may feel able to renew your

contribution and to make it the annual gift of one thousand dollars which Mr. Schiff for so many years sent us. I am, madam,

Very respectfully yours,

WEBD/PF

4/1/15

1922

September 16, 1922.

Mrs. Jacob Schiff,
965 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Madam:

I thank you very heartily for the check of two hundred and fifty dollars which you sent me for the purposes of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I have handed it to the Secretary who will acknowledge it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

[Shepperd] 1922

File
Gott

1209 Second St.
Peoria Ill.
Jan 9. 1922

My Dear Dr. Du Bois

Your letter of Dec 31st/21 found me after a few hours delay my address as you will see is not 1909.

I have tried very hard to find an organization that could have you the 19th but without success.

All the Negro churches have new Pastors, and there are 6 or 7 One Pastor is laid up with fall on the ice, another is out of the City for Four or five weeks the others did not want to undertake the program under so short a notice. The womens clubs of the city have a joint program on that has all been arranged for.

After exhausting the Negro organizations, I went to several of the White churches + clubs, mens

3/4/72

club composed of the leading
business men of the city.
The Open Forum, headed by the Asst. Com-
merce. The Kiwanis, Optomist
Lyons, + Rearason clubs. The heads
of all of these clubs were interviewed. The Open Forum has a
big program then 18, two other
clubs Optomist + Kiwanis are uniting with them +
they have Comp. Goode of down
on the Budget System.
The Optomist club headed by the
circulation manager of our largest
daily paper was very anxious
to thank you and assisted me
in getting in touch with other
organization. The one draw back
was the short length of time.
Rev Kaspar Hiatt of the First
Congregational Church desires
me to say to you. He hopes
you will not think they did not
want you. They are very anxious for
their young people to have an
opportunity to hear you and with
if you will let them know when

3/4/13

you have an open date later on in the yr they will be more than glad to arrange for it

Rev. H. N. Jamison Pres. of the T. A. A. C. P. asked me to express his regret as he is not at home to arrange for you for the Local Branch. Rev Jamison is a traveling man and is in Texas at this time

3/27/24

If you are out next year give us a chance a long way ahead of time so we may be able to have you come. We live in Elcond city of the state, but our numbers are small we have less than 300 Negros in Elcond. I hope you will not mind reading this scribble but I wanted you to know why I am so sorry we can not have you for the 19th But as I have tried to like you the shortness of time + the one date was a handicap to my success. I hope to do better next time Yours sincerely

Mrs. S. F. Sheffield
(Sadie)

912 West 14th St,
Little Rock, Ark.
Dec. 10, 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

DEC 13 1922
DU BOIS

Dear Sir,

My co-worker Mrs. A. E. Ives of 1900 Pulaski Street, sent to the Crisis in September, a write-up of my late husband Mr. C. B. Shepperson who died the 17th of August. I instructed her to state to you that I would promptly pay all charges for the publication of the same.

Inferring that the matter was found unavailable, I am sending, enclosed, postage for the return of the manuscript and the photograph which was sent with it.

Very respectfully,
Mrs. Carrie L. Shepperson.

File ⇒ Sherrod 4/1/11 [Sherrod]

1923

1923

Meridian, Miss.,
December 19, 1922.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of Dr. Sherrod who is away I am acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the fifteenth. Dr Sherrod left for a hunting trip last Sunday to be gone about a fortnight and upon his return, your letter will be brought to his attention.

With cordial good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Eunice Conway.

Secretary.

[SIGMA PI PHI]

1923

11 December, 1922.

Dear Archon:-

The next regular meeting of Zeta Boule will be held at Craigg's, 102 West 130, New York, N.Y., Friday evening, 15 December, 1922. Dinner will be served at eight o'clock and you are urged to be on time.

By motion of Zeta at the October meeting "all delinquent members of Zeta are directed to appear at the December meeting and show cause why their names should not be dropt from the roll of membership of Zeta Boule".

3/45/1120

The annual assessment to the GRAND BOULE is to be reported to the Grand Grammateus 1 January, 1923. The assessment is three dollars per Archon. It is earnestly requested that this assessment be paid at the meeting next Friday so that for once in the history of Zeta the assessment may be in the hands of the Grand Grammateus on the day which it is due. Several Archons paid this assessment at the New Haven meeting 25 November, 1922. It is earnestly requested that all Archons who have not paid will do so at this coming meeting.

Matters of importance in connection with Zeta's entertainment of the GRAND BOULE in 1923 will be discust at this meeting. Archon Henry M. Minton of Philadelphia, Alpha Boule, has been invited to be present with us on this occasion. You are urged to attend. Make immediate reply on the enclosed postal card.

Sincerely,

Grammateus.

AGD/HFB.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. Augustus Granville Dill,
70 Fifth Avenue, Room 622,
New York, N.Y.

3/45/164

I will be present

at the next meeting of Zeta Boule.

4/1/10

Boley Okla Mar 18/1922.

Dr WEB DuBoois

I am pleased to inform you am greatly improving from nervous breakdown from years of confinement and overwork am stillon the job of keeping the ational association fires burning while redeemin my health ,Sam keeping in close touch with National office Aletter from Scot Johnson and Director Bagmailseveral days ago spoke very favorable to issueing me authority as field state agt ,for Okla in organizing ranches ectureing soliciting members in Okla and seeing that Okla negroes and fairminded christian whites get solidly behind NA ACP and give it their Unqualified upport morally financially an dprayerfully, i spoke at Kmulgee Sunday 12 inst grae great ocasion this week had alifive of Okfuskee co branches send in their Ten dollar assessment but two and they are raising the same and willsend in in a few days Inpersonally met the branches and lectured them and they are raising the extra assessment and in the mean time wellorganized and have commence their 1922 drive We are all proud of the success of the National work so far and feel it our inevitable duty to make ecvery possible sacrifice to do our duty by the only ational organization which guarantees to us complete freedom , Enemies of race (very

Enemies

Since, Nat. Convention in 1921 I have put in all heavy blows possible - because of the broad Red Encompassing Stand I took (in N.O.A.C.P. and Judge Lid & Cases. I took them, take the office, take free and can fight. Jay me and let me fight!

Oklahoma must be organized,

Best wishes.

Caesar F. Downing

1922

March 22, 1922.

4119

Mr. Caesar F. Simmons,
Boley, Oklahoma.

My dear Mr. Simmons:

I am sorry that you have left the Post Office, but I presume it will give you some rest and leisure. I am glad to know of your work for the N.A.A.C.P.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1922

March 15, 1922.

Dr. William A. Sinclair,
1221 Pine Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

4/213

My dear Dr. Sinclair:

Please do not forget to send me the address of Ellis Oberholtzer.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

TELEPHONE BERK. 3803-J

DR. PARDAMAN SINGH, M.A., PH.D.

~~DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE~~

~~UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA~~

MAIL ADDRESS
P. O. Box 192
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA.

May 24,22.

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois,

70 Fifth Ave,

New York City.

Dear Dr.Du Bois :

I am from India and am going back home next month on June 20. I have written two volumes on American life which I am going to have them published in India in Hindustani language at the time of my reaching there. Now I want to request you whether you can send me a copy of your photo which I would and want to put in my book. Please reply at your earliest convenience and oblige.

With greatest regards,

Yours truly,

Pardaman Singh

Dr.Pardaman Singh.

P.S. Please let me know if I can be of any service to you in India.

P.S.

411113

1922

June 1, 1922.

21/1/h

Dr. Pardaman Singh,
P. O. Box 192,
Berkeley, Calif.

My dear Mr. Singh:

I am asking my photographer in Washington to send you a copy of my photograph with my compliments.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1922 Berkeley, Cal

June 18, 22

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
70 Fifth ave,
New York city.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am sailing for India on June 20th and not able to receive your photograph so far. Will you please send the same to my India address and I would request you to mail it at your earliest convenience as I want to use it in the publications at the time of my approach in India.

Thanking you for your trouble.

Yours truly,
Pardaman Singh.

India address:-

Dr. Pardaman Singh.
Ludhiana,
Punjab
India

William H. Skaggs
400 West 160th St.
New York City

December 23, 1920

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have received a letter from Mr. Walter F. White in which he states that he spoke to you respecting a subject we were discussing a few days ago, and that you said you would be glad to have a talk with me.

I am fairly familiar with your writings, some of your books occupy a prominent place in my library, and I believe the topic of my conversation with Mr. White is a subject in which you are deeply interested. I am writing to say that I shall be glad to have a full and frank talk with you concerning a work in which I have been engaged for many years.

3/49/19

I have a tentative engagement for next Tuesday forenoon, 26th inst., but no definite appointment for Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday. If it would be convenient for you to see me Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday, will be you be so kind as to telephone me? My telephone is Wadsworth, 6700, extension 3-E.

With compliments of the season, I am,

Yours very truly,

W. H. Skaggs

1921

February 15,1922.

Dr. H. M. Smith,
2329 Tracy Avenue,
Kansas City, Mo.

My dear Dr. Smith:

I have just reached home after my lecture trip and I write to thank you and Mrs. Smith for your kind hospitality. Also my greetings to Miss White - wasn't that the name, White?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FT

[SNYDER]

1922

Really good letters

2nd one especially

Camden, Miss., Jan. 29.

Mr. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Well, I read your Souls of Black Folks the other day for the first time. It moved me immensely - it moved me immensely. I like that book because of its emotional tone among other things.

Now, Mr. Du Bois, I am a planter here in Miss, and have in the past four years undertaken to study my plantation negroes. I would like to have you do me the kindness of assisting me by telling me of a few works which you consider good on the religion and religious life of plantation negroes. I shall appreciate this very much. I attend our little church quite often, talk

2/13/14

With my negro friends, and
I cannot learn much in this way.
But I would like to know
what others think on this line
of negro life. I hope you can
lend me a hand.

Yours truly,

Howard Snyder.

1923

December 30, 1922.

Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn,
19 West 44th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

I appreciate very much your kind Christmas gift. May I wish you and Mrs. Spingarn the happiest of New Years.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1921

February 1, 1922.

Dr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West Seventy-third Street,
New York City.

4/2/26

My dear Doctor Spingarn:

My note to the Corn Exchange Bank which you kindly endorsed is being paid today. I thank you very much.

I trust that you are rapidly recovering your health.

Very sincerely yours,

April 17, 1922.

4/12/27

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73 Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Spingarn:

I thank you heartily for "The World's Illusion" which I shall hasten to read.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1922

June 1, 1922.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73 Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

May I make the following suggestions of persons who might write an article on the Negro problem for the Bookman:

Miss Jessie Fauset, Cornell A.B., U University of Pennsylvania, A.M., and Literary Editor of The Crisis. Mr. Benjamin Brawley, author of "The Social History of the American Negro" and several other excellent works published by MacMillan and Company. R.W. Bagnall, Director of Branches and former rector in Detroit. Alain LeRoy Locke, Professor at Howard University, former Rhodes Scholar. Garnet Wilkinson, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Washington, D. C. Edward F. Frazier, Fellow University of Copenhagen of Scandinavian Foundation, address in care of the Urban League.

Very sincerely yours,

TROUTBECK
AMENIA
NEW YORK

25 Aug: 1922

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

4/2/25

We should be delighted if you could spend the week-end with us on Saturday, Sept: 9th. Some friends whom we should like you to meet are to spend Sunday night with us, so we hope you can stay until Monday morning; and in any case we should like to welcome you to the new Trautbeck. — Trains leave Grand Central for Amenia at

Saturdays at 8:50 A.M., 1:42 P.M., and 3:20 P.M. (daylight saving time). Returning, you can take the 9:35 Monday morning, or any of three trains Sunday afternoon.

Cordially yours,

J. E. Spingarn

1922

August 30, 1922

4/2/24

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

I shall be very glad to come up to Troutbeck, Saturday morning, September 9, and return Monday morning I shall drive up in my automibile, arriving sometime in the middle of the afternoon.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. J.E.Spingarn,
Troutbeck, Amenia, N.Y.

TROUTBECK
AMENIA
NEW YORK

10 Sept: 1922

Dear W. Du Bois:

I am very sorry that you were unable to spend the week-end with us, and even more sorry for the reason that made it impossible. All of us at Troutbeck hope that your daughter will soon be well & strong again.

Ever yours,

J. E. Spingarn

4/12/28

1922

September 13,1922

Dear Doctor Spingarn:

Yolande fainted on the street Friday. She was operated on Saturday morning and is doing nicely. We expect her to be at home soon.

I am so sorry not to have gotten to Troutbeck. I had quite counted on it.

My regards to yourself and family.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. J.E.Spingarn,
Troutbeck,Amenia, N.Y.

81214

STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA
OLD LINE LEGAL RESERVE
HOME OFFICE, 150 AUBURN AVE.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

BRANCH OFFICE
1107 YOU STREET N. W.
J. P. BOND, AGENCY SUPERVISOR
W.R. WILKS, AGENCY CASHIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.
June
Third
1922.

Dr. Wm. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Doctor:

Accept my congratulations on passing a successful examination. I enclose you herewith policy #55995 issued in your favor for $2000.00, on which there is an annual premium of $115.80 due.

Kindly forward me your check for same and this insurance will immediately be placed in full force.

Thanking you for this business and wishing you continued good health and happiness, I am,

Very truly yours,

J. P. Bond

JPB-fmb

Agency Supervisor.

[STANDARD Life Insur. Co]

copy 3

June 7th, 1922.

Mr. J. F. Bond,
1107 You St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bond:-

Here is a check for $115.80 premium on policy No. 55995-C.

Very sincerely yours,

4/3/41

WEBD/FF

FIFTH AVE. AND 19TH STREET

413/44

No. A2317

NEW YORK June 7 1922

1-45

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK 6

FIFTH AVENUE BRANCH

Pay to W. E. B. Dubois or order

One hundred + fifteen + 80/100 Dollars

115.80

$ 115 80/100

PAYABLE THROUGH NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

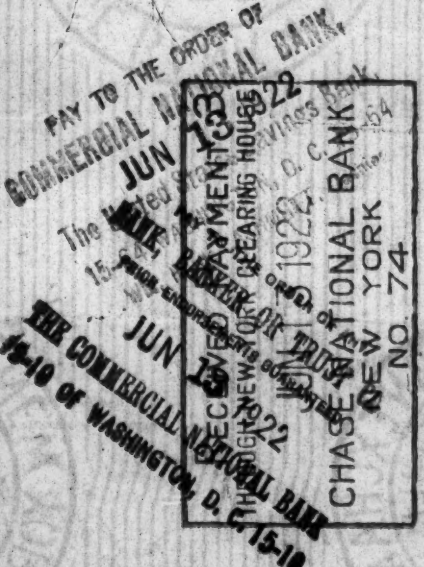
W. E. B. Du Bois

FOR DEPOSIT

TO THE CREDIT OF

STANDARD LIFE INS. CO.

H. E. PERRY, Pres.



Swift Memorial College
Rogersville Tenn.

Miss Fauset

Dear Dr DuBois.

I sent you a MS entitled (The Fate of Timbooctu) asking you to write and introduction to it. I have sent stamps for its return twice but I don't suppose they ever reached you. Will you please inform me on the enclosed card as to whether you received the MS. or not.

Oblige

Em W. Steele

4/11/32

P.S. I sent the MS last June.

N.

1922

March 14, 1922.

4/1131

Mr. E. H. Steele,
Swift Memorial College,
Rogersville, Tenn.

My dear Sir:

I am returning your manuscript "The Fate of Timbooctu". I appreciate the compliment which you have paid me by letting me see it and asking me to write and introduction. I regret very much that I cannot comply with your request. I have to be very careful of the way in which I put my name in print and I think it much better for an author to take the full responsibility for his work.

I appreciate your kindness and pleasant words.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

To Dr. Du Bois

DEC 20 1922

(Patented Feb. 15th, 1921. Other Patents Pending)

The Whirligig Manufacturing Company

1915 FEDERAL STREET - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

December 18, 1922.

The Crisis,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

I feel that Negroex throughout the world and especially in America have been deeply humiliated through the futile efforts of the Liberian government to negotiate a loan of $5,000,000 from the government of the United States of America. Five million dollars is a small sum of money these days. Why could not 12,000,000 American Negroes raise such a sum among themselves and present it to the Liberian government, say in the form of interest bearing bonds of $10.00 and upwards?

41317

I am no financier. But it seems to me that some such a plan could easily be worked out. This eternal supplication of the American government for that loan (which will doubtless never be granted) merely accentuates the weakness and helplessness of Negroes. If $5,000,000 cannot be raised among American Negroes possibly enough can be raised to meet the immediate needs of Liberia, while at the same time accentuating to the world that Negroes are not wholly dependent upon the whims and prejudices of American politicians.

Thinking persons generally believe in the honesty, integrity and sincerity of purpose of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Why should not the officers of that Association begin negotiation with the Liberian Government with some such end in view? I assume that this (the American) government could raise no legitimate objections to such a proceeding. I would be glad to make a modest investment in such bonds, even though I had no hope of ever being repaid.

Yours very truly,

James Samuel Stemons

[illegible] 1923

December 22nd, 1922.

Mr. James Samuel Stemons,
1915 Federal St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:-

4135

Answering your letter of December 18th, let me say that the difficulty with the government loan, is the matter of collection.

The American Negroes could raise $5,000,000 for Liberia. American Banks could very easily loan that sum, or two or three times that amount; but the difficulty is that Liberia has no guarantees to offer which would satisfy the ordinary creditor.

Moreover, if we attempted to raise the money by small popular subscriptions from people who were willing to waive security and take their chances, the cost of raising the sum would be prohibited. It would probably cost one or two million dollars in ove head expenses to raise $5,000,000., and there would be all the danger and annoyance of real or alleged misappropriation of some of the funds by some of the large number of solicitors, which would be necessary.

I do not see, therefore, how this

Association or anybody but the government could undertake this difficult work.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBB/W

4/316

[Stewart]

1922

LAW OFFICES OF McCANTS STEWART

ST. THOMAS, V.I.U.S.A.

April 18th.,1922.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

my friend, Mr. Alton A. Adams, U.S.N. Bandmaster of the Naval Band of the Virgin Islands, one time departmental editor of "Jacobs'Band Monthly,"of Boston, Mass. and a composer his composition having been rendered by Sousa's Band, is about to visit the States, leaving his native home for the first time.

4/1/40

I have advised him to take a look into Howard University Hampton Institute and Tuskegee and I am giving him this letter to your good self with the hope that you may "show him the path,"as they say in West Africa.

Hoping that you are well and with best wishes, I am,

Yours truly,

McCants Stewart.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
NEW YORK CITY.

NAACP

BELL MAIN 5883

1922

William O. Stokes

ATTORNEY AT LAW
346 WEST FIFTH STREET

DAYTON, OHIO, January 17, 1922.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.,

Dear Friend:

I am sending you herewith asuggested program for your consideration.

3/47/69

Tuesday, Jan., 31, 1922.

6 P. M., Dinner given by Executive Committee, N.A.A.C.P.,
About 15 persons present.
8:30 P. M., Address at Zion Baptist Church,

10:00 P. M., Aristos Society Meeting and Dinner,
About 18 persons present.

Wednesday, A.M., February 1, 1922.

Address at Steele High School (Dunbar's Alma Mater)
45 Teachers -- 1300 Students.

Parker High School,
25 Teachers -- 800 Students.

Stivers Manual Training High School,
50 Teachers -- 1400 Students.

The School Officials desired to know your subject. I made one.
"The Negro's Contribution to Art and Literature."

With Best Wishes, I remain

William O Stokes

Knowing that you were expected home the first week in March I am hoping this little card will reach you before it is too late for you to appreciate its message.

I believe you are contemplating a journey west. If so, would like to know your dates soon enough for me to arrange something in your honor.

I hope you are very well.

Sincerely,

Mrs. W.O. Stokes
260 Homestead Ave.

15584
RUST CRAFT, BOSTON

4/1135

In thought you've been followed
all the way,
Since you went a~roaming;
So here's a hearty welcome
As you come "a~home~ing"!

December 27th, 1922.

Mrs. Florence Stote,
110 East Columbia Street,
Colorado Springs, Col.

3/47/21

My dear Madam:-

I am lecturing in Colorado in February, and at the suggestion of Mr. Henry Sachs, I am writing to ask if you can make an engagemeny in Colorado Springs.

My terms for a single lecture would be One Hundred ($100) Dollars; it would be less if there were several lectures in the immediate vicinity. I pay my own expenses.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

47-2-69

1923

Dorothy Straus
Attorney at Law

60 Wall Street
New York

1923

December 19, 1922.

Memo For Miss Straus Concerning A Permanent Memorial For the Late Mrs. Sophe Klotz:

A memorial may take one of the following forms: (1) A permanent material monument. (2) A single gift to some worthy object. (3) An investment or foundation yielding an annual income for some worthy object. In this case number one would probably be least appropriate as there is no particular place or form of memorial that would be likely to reserve the memory of the benefactor.

Number two would be appropriate if there was some specific and pressin need which the gift would satisfy. The disadvantage, however, of this form of memorial is that the memory of it dies in a very short time. It would be possible to make a donation to the work of the Urban League or the N.A.A.C.P. or the Katy Ferguson Home which would be a great help to their current expense, but I doubt if this would be wise in this case. Current expenses ought, if possible, to be raised from a regular membership and donor list.

However there is this form that the memorial might take. Several colored organizations need permanent homes. A donation might be made to a building fund with the proviso that a like sum or perhaps twice as much be raised among others and that the building be named with a conspicuous tablet on its front "The Sophe Klotz Building". I have particularly in mind just now the need of the N.A.A.C.P. For six years we have had offices at 70 Fifth Avenue, but continual pressure has been put upon the owners of the building to have us removed, principally because our presence here hurts the business of Ginn & Company in the south. Sooner or later, therefore, we must buy our own building. A Sophe Klotz Memorial building would in this case be a permanent and fine reminder of Mrs. Klotz.

47-2-70

Number three. An endowment with a regularly recurring donation is one of the best forms of permanent memorial. There are always some difficulties. If the endowment is large the machinery and overhead expenses are apt to eat up the income and unless the objects are very definitely laid down the object of the donor may in years be quite changed. On the other hand if the fund is carefully restricted the changes of time may change its necessity or significance. However in this case the fund would not be large and if its administration was entrusted to some permanent organization the overhead cost could be kept to a minimum. A fund of eight or ten thousand dollars invested so as to bring an annual income of three to four hundred dollars might be established for any one of the following objects, all of which are worthy and just now especially needed.

(A) An annual medal and scholarship for one year to the colored graduate of any of the high schools of greater New York who has made the best record in scholarship and who enters a college of sufficiently high standing in the fall after his graduation.

(B) A medal and cash gift for excellence in art including music, painting and sculpture. This might be given annually at the art exhibit which the colored artists hold at the 135th Street Branch of the New York Public Library and might be a fine occasion of encouragement, inspiration and keeping the memory of the donor.

(C) Colored women do an immense amount of unnoticed social work especially through their clubs. A series of three or five illuminated diplomas might be distributed to colored women's clubs annually after investigation expecially commending some fine piece of social work accomplished during the year by colored women. This would mean that the diplomas themselves would cost about one hundred dollars and the other two or three hundred dollars used in gathering the information upon which the award was based.

(D) The greatest agency of social uplift among colored people are the colored churches with all their defects. Possibly an annual reward might be so arranged as to publicly encourage the best and most efficient kind of colored church and a bronze tablet be given annually to that colored church which had done most for the salvation of mankind during that particular year.

(E) There are published in the United States two hundred or more Negro weekly newspapers. They are widely read, some of them have a national circulation, most of them a local city, county or state circulation. An annual reward might be made which would each year pick out some edition of some colored newspaper which was best calculated to illustrate the proper functioning of a newspaper in appearance, opinion and general content. Such a fund could be best administered by some editorial office like that of The Crisis where all these papers come and are regularly read. Certain of the best issues could be collected monthly and laid before a special committee for judgment.

(F) There is growing a small but increasingly significant school of American Negro literature, historical studies, essays, fiction, poems etc. are appearing each year in larger numbers. Something might be done to stimulate these writers by a sort of American Negro prix goncourt, that is an annual crown of a piece of literature written by a Negro and published during the year and calculated to set a standard in style, content and treatment.

WEBD/PF

Memorandum for Miss Straus.

A memorial may take one of the following forms: (1) A permanent material monument. (2) A single gift to some worthy object. (3) An investment or foundation yeilding an annual income for some worthy object.

(1) Several colored organizations need permanent homes. A donation might be made to a building fund with a proviso that a like sum or perhaps twice as much be raised among others and that the building be named after the donor with a conspicuous tablet on its front. For instance:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an organization of 100,000 members and 400 branches has its headquarters in New York. It has for six years had offices at 70 Fifth Avenue; but continual pressure has been put upon the owners of the building to have us removed, principally because our presence here hurts the business of Ginn & Company in the South. Sooner or later, therefore, we must buy our own building. A building for headquarters would in this case, be a permanent and fine memorial, ~~of Mrs. Klotz~~.

(The above information is, of course, confidential.)

(2) Organizations like the National Urban League, have natually pressing needs both for current expenses and special objects. A donation of $10,000. might, at a particular time, do untold good. The disadvantage, however, of this form of memorial is that the memory of it dies in a very short time.

(3) An endowment with a regularly recurring donation is one of the best forms of permanent memorial. There are always some difficulties. If the endowment is large the machinery and overhead expenses are apt to eat into the income; and unless the objects are very definitely laid down, the

47-2-65

object of the donor may in years be quite changed. On the other hand, if the fund is carefully restricted, the changes of time may change its necessity or significance. However, in the case the fund would not be large, and if its administration were entrusted to some permanent organization, the overhead cost could be kept to a minimum. A fund of eight or ten thousand dollars invested so as to bring an annual income of three to four hundred dollars, might be established for any one of the following objects, all of which are worthy and just now especially needed.

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47-2-66

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47-2-67

T. S. STRIBLING - CLIFTON, TENNESSEE

21-1-70

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am engaged in writing a book on the Negro in the north. I am in correspondence with Dr. J.E.Moorland of the New York Y.M.C.A. Col. Dept., and he suggested that I write you for a bibliography of Negro publications.

I am interested in any and every phase of Negro life in Northern cities, industrial, social, artistic.

I would like to understand the problems of the northern Negro, the color line as it is drawn up there. Also I would like to know the real root of the race riots in northern cities. Do they spring out of economic or social friction, or both.

What attitude do the labor unions take toward the Negro up there?

Are Negroes as a rule kept out of administrative positions in the north on account of their color, and when they succeed in gaining one of these places does their color undermine their effectiveness?

It is my intention to make a tour of all the larger northern cities this Spring and Summer studying the Negro populations. In which of these cities will I find colored life most highly developed socially and industrially? Which will best repay a long and careful study?

My object in this is fiction, and I know you understand how myriad-sided is the curiosity of a fiction writer, and how he must be a great deal more careful of his facts than the usual hit-or-miss journalist.

I thank you very much for your kindness if you will give me some idea about these matters.

Yours very truly,

Jan 3d.1922.

T. S. Stribling

January 11, 1922.

Mr. T. S. Stribling,
Clifton, Tennessee.

My dear Sir ;

It seems to me it would be a great deal better if you would study one or two northern cities this summer instead of trying to undertake a large number. The Negro life in northern cities is very complicated and highly organized. The most interesting cities would be St.Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Pittsburg, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. No one of your questions could be answered in the same way for all these different cities. Everything would depend upon the particular city you were talking about.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

21-1-58

TELEPHONE: VANDERBILT 10317

LAW OFFICES OF
CHARLES H. STUDIN
19 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK

1922.

March 10th, 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
#70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 9th, enclosing Summons as a Juror for Trial Term, Part X, for the term commencing March 20th, 1922.

I note what your speaking engagements are and will endeavor to have the Court arrange your Jury service accordingly.

Very truly yours,

Chas. H. Studin

4/24

TELEPHONE: VANDERBILT 10317

LAW OFFICES OF
CHARLES H. STUDIN
19 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK

April 26th, 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
#70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 25th, with enclosures, in regard to the proposed Globe National Bank of New York.

This matter will have my immediate attention and I will report to you as soon as I am in a position to do so.

Very truly yours,

Chas. H. Studin

4/26

1922

April 29, 1922.

4/215

Mr. Charles A. Studin,
19 West 44th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Studin:

I have just received the enclosed letter. Kindly return it to me at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Theosophical Publishing House

ADYAR,
MADRAS,
INDIA.

Telephone 525

Telegrams : Theotheca, Madras.

9th February 1922.

Dear Dr. du Bois,

I regret that your letter October 21st could not be replied to until now. Mrs. Besant's absence from Madras prevented our having a Board meeting. I am now able to offer you a royalty of 10% for the book under correspondence, which may be between 20,000 and 30,000 words. We have decided that it will be best for this volume to be published outside the Asian Library, as it is likely to have a better circulation standing by itself.

3/46/48

Please therefore proceed with the manuscript. No doubt we can meet during the summer of 1922, as I shall be in America at that time. My address there after May is 6164, Glen Holly, Hollywood, Los Angeles, California. Prior to that my address is c/o the Rt. Rev. C.W.Leadbeater, 4, Raymond Road, Neutral Bay, Sydney. I have made a note of your address and shall communicate with you when I reach America. We could get the proposed illustrations printed there and I could bring or send the whole back to Madras in due course. Please in the meantime proceed so that there will be no delay in the summer.

We have just had a letter from Mr. Bernard Shaw who says that he is unable to write preface to any books except his own at present.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. du Bois,
Editorial rooms of the Crisis,
70 fifth Avenue, New York

1922

November 17, 1922.

3/46/47

Mr. P. Rima,
Theosophical Publishing House,
Adyar, Madras, India.

My dear Sir:

I find in my mail basket a letter from you dated February 9, 1922, which I had put off answering because of your statement that you were to be in America last summer.

As I have heard nothing from you I write to ask if you are still disposed to have the manuscript from me that we have been corresponding about.

I am sending this letter to three different addresses, to your address in Indian, in California and in Sydney, Australia.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

6164 GLEN HOLLY
HOLLYWOOD, LOS ANGELES

DEcember 28, 1922.

Dr. W. E. DuBois,
"The Crisis,"
75th Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Thanks for your letter of November 21st. It was kept for me while I was out in the Arizona desert, and I regret that I have not been able to acknowledge previously.

3/4911

Please also note that my name is "Kunz," and not "Kims."

I have now been away from our Publishing House for a period of ten months, and am quite out of touch with the position there, but I feel certain that your letter to them will receive a confirmatory reply. I thought myself that it was quite concluded, and the arrangement fixed. I am, however, writing to Adyar, asking them to conclude the business directly with you.

I have been on leave, after many years of arduous work, and am therefore out of touch for the present with the business.

Yours cordially,

F. Kunz

FK:JP

Kunz

Kunz

156-5 Cuba

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
STEAMSHIP SERVICE

4/3/26

Febj. 27, 22

Dear Doctor DuBois:

I have just finished reading your thoughtful & discriminating paper in "The Century".

It is sure to touch me imaginative and to stir

the thought and conscience of all readers. This is just a line to thank you for a fine, strong piece of work—

Yours cordially,
N. P. Kirkwood

c/o 115 Bis
Mexico City
En route—

New Orleans, La. Sept. 27, 1922

Dr. W.E.B.DuBOIS,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:- I saw Mr. T.A. Robinson the Monday after the receipt of your Night Telegram, and he assured me that he would prepare a statement covering the Garvey convention for you, but he has been so long in giving it to me that I am writing to let you know that he has not given it to me up to date. He promised me to have some interesting details of the proceedings of the convention in his staement, and seemed to me to be sincere about it, but as I said before he has given me nothing as yet.

3148/20

Still patiently waiting for it, I am Yours as ever,

Victor P. Thomas,
2704 Peniston St.,
not 1736 Terpsichore St
where you sent telegram

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

AKRON, OHIO

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July 20, 1922

4/13/123

Dr. W. E. DuBois,
75th Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Knowing of your keen interest in the possibilities of Negroes in world-wide affairs, I am bringing to your attention a young musician whom I met on a recent vacation in Canada. The lad to whom I refer is Bethune Murray, 205 King St., East Chatam, Ontario.

Young Murray is at present a student in the Toronto Conservatory of Music. I am not acquainted with his academic achievements. I have only heard him play, and to my mind he is indeed a wizard.

I had a talk with the chap and so impressed was I with his desire to become a master of the art he is now pursuing, that I promised him to put him in touch with some Negroes in the States whom I felt would be able to further his ambitions.

I am writing you in order that you may, through contact with the young man, determine just what his possibilities are and if found favorable you will then know what to do in order to bring him properly before the public.

Sincerely hoping that you will appreciate the sincerity of this rather unusual letter, I am

Respectfully yours,

Geo. W. Thompson

Executive Secretary

GWT:N

1922

July 26, 1922.

4/13/22

Mr. George W. Thompson,
Executive Secretary,
Y. M. C. A.,
Akron, Ohio.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your letter of July 20th and I shall try and learn more about Murray.

Very sincerely yours,

MEBI/PT

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NEW YORK, 18 April, 192 2.

Mr. William Pickens,
c/o N. A. A. C. P.,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

June 22nd
A. M. E. 1234
Bishops Council
N.Y.C.

My dear friend Pickens:-

4/12/34

Your kind letter of the 17th instant received and I am very glad, delighted and pleased to hear from you. I beg to make acknowledgment of your check for church responsibilities and will see that the same is properly credited in your behalf.

I am sorry I was not in when you called as it would have been my delight and pleasure to have looked into your face and had a chat if ever so brief as my admiration and interest exceeds your slighest reason of imagination. I am so anxious to be of real service to you in your new church life, knowing that you will be of invaluable service to us, the race for which you are so valuablely working and will have a greater hearing in the eloquent advocacy of your cause. I am always in after four o'clock in the afternoon. I am getting the programme arranged for the Bishops' Council and will at the proper time enlighten you of the particular service you can mutually render. I would like to have Dr. DuBois make an address some time during the Council and will you inform me if it is within your power to arrange the same and write me at once on this matter and I will highly appreciate it.

With best wishes and hoping to see you before long, believe me,

Sincerely your friend and pastor,

Montrose W. Thornton,

MWT/EWR.

April 20, 1922.

Dr. Montrose W. Thornton,
52-60 West 132 Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Thornton:

Replying to yourd of April 18. I am just writing a note to Dr. Du Bois inquiring whether he would not find it possible to speak before the Bishop's Council on the 22 or 23. When I get his reply, I will communicate it to you. I shall be glad to render some service and will come by to talk with you tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Very truly yours,

Field Secretary.

WPT

4/2/31

4/3/27

Mr. Charles Franklin Thwing

1922

February 20, 1922.

4/3/28

Mr. Charles F. Thwing,
c/o Washington Reserve University,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Thwing:

I am very sorry indeed that I did not get a chance to see you while in Cleveland. I shall be there again some time this spring and I shall give myself the pleasure of looking you up.

Very sincerely yours,

WKBD/PF

The TOBEY FURNITURE COMPANY

Furniture, Curtains, Interior Decorations

CHICAGO
WABASH AVENUE &
WASHINGTON STREET

671 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

New York May 12, 1922.

Sold To Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,

70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

4/3/15

Touching up finish of table and two chairs
and recovering seats of chairs: $50.00

Received Payment,
MAY 12 1922
THE TOBEY FURNITURE CO
per Frank X. Barger

1922

The TOBEY FURNITURE COMPANY

Furniture, Curtains, Interior Decorations

CHICAGO
WABASH AVENUE &
WASHINGTON STREET

671 FIFTH AVENUE
New York May 12, 1922.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/13/14

Dear Sir:-

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of your favor of yesterday enclosing check for $50. in payment for work done on your living room furniture.

Very truly yours,

THE TOBEY FURNITURE COMPANY.

Frank E. Habiger

FFH/2

ALFRED E. MARLING
CHAIRMAN

B. H. FANCHER
TREASURER

JOHN R. MOTT
GENERAL SECRETARY

The International Committee of
Young Men's Christian Associations
347 Madison Avenue, New York.

Dec. 21, 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

8/14/18

Dear Sir:-

Your request of Dec. 14th has just reached me by forwarded mail. I am enclosing the statement requested.

Sincerely yours,

G. Tobias

Ayer Hill

Detroit Mich.
Jan 5th, 1922.

Mr. W. E. B. Du-Bois
New-York N. Y.

413124

My Dear Sir:—

Your kind favor of 28th inst; at hand contents known, I was indeed glad to hear from you surprised to know you are coming to are city soon, but will be glad to see you an will try an accomodate you—

for. that time

We all had very enjoyable time during the Holidays especially Ruth I hope you an family did also, my Mother has not been well. for some-time but is feeling better now

Let me know when you will be here

With best regards to you an family

Sincerely Yours

Estrella Soles

1921

January 11, 1922.

4/3/23

Mrs. Gabriella Toles,
5048 Van Dyke Avenue,
Detroit, Michigan.

My dear Mrs. Toles:

I shall arrive in Detroit at 7:10 Sunday morning, January 15 by way of the Michigan Central. I will take a taxi to thehhouse and have breakfast with you. I leave for Chicago, Tuesday morning.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1922

Detroit, Mich.

April 11, '22

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois

New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Your kind message Feb. 15th received was indeed glad to hear from you and know you had arrived home safe.

I do hope you will pardon delay as I have been very sick for past six weeks but able to sit up in my room at present. The rest of the family are well, Ruth is studying hard to finish this year.

The N. A. A. C. P. here are making arrangments for Easter Ball, Monday after Easter.

I hope this will find you and family well.

Yours Sincerely,

Mrs G. Tobes

4/3/25

1922

February 23, 1922.

12/13/14

Mr. Ridgeley Torrence,
158 Waverly Place.

My dear Mr. Torrence:

Mrs. Sarah M. Nutter, 304 Elizabeth Street, Charleston, West Virginia, wishes to give your play "Simon the Cyrenian". She is a colored woman of standing and has numbers of influential friends. I think she would be able to do a good piece of work. I told her that perhaps you could let her know where to procure pictures or designs of the costumes and the settings which were used in the production here. Would you be kind enough to write her?

I would be under great obligations.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

107 Waverly Place, N.Y.C.
March 8, 1922

Dear Dr Du Bois

Thank you for telling me of Mrs Sarah M Nutter's wish to produce my "Simon the Cyrenian". Upon your recommendation I am writing to Mrs Nutter my permission, free of course, from royalties. I take it for granted that she only wishes to give one or two performances

With Greeting and Best Wishes

Sincerely Yours

Richard Loveman

4/3/22

16 Meyler St.
Belmont
P. O. S.
Trinidad. B.W.I.
26/6/22.

1922

The Editor.
Crisis.
70,5th Ave:
N.Y. City.

Dear Sir:-

I am a young (mulatto) man who has the interest of his race closely at heart & am willing to do aught for its promotion & glory. I find that in these parts my race lacks the solidarity & consciousness that it should have; of course as you, I am sure, are aware there are very cogent reasons why this is — as it should not be — so. If you have the time to hear them, I shall at a future date - when better acquainted simply some of these reasons, so more of this anon.

4/3/32

This island has a population (according to the 1920 census) of well over 300,000 souls & I venture the conjecture that the ratio is — on a very conservative basis — 6 to 1 in favour of the black & coloured people. Would you believe me when I tell you that only Six (6) copies of the crisis reach these shores every month, & of these, I take one!

Port-of-Spain (the capital) has over 70,000, with a proportion of 3 to 1 in favour of the coloured people. [Let me state right here that I am writing of East Indians & Chinese as coloured people.] We have

have a Public Library of which no town of the same size should be ashamed. Is your brain capable of imagining that, with the exception of Dumas's works, there is not another bit of literature by Negro or negroid people? I asked for P. L. Dunbar the other day, as I thought that although it was not mentioned in the catalogue, yet there must surely be a copy of his works somewhere on the creaking shelves of this modern stronghold of literature; believe me Sir, there was no such copy. Yes, these English here are very careful what they give us for our mental pabulum — & who can blame them? I doubt if you would get any of our schoolboys to tell you the birthday of L'Ouverture, or Delaney. Why? Poor fellow, he does not know, he has never heard — you cannot blame him. What encyclopedia will inform you that either Pushkin or Hamilton & a host of Moors, were colored? They cannot help about Dumas. Why? Because you could see it in his face & feel it in his hair.

4/3/33

Such is a synopsis of the dense ignorance existing in this land of learning, for certainly the Scholarship of the West Indian Negro is not likewise to be despised. They have just given us here a criticism of representation — thanks to the indefatigable zeal & untiring energy of Albert Marrysshow, a Grenadian who to my mind is the only man of parts in these Islands that has the grit enough to preach & practice race pride — in order that the seething cauldron of discontent should not

not burst, so they keep all of the cold water & representation which will at best postpone the explosion.

By dint of the Afro-American's position in the States he is far ahead of his West Indian brother in race matters & it is for him to lighten our darkness. He should flood these isles with suitable propaganda from end to end. He should establish N.A.A.C.P. branches from Nassau to Scarborough, Tobago. The unity of race is worth it & demands it.

4/13/34

I am a firm believer in the future of Asia & the ultimate ascendency of Nippon to world-domination & I fancy we should do all in our power to create a feeling of fellowship & a true friendship with the orientals. We should give the Japanese an opportunity of knowing us & we should strive to know them, by reading their literature & visiting their country. Perhaps the sixth Negro Congress may meet in Tokio or Osaka, who knows!

But I must have sorely tried your Kemper Mss. Editor with my jumble of incoherent & senseless sentences, and I shall transgress no more.

The enclosed amount is for Norton's "Cause & Race Prejudice", Epstein's "Negro Migrant in Pittsburgh" & your "The Negro". Rancho leaves N.Y. on the 5th inst: if you send them immediately you will catch it.

If you have reached so far as this I must thank you in conclusion for your patience & remain dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully G. E. Tracey.

VALDO TURNER, M. D.

Aug. 24

1922

ST. PAUL, MINN., 19

Jan. 20, 1922.

Dear Dr. DuBois;-

Mrs. Turner and I, wish to acknowlege the announcement of the 25th. year of your marriage.

We wish you and Mrs. DuBois, many more years of happiness and especially do we wish for 1922 to be full and complete of the things which you most desire.

4/3/29

Sincerely yours,

Valdo Turner

386 N. St. Albans St.,

VT:MO

POST OFFICE BOX 7

Leavenworth, Kansas. November 16, 1922

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
N. A. A. C. P.
70 Fifth Ave.
New York City N. Y.

9712

INOV 17 1922

My Dear Sir:

As a former member of the 24th United States Infantry, permit me to state that we have been confined here, in the United States Penitentiary, for four years in pursuit of life sentences adjudged by General Court Martial at San antonio Texas for participation in Houston riot on the night of August 23rd. 1917,

4/13/30

It appears that attorney T. W. Bell of Leavenworth Kansas has been travelling, or is travelling all over the country making speaches and collecting money with which to defray his expences, in an effort to secure our release. He himself told us he had made a collection of $1100, Where has all this money gone, or for what purpose was it spent? Surely not for defraying his expences.

Now, he has had our case five years, or soon will be. He has told us time and time again to be patient, and assured us that we would be released in the near future, But our release is just as far remote as the day we were dressed in this prison,

On several accassion, We requsted an interview with him which was denied on the grounds that he was too busy. So I need not state how we feel,

POST OFFICE BOX 7

2

9712
INOV 17 1922

Leavenworth, Kansas. 192

about such a reply. Some of us have love ones with whom we would like to be. So we the former members of the 24th United States Infantry respectfully request that the N.A.A.C.P. to transfer our case to the attorneys Moorfield Storey, Charles Nagel and if possible some of those who had Dr. Leroy Bundys case. Attorney Bell has had our case four years and it is evident he is not interested. Returning from Washington D.C. December 1921, he made a statement to the Chicago Defender which led the people who were realy interested in us to belive we would soon be released. But we are still here behind prison Walls. Attorney Bell went so far as to tell us By march 1922 everyone of us would be free. We are not asking for mercy. Justice is our plea, Sir will you kindly inform the public of our desires and that your association has the sole right work for the release of the former members of the 24th United States Infantry, may we expect a favorable reply from you in the near future,

4131131

Yours respectfully
Roy Tyler, formerly of D. co 24th U.S. Infantry,
Box #7
Leavenworth Kans,

1922

Box 54 Hamilton Grange Station,
New York City.
August 21, 1922.

Editor of THE CRISIS,
70 - Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

It gives me great pleasure to forward to you a circular concerning THE PENITENT, the first volume of the New World Trilogy; three novels picturing the crumbling of the great civilization of the past, and the coming of a new era in which all men shall be equal. The hero of the novel called THE PENITENT which I am just calling to your attention is a Negro poet of Russia, Pushkin, who ranks as one of the world's greatest poets and who lived in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. It is a great and exact study of the Negro's contribution to the art of the world, and I want the book brought to the attention of all the educated members of the colored race. I shall be grateful indeed for any effort on your part to bring it to the attention of your friends.

4/31/26

Likewise in this book the influence for freedom and equality of Toussaint L'Overture, the Negro of Haiti who preceded George Washington in his plea for freedom is likewise mentioned and given credit for his great influence upon man in the eighteenth century.

I wish to inform you that this book was prepared wholly and made ready for the press - one of the most exacting and critical in America by a young colored girl - eighteen years old who is my very competent secretary. Her name is Amanda E. Reed, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. L.S. Reed of Corona, N. Y. She may be addressed in care of me. I wish you would give publicity to this fact in your magazine along with the review of my book. If you will use her photograph in some issue of your periodical, because assuredly it will be interesting to your readers, I shall be glad to send it to you. She is one of the most intelligent of her race. She reads Spanish fairly well, French and German some; she is studious by nature, and eager to press on, and I should be glad of publicity from you.

Very sincerely yours,

Edna Worthley Underwood.

EWU/AER

Edna Worthley Underwood

Enclosure

THE PENITENT

by

Edna Worthley Underwood

"The most tragic figure in history"-- Alexander I, Czar of Russia during the Napoleonic era -- and Pushkin, the famous Russian poet, are the chief figures in this epic novel, the first volume of a trilogy that will picture the crumbling of a great civilization beginning in the Napoleonic era and ending with the present day.

The scene of "The Penitent" is laid in Russia of a century ago, a period seething, as today, with the ferment of new ideas. Liberty and equality were then sweeping like a strong wind across Europe, and Alexander, an idealist and a dreamer, vacillated between his own desire to bow to the tempest, and his advisors' determination to stifle in prison cells and in Siberia, the mutterings of discontent.

the Negro poet,
Implicated in a revolutionary plot, Pushkin, darling of Petersburg drawing rooms, is thrust into exile, and we follow his extraordinary wanderings through the Ukraine, Crimea and Caucasus. It is a picture of Russia such as not even a Russian author has before attempted, a panorama of a chaotic age and strange lands, gay with color and vibrant with life. Meanwhile at Petersburg, intrigue reigns; the Czar is betrayed by the woman he loves, his good intentions are thwarted by his courtiers, and like the master of a puppet show, Metternich, arch enemy of freedom, twitches -- through his favorite spy, the bewitching and seductive Chali -- the strings that guide these gorgeous figures to the final dramatic climax.

Mrs. Underwood recreates the past with the exactitude of a historian, and the vividness of a great romantic novelist. A distinguished Russian scholar and translator, she has drawn her facts from original sources and has painted her descriptions from first-hand knowledge. The result is a permanent addition to the literature of historical fiction; a book that will be enjoyed equally as a thrilling story and as an exact and vivid study of Russian life.

To be published in October at $2.00

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY
4 Park St., Boston 16 E. 40th St., N.Y.

413/1127

[U.S. - BUREAU OF CENSUS]

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

MRK

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WASHINGTON

January 17, 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor, The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

The census returns for the black and mulatto population of the United States show an increase from 11.2 per cent in 1850 to 13.2 per cent in 1860, in the proportion mulatto in the total Negro population, a decrease to 12 per cent in 1870, increases to 15.2 per cent in 1890 and to 20.9 per cent in 1910, and a decrease to 15.9 per cent in 1920. (No tabulations of the black and mulatto population were made for 1880 and 1900.) For every state in which any considerable number of Negroes were enumerated in 1920 a decrease appears in the proportion of mulattoes between 1910 and 1920.

More than 2,000 Negro enumerators were employed in 1910, but none were employed at previous censuses or in 1920. It is likely that Negro enumerators in some cases may have exercised greater care than the white enumerators in making returns as to blacks and mulattoes. Thus, other conditions being equal, it might be expected that the census returns would show a somewhat larger proportion mulatto in the Negro population for 1910 than for other census years. Having this possibility in mind, Professor Willcox, of Cornell Univerity, requested that a special tabulation be made in order to ascertain what bearing the employment of both white and Negro enumerators in 1910 and of white enumerators only in 1920 had upon the indicated decrease in the proportion of mulattoes between the two census years. This was done, and the results are set forth in a letter dated January 9, 1922, addressed to Professor Willcox, of which a copy is inclosed. There are also inclosed a printed press summary giving the Negro population by states in 1920 and 1910 and a table from the 1910 census report giving figures for the black and mulatto population, by states, for 1910, 1890, and 1870, with the percentage mulatto for 1920, in ink, for those states which have any considerable numbers of Negro inhabitants.

At Professor Willcox's suggestion, I am writing to inquire whether you, from your general knowledge of this matter, can throw any further light upon it. I shall be very glad to receive any comments you care to make.

Very truly yours,

W. M. Steuart

Director.

LB:R
Inc.

Stewart

COPY.

January 9, 1922.

Professor Walter F. Willcox,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York.

Dear Professor Willcox:

In accordance with your suggestion, I have had a special tabulation made of the Negro returns in 1920 and 1910 in order to ascertain the probable effect of the employment of Negro enumerators in certain counties in 1910 and of white enumerators only in 1920 in reducing the indicated proportion of mulattoes in the Negro population. This tabulation covered the 16 southern states, the District of Columbia, and 10 northern states---Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas---which had an aggregate Negro population of 10,303,399 in 1920 and 9,714,770 in 1910, or between 98 and 99 per cent of the entire Negro population of the United States in each year. The number of Negro enumerators employed in this area in 1910 was 2,055, out of a total of 2,089 for the entire United States.

021/h

This special tabulation brought out the following facts:

Considering as one group those counties in each of which three or more Negro enumerators were employed in 1910, the percentage mulatto in the Negro population decreased from 21.8 in that year to 16.1 in 1920; considering as another group those counties in each of which one or two Negro enumerators were employed, the percentage mulatto decreased from 21 to 14.2; and considering as a third group those counties in which white enumerators only were employed, the percentage decreased from 19.6 to 15.9. Thus the decrease in the counties in which white enumerators only were employed in 1910 was nearly two-thirds as great as the decrease in those counties in each of which three or more Negro enumerators were employed in that year.

Moreover, in every one of the 26 states covered by the comparison a decrease in the percentage mulatto between 1910 and 1920 is shown for the group of counties in which white enumerators only were employed in 1910; and in a number of cases this decrease was equal to or greater than that for the groups of counties in which Negro enumerators were employed in 1910.

For example, in Georgia, which has a larger Negro population than any other state, the percentage mulatto for the entire state decreased from 17.3 in 1910 to 14 in 1920. For the group of counties in each of which three or more Negro enumerators were employed in 1910 the percentage decreased from 20.8 to 17.5;

for the group of counties in each of which one or two Negro enumerators were employed in 1910 it decreased from 15.8 to 12.5; and for the group in which white enumerators only were employed in 1910 it decreased from 15.6 to 12.2. In 1920 the total Negro population of the state was 1,206,365; of the counties in which three or more Negro enumerators were employed in 1910, 404,728; of the counties in which one or two Negroes were employed, 224,312; and of the counties in which white enumerators only were employed, 577,325. The largest number of Negro enumerators employed in any one county in Georgia was 29, in Richmond County. In this county the percentage mulatto decreased from 21 in 1910 to 18 in 1920. In Chatham County, in which 20 Negroes were employed, the percentage mulatto decreased from 22 to 18; in Fulton County, in which 20 Negroes were employed, it decreased from 31 to 25; and in Bibb County, in which 18 Negroes were employed, it increased from 12 to 14.

Again, in Florida the percentage mulatto in the Negro population of the state as a whole decreased from 16 in 1910 to 12.9 in 1920. In the group of counties in which three or more Negro enumerators were employed in 1910 the percentage decreased from 15.8 to 15.5; in the group of counties in which one or two Negroes were employed in 1910 it decreased from 16.8 to 9.6; and in the group in which white enumerators only were employed in 1910 it decreased from 15.8 to 12.7. In 1920 the total Negro population of Florida was 329,487; of the counties in which three or more Negroes were employed in 1910, 110,944; of the counties in which one or two Negroes were employed, 74,611; and of the counties in which white enumerators only were employed, 143,932. The largest number of Negroes employed in any county in Florida was 16, in Duval County. In this county the percentage mulatto increased from 18 in 1910 to 22 in 1920. In Marion County, in which nine Negroes were employed, the percentage decreased from 15 to 11; in Leon County, in which six Negroes were employed, it decreased from 17 to 7; and in Jefferson County, in which five Negroes were employed, it decreased from 9 to 6.

12/11/h

It appears, therefore, that the employment of Negro enumerators in certain counties in 1910 and of white enumerators only in 1920 had some effect in reducing the proportion of mulattoes in the Negro population, as shown by the returns for 1920 in comparison with those for 1910, but that this was not the sole nor principal cause of the indicated decrease.

We have added to the Color or Race, Nativity, and Parentage section of Volume II a table showing, by states, for 1920, 1910, and 1890, the numbers of blacks and mulattoes enumerated, together with the percentage of mulattoes for 1920, 1910, 1890, 1870, 1860, and 1850. The table also gives, for each of the 11 cities having more than 50,000 Negro inhabitants in 1920, the numbers of blacks and mulattoes and the percentage mulatto for 1920 and 1910. The text will contain a statement, in somewhat less detail than that given above, in regard to the special tabulation for the purpose of ascertaining the probable effect of the employment of Negro enumerators in 1910 upon the proportion of the Negro population returned as mulattoes in that year as compared with 1920.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

LB:R

Chief Statistician for Population.

(U.S. - Bureau of Census)

January 18, 1922.

Mr. W. M. Stewart, Director
Department of Commerce,
Bureau of the Census,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

4/1/18

In Dr. DuBois absence from town, I beg leave to thank you for your letter of January seventeenth. Upon his return, about the seventh of February, your letter will be brought to his attention.

Sincerely,

Secretary to Dr. DuBois

MGA/PF

[U.S. Dept. of State]

Garvey

1922

August 3, 1922.

Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

4/6/154

I understand that sometime in 1921 the State Department was asked to pay the expenses of returning to the United States the crew of a steam yacht called the "Kanawha and afterward renamed the "Antonio Macco". This yacht was owned by the Black Star Line and was stranded or held up in some way in Cuba, I believe in Santo Diego.

I write to ask where i could learn the facts of this case. I should be under great obligations for any information.

Very sincerely yours,

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cir, dept of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
Co - 195.7 Kanawha

August 18, 1922.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 - Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Sir:

The Department has received your letter dated August 3, 1922, requesting information relative to the expenses of returning to the United States the crew of the American steam yacht KANAWHA.

Before the Department considers your request for information of this nature it would be pleased to receive from you a statement as to your interest in the matter. Upon receipt of this information, further consideration will be given to your request.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:

Director of the Consular Service.

4/6/56

1922

Garvey

September 6, 1922.

Director of the Consular Service,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

4/0/158

Referring to your letter Co - 195.7 Kanawha, I beg to say that the yacht Kanawha belonged to the Black Star Line. The Black Star Line was promoted by a West Indian agitator named Marcus Garvey. He collected from the colored people in America and the West Indies nearly $800,000 with which he was to establish a steamship line between the United States, the West Indies and Africa. Many colored people were induced to put their money into the venture and now they have lost all, but the facts are only partially known.

The Crisis magazine, therefore, which circulates largely among colored people and has numbers of stock holders of the Black Star Line among its readers, wishes to give a full and unbiased account of

Garvey's operations so as to warn the Negro public of similar schemes. For this reason we would like to have the facts concerning the Kanawha, what happened to it and why and why the United States was asked to help and what the cost of the help was.

If it is consistent with the rules of your office I shall be glad to have all or any part of this information.

Very sincerely yours,

4/6/59

WEBD/PF

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1922

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
Co - 195.7 Kanawha

October 5, 1922.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 - Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Sir:

4/6/57

Referring to your letter dated August 3, 1922, requesting information relative to the expenses of returning to the United States the crew of the American steam yacht KANAWHA, the Department has received your letter dated September 6, 1922, saying that you desire the information regarding the vessel for publication in "The Crisis" which circulates largely among colored people and has among its readers a number of stockholders of the Black Star Line which operates the yacht KANAWHA.

The Department is unable to comply with your request because its files are considered confidential and can not be furnished for publication.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:

Director of the Consular Service.

[US=House of Rep.]

House of Representatives U.S. 1922

Washington, D.C.

June 6
1 9 2 2

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Editor, "The Crisis"
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

At the suggestion of Dr. Charles Henry Phillips, Jr., of St. Louis, Missouri, I am inclosing herewith parts of newspapers that he sent to me.

I am also inclosing a copy of the letter that I wrote to Senator Nelson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate with reference to the Anti-lynching Bill.

All these inclosures are for such use as you care to make of them in connection with the campaign we are waging against lynchings.

Very truly yours,

L. C. Dyer

Incls.

3/46/15

Copy

May 31, 1922.

Hon. Knute Nelson,
Chairman, Judiciary Committee,
United States Senate,
Washington, DC.

My dear Senator Nelson:

I noticed in the public press statements to the effect that the Judiciary Committeeof the Senate had postponed further consideration of the Anti-Lynching Bill (H.R. 13), which passed the House of Representatives on January 26, 1922. The press notices stated that the postponement by the Senate Committee was for the purpose of having conferences with Members of the House concerning changes in the Bill to meet the views of the Members of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. So far I have not been notified by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate of any proposed conference. Personally, and as the author of the Anti-Lynching Bill in the House, I cannot see any good results that can come from such a proposed conference. The Judiciary Committee of the House believed the Bill which we reported was constitutional and met the evil. The House of Representatives by a vote of 230 yeas and 119 nays sustained the views of the Judiciary Committee of the House. In addition, the Attorney-General of the United States has given it as his opinion, in hearings before the Judiciary Committee of the House upon this legislation, that he considered the Bill constitutional. Without, therefore, presuming to dictate or to suggest to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate its action in the premises, I think that your Committee should act upon this measure as you think wise and proper. If your Committee does not believe the Bill meets the situation, or that it is unconstitutional, then I think it would be best for your Committee to report in lieu of the House Bill, such a measure as meets your best judgment. If the Senate passes this substitute for our Bill, then it will go to Conference, and an effort can then be made to reach an agreement upon something that will be satisfactory as nearly as possible. I feel that the situation is so serious that no delay other than absolutely necessary should be permitted. The most horrible lynchings are now taking place in some of the States of the Union. I enclose some clippings from newspapers that came to m e this morning in a letter from a man in Texas.

The Congress certainly ought to legislate if it has the authority

3/42/12

to do so. It is beyond dispute that States are unable to protect citizens of the United States resident in the respective States where lynchings are going on. If the United States Government has no authority under the Constitution to protect its citizens, as indicated, then that fact should be determined. Since the House of Representatives believes we have the constitutional authority, I am in hopes that the Senate will pass the Bill referred to, and I feel sure the Supreme Court of the United States will sustain the constitutionality of it. In case it does not, as some think, then we can do what has been done in other instances, endeavor to secure an amendment to the Constitution. The Attorney General of the United ¾States says he is ready to go to the Supreme Court upon the Bill as passed by the House, and feels satisfied that its constitutionality will be sustained. The United States is disgraced the world over on account of mob law prevailing inmany of the States. The Federal Government ought to be able and willing to protect its citizens from such. We command our citizens from every State to fight for the preservation of the honor and integrity of our country. If we can do that and then not be able to protect them from mobs we are certainly in a bad shape. Something ought to be done. The House has acted, and I do not believe that any effective results can come from an conferences concerning this legislation until the Senate has acted, and the matter can then go to conference, as provided by the rules of the Senate and of the House.

3/4/17

Yours very sincerely,

(SIGNED) L. C. DYER

1922

September 1, 1922.

4/3/106

Honorable Simion D. Fess,
Member of United States
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I am a friend of the late Colonel Charles Young. I know him intimately from 1896 until his death and I am well acquainted wit his wife and children.

I write to ask what the status is of the pension. I can hardly think that it is possible that the War Department is not going to recommend a pension in his case. He was a most faithful servant of the government, an able officer and he leaves a family in immediate need of help.

Has any pension bill been proposed or is it in preparation? What can I do to help its introduction and passage? I could secure, I am sure, large numbers of

people to write to the president and to the War Department, to army officers and to Congressmen, but I wish to do nothing that would interfere with plans on foot.

I learn from Mrs. Young that you know about this matter and therefore write for information.

Very respectfully yours,

WEBD/PF.

4/31107

Young Pension

S. D. FESS
7TH DISTRICT OHIO

COMMITTEES:
EDUCATION, CHAIRMAN
RULES
LIBRARY

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

September 5, 1922.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 - Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Doctor DuBois:

I am in receipt of your communication in reference to the pension claim of Mrs. Young, widow of Colonel Charles Young, and beg leave to advise you that since Colonel Young was in active service until the time of his death he was, of course, not drawing a pension. Accordingly, Mrs. Young would then be entitled to compensation under the Veterans Bureau, but not to a pension. She is receiving much more in the form of compensation from the Veterans Bureau than could be received from the Pension Bureau. In other words, she is receiving $42.00 per month, while the maximum for Civil War Veterans is $30.00 per month.

I think this gives you the information you desire.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

S. D. Fess

4/3/108

September 8, 1922.

4/13/09

The Honorable Simeon D. Fess,
United States House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of September fifth and ask your pardon for troubling you again.

Is it not usual in the case of an officer who dies in active service and who has had so distinguished a career as Colonel Young for Congress to pass special legislation? If this is true can this not be done in the case of Colonel Young and what steps ought his friends to take to help such a movement?

You can, of course, appreciate the fact that forty-two dollars a month is almost nothing toward the support of a widow and two nearly grown children. No officer in the United States Army has

deserved more at the hands of the nation than Charles Young.

I trust I may have your advice in this matter.

Very respectfully yours,

WEBD/PF

4/3/10

S. D. FESS
7TH DISTRICT OHIO

COMMITTEES:
EDUCATION, CHAIRMAN
RULES
LIBRARY

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

September 9, 1922.

4/2/1111

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
75th Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Doctor DuBois:

I have your letter of September 8th, in further reference to the case of Col. Young, and am writing to advise you as stated in my letter of September 5th, that Mrs. Young has received the maximum compensation allowed by the Government.

In case her husband had taken out insurance she would have been entitled to $57.50 for twenty years in addition to the $42.00 already allowed. I understand that no insurance was taken out by him.

You ask - "Is it not usual in the case of an officer who dies in active service and who has had so distinguished a career as Colonel Young for Congress to pass special pension legislation"? This was true up to the time of the passage of the War Risk Insurance and Veterans Bureau Acts. I regret that nothing further can be done for Mrs. Young

I have seen the Chairman of both the Invalid Pension Committee and the Pension Committee and talked with the Director of the Veterans Bureau and also with Congressman Sweet, who had more to do with the Veterans Bureau legislation than any other man in Congress, and they all give me the same information, namely, that she is receiving the maximum.

I deeply regret that nothing can be done.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

S. D. Fess

1922

3/45/123

February 17, 1922.

Collector of Internal Revenue,
Burrough of Manhattan,
New York City.

Sir:

Will you please send me income tax forms number 1040 and number 1040a?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1922

3/45/124

March 15, 1922.

Income Tax Bureau,
120 Broadway,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me blanks for an income tax of five thousand dollars and less?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PW

[US shipping board]

1922

July 27, 1922.

Chairman of
United States Shipping Board,
Washington, D. C.

4/6/47

Sir:

I write to ask for certain information which I trust that some department of your Board can give.

It is alleged that some time early in the year 1921 the Black Star Line, a steamship company of New York City, made negotiations to buy the steamship Orion from your Board and that for some reason the negotiations fell through and the steamship was not delivered to the Black Star Line.

I write to ask if it would be possible for you to confirm or deny these allegations or give me additional facts? The reasons for my request are these; large sums of money, amounting to perhaps half a million dollars, have been collected from the colored people of this country and the West

Indies during the last three years to finance the Black Star Line. Many promises have been made concerning its future activities. These promises have not been kept and the line is practically bankrupt and the money has disappeared. This magazine, which circulates among colored people, would like to be in a position to know how far these loses are legitimate. For these reasons we want to get the facts concerning the alleged attempt to buy a ship from you.

Can you furnish these facts or can you refer us to any one who will? I should be under great obligations for any information that you can give.

Very respectfully yours,

4/6/48

WEBD/PF

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

WASHINGTON

1922

July 31, 1922.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Sir:

4/6/49

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 27, 1922, requesting information concerning negotiations between the Black Star Line and the United States Shipping Board relative to the purchase of the SS. ORION.

Although I recognize the interest which you express in your letter and should be glad, if possible, to comply with your request, yet, since the Shipping Board has adopted the policy of not giving details of its transactions to third parties, particularly in cases where there is controversy between the parties in interest, I do not feel that we should be justified in giving the information requested in this case.

I would suggest that you communicate with Joseph P. Nolan, Esq., Counsellor at Law, #25 Broad Street, New York City, who has acted as attorney for the Black Star Line, who would be in position to give to stockholders of the company such information as they desire in respect to any of its transactions.

Very truly yours,

A. D. Lasker

CHAIRMAN.

Form 1-A

Cable Address "Unimpro" New York — Telephone, Harlem 2877

One God! One Aim! One Destiny!

PARENT BODY

Universal Negro Improvement Association

AND

African Communities League

MARCUS GARVEY, President General
SIR WILLIAM FERRIS, K. C. O. N., Asst. Pres. General
G. E. STEWART, Chancellor

FRED A. TOOTE, Secretary General
J. B. YEARWOOD, Asst. Secy. General
R. L. POSTON, 2nd Asst. Secretary General

UNIVERSAL BUILDING, 56 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

"He created of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth"

March 27, 1922.

Prof. W.E.B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

4/6/41

My dear Prof. DuBois:

Mr. Marcus Garvey has requested me to ask you whether you would be good enough to read a paper at the forthcoming Convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, which will be convened on the first (1st) of August next, for one month.

It is intended to devote one or two days to the views of such eminent thinkers as yourself, who are outside of the Movement, on questions affecting the Race.

Your well-known enthusiasm for matters Racial, must be the excuse for infringing upon your valuable time.

It is quite unnecessary to go into a lengthy statement in this communication. I first desire to know whether you are prepared to come and speak at the Convention, after which I shall be happy to furnish you with any particulars which you might require.

It is written, "Blessed are the Peacemakers."

Thanking you in anticipation, with all good wishes, believe me

Yours faithfully, Duse Mohamed Ali

DMA/RG

Duse Mohamed Ali.

All Money Orders must be made payable to U. N. I. A.

All communications must be sent to the Association and not to individuals

File germany

1922

April 11, 1922.

Mr. Duse Mohamed Ali,
56 West 135th Street,
New York City.

4/6/63

Sir:

Dr. Dubois directs me to acknowledge your letter of March 27th and to express his regret that he will be unable to accept the invitation contained therein.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

MGA/PF

April 4, 1922.

Mr. Duse Mohamed Ali,
56 West 135th Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Ali:

4/6/22

Dr. DuBois is out of town on a lecture trip, to be gone until the eleventh of April. On his return your letter of March 27th will be brought to his attention.

Yours truly,

JF/FF

1922

July 25, 1922.

Mr. Marcus Garvey,
56 West 135th Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your invitation of July eighteenth and regret that I shall be unable to take part in your parade.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/6/46

[UTOPIA NEIGHBORHOOD CLUB]

ALBERT S. REED, M. D.

OFFICE
127 WEST 130TH STREET
TEL. MORNINGSIDE 5085
NEW YORK CITY

RESIDENCE
129 E. HAYES AVE.
TEL. HAVEMEYER 1349
CORONA, N. Y.

Oct. 31, 22

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Inclosed find loge tickets for our party on Nov. 10th. The Utopia will feel honored to have you and your guests present.

Sincerely,
Daisy C. Reed.

3148116

— 1922

November 3, 1922.

Mrs. Daisy C. Reed,
129 E. Hayes Avenue,
Corona, New York.

3148/15

My dear Mrs. Reed:

You quite overwhelm me with your tickets for November tenth. Of course we will be present. Mrs. DuBois, however, refused to believe that all of these can be free so I am writing for any bad news that you may have for me.

With best regards to you and Dr. Reed. We are continually planning to come out but Yolande's sickness and operation has rather hindered our fall schedule.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

ALBERT S. REED, M. D.

OFFICE
127 WEST 130TH STREET
TEL. MORNINGSIDE 5085
NEW YORK CITY

RESIDENCE
129 E. HAYES AVE.
TEL. HAVEMEYER 1349
CORONA, N. Y.

Dec. 21, 22

1923

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

We are very grateful to you for your past interest in the work of the Utopia Neighborhood Club and hope from you your sympathy and co-operation in our effort to establish a Neighborhood House in Harlem.

Inclosed find a summary of the work of the club during the eleven years of its existance.

With best wishes for a year of health, wealth and prosperity for you and yours, I am

Very truly,
Daisy C. Reed.

3/48/13

1923

December 22nd, 1922.

Mrs. Daisy C. Reed,
129 East Hayes Avenue,
Corona, N. Y.

3/48/14

My dear Mrs. Reed:-

"Merry Christmas and Happy New Year" from the whole Du Bois Family.

Thank you very much for the facts concerning the Utopia Club. I should like pictures of the five officers; or even better, if the whole 100 members will go and have a good, clear, large photograph taken, I should be glad to reproduce it on a full page of The Crisis.

Let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

P. S. - Best regards to Dr. Reed. WEBD

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
FOR COLORED YOUTH
BORDENTOWN

W. R. VALENTINE
PRINCIPAL

May 11, 1922.

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

President Lowell of Harvard University has inaugurated a policy of excluding colored students from the Freshman dormitories which, as I understand it, were opened about 1917. Mr. Lewis S. Gannett, Associate Editor of the Nation, took this matter up with President Lowell but President Lowell vigorously defends his course. You recently received an "Official Overseers Postal Ballot" of ten men, candidates for Overseers of Harvard University, five of which are to be elected, the ballots to be in the hands of the Secretary of the Board of Overseers not later than 3 o'clock P. M. June 22nd.

I suggested to Mr. Walter White of the N.A.A.C.P. who first brought this matter to my attention, that these candidates for Overseers be sounded out on the question of the exclusion of Negroes from the Freshman dormitories, and that the colored graduates of Harvard be informed as to their answers and thus be given a chance to vote intelligently, and also to reinforce those of the present Board of Overseers who object to the President's policy. I just received a letter from Mr. Gannett as follows:

4/3139

Dear Mr. Valentine:

I have written to the candidates for Overseer, asking them how they stood on the matter, and I have had replies from five. Dr. Thayer, Mr. Neilson, and Mr. Parker were thoroughly satisfactory. Mr. Lee and Mr. James were ambiguous or unsatisfactory. Mr. Young another of the candidates, has replied to a friend of mine in an ambiguous manner. I will let you know if the other four answer my letter.

Sincerely,
Lewis S. Gannett.

You are bound to be interested in this matter, and therefore I hope that you will use your ballot to good advantage, and to see that it is sent in. If you have not received the ballot or if you have lost it please write for another. I hope that you will do your best to broadcast this information to other Harvard men. We do have a vote if nothing else. I think we ought to use it for the glory and honor of Harvard. The following are the names of the candidates:

\+ William Sydney Thayer, Class of 1885, Overseer 1915-21
Baltimore, Md.
Charles A. Coolidge, Class of 1881, Boston, Mass.
× William A. Neilson, A. M. 1896, Northampton, Mass.
Samuel S. Drury, Class of 1901, Concord, N. H.

Herbert Parker, Class of 1878, Lancaster, Mass.
Roger Pierce, Class of 1904, Milton, Mass.
Joseph Lee, Class of 1883, Overseer 1918-21, Boston, Mass.
Henry James, Class of 1899, New York City
Jeremiah Smith, Jr. Class of 1892, Cambridge, Mass.
Benjamin L. Young, Class of 1907. Weston, Mass.

Send me the names and addresses of other Harvard men to whom I may send a copy of this letter, or write at once to them yourself. We should reach as many of them as possible and at once and effectively help our Alma Mater to be true to herself.

Sincerely yours,

W. R. Valentine, '04.

WRV/V

4/3/40

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

March 14, 1922

Dear Dr:-

While at church Sunday I heard Rev.Griffin speak of you wanting the pictures of the Dashing Eagles the boys who caught the bandits, I just want you to know that the Dashing Eagles belong to Community Service and at the time of the hold up there were here playing ball.

I am also enclosing our annual report it may be interesting to you.

We are not feeling very well think we have worked to hard and I have had just one cold after the other.

With love to all,

Bernice.

4/31/31

FURNISHED BY THE WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR THE USE OF SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES
PLEASE USE BOTH SIDES OF THE SHEET

1922

March 23, 1922.

4/3/130

Mrs. Bernice Wright,
120 Clark Street,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My dear Bernice:

I thank you very much for the information which you have sent me concerning the Community Center. I shall be glad to use it.

Nina sends love and hopes that you are better.

Very sincerely yours,

WEW/EP

Chicago, Ill., July 19, 1922.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 5th Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am a student in the Pre-Legal Department of the University of Chicago and am majoring in Sociology. This Summer I am taking the Social Psychology Course from Professor Elsworth Faris of the Sociology Department. He has appointed a Committee of four students (a White man with typically Southern attitudes, one with typically Northern attitudes, a Foreigner and myself--a Negro) to write on the subject of "Racial Temperament", as presented by Professor Robert E. Park in the PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGY SOCIETY volume XIII.

3148168

Professor Faris tellsus that if our paper is of sufficient value he will use it as a chapter in the Social Psychology Text he is hoping to finish soon. I am writing for some of your reactions to this proposed theory of Racial Temperament.

Is there a Racial Temperament?
What is the temperament of the American Negro?
How typical is it?
Is there any difference in the temperament of mulattos and Negroes?
What changes are going on in Negro temperament?
What changes have occurred?
Has the Negro"an undoubted interest in music and a taste for bright colors"?

According to Professor Park,"the first American Negroes came from all parts of Africa, with different traditions, language, etc.--there was no unity".

Could he have brought a common, racial temperament when they had no common experiences?
How far do racial characteristics and innate biological interests determine the extent to which one racial group can and will take over and assimilate the characteristic features of an alien civilization?
How far will it merely take over the cultural forms, giving them a different content or a different inflection?

These and many other questions are quite evident to me. I shall appreciate it very much if you will answer a few of them or give me any other information on the subject. If, too, you know of any books on this subject which I might read, I will appreciate a reference to them.

Thanking you in advance for the time you have given , I am

Yours for a better understanding between the Races,

Zelma M. Watson.

ZW/zw

Miss Zelma M.E.Watson, 560 E. 36th St., Chicago.

July 19, 1922.

3148/65

Miss Zelma Watson,
560 East 36th Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Miss Watson:

Dr. DuBois is out of town to be gone until the 27th of July. Upon his return your letter of July 19th will be brought to his attention.

Yours truly,

JF/FF

1922

July 24, 1922.

Miss E. M. Watson,
550 E. 36th Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Madam:

Answering your questions which you ask in your letter of July 19th I beg to say:

1. I do not believe that there is anything which we can scientifically call a "racial temperment", although we often speak of this loosely. In such cases we are usually speaking of group temperment by which we mean similarity of individual notions and taste arising from long association and social heredity.

2. There are a good many group temperments among American Negroes depending upon their social history in the United States. I might mention the Sea Island group in the Carolinas and Georgia, country groups in Louisiana and Texas, southern city groups, northern city groups, etc. The city groups

and to a less extent the country groups are, through visiting and intellectual intercourse, tending to have certain common characteristics and to build up what might be called an American Negro temperment.

3/48/67

3. Temperment depends upon natural gifts a and social heredity much more than upon actual physical descent. Difference in temperment, therefore, between mulattoes and Negroes would depend mainly upon their social history.

4. There is without doubt a large number of Negroes who like and are interested in music, probably the number is larger among American Negroes than among most American groups. On the other hand instead of taste for bright colors they have rather a taste for sombre colors but this has been a peculiar case of social education which has made the Negro sensitive in the matter of emphasising his color by unusual dress.

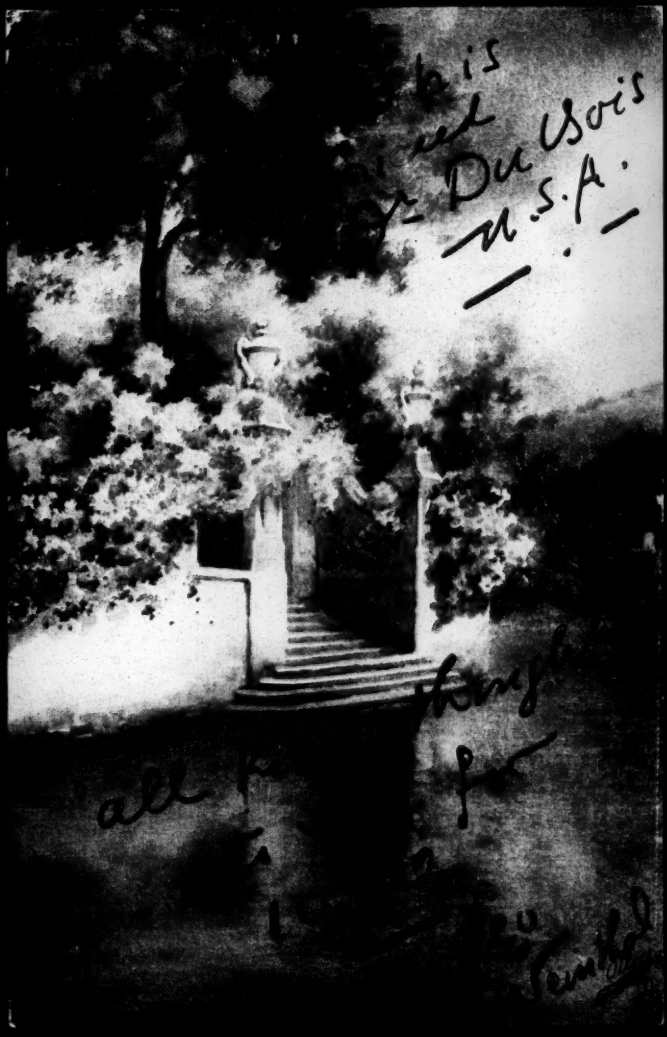
5. The Negro brought no common racial temperment to America, although many groups like the Maroons of Jamaica brought group temperments.

6. I know of no one who has been able to determine how far human culture is a result of inate biological characteristics and of social contact and education.

I trust these answers may be of some use to you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PT



3148/63

TUCK'S POST CARD

CARTE POSTALE

By Appointment

FOR ADDRESS ONLY

Lago di Como. The Lake of Como is, in the estimation of many, the most beautiful lake in North Italy. Numerous villages and the gay villas of the Milanese aristocracy, surrounded by luxuriant gardens and vineyards are scattered along its banks. In the forests above, the brilliant green of the chestnut and walnut contrasts strongly with the greyish tints of the ollve.

ITALIAN LAKES

"Oilette" *Connoisseur* Postcard No. 2386

Raphael Tuck & Sons

ART PUBLISHERS TO THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING & QUEEN.

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Printed in England

1922

THE WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
INSTITUTE, W. VA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

JOHN W. DAVIS
PRESIDENT

April 17, 1922.

Dear Sir:

Under separate cover, I am sending you a copy of, "The Education of the Negro in West Virginia Prior to 1891". This work represents a study conducted recently by the Departments of Political Science and History of this Institution. I will be happy if you will look through the booklet at your convenience. Any word of criticism or helpful suggestion concerning the effort which you may care to make will be greatly appreciated by me.

4/6/40

Sincerely yours,

President.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City.

[WESTERN UNION]

1922

December 2nd, 1922.

Mr. A. A. McNiel,
195 Broadway,
New York City.

Sir:-

4/3165

Sometime ago, J. Herbert Gray of Chicago, telegraphed One Hundred Twenty-Five ($125.) Dollars through The Western Union Telegraph Company to John Francique, Aux Cayes, Haiti. This money should have been paid to him through the National Banque de la Republique, Aux Cayes, Haiti.

Mr. Francique tells us by a letter written October 29th and received in Chicago, November 17th, that he has repeatedly asked for this remittance at the National Banque de la Republique and the Royal Bank of Canada, and that absolutely no trace is found of it.

It seems to me that it is your duty to cable, at the Company's expense to this bank and find out why they are withholding this money. I should be glad to hear from you immediately.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WKBD/W

1922

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

195 BROADWAY

Francaise

ARTHUR A. McNEILL
TRANSFER AGENT

NEW YORK,
Dec. 15, 1922.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
c/o The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your letter of Dec. 6, and our telephone conversation of today, we have written to the foreign connections, requesting them to cable to their correspondents, the National Banque de la Republique, at Haiti, for the purpose of expediting payment of the money, which Mr. J. Herbert Gray deposited at Chicago, Sept. 12, payable to John Francique, at Aux Cayes, Haiti.

Just as soon as we receive a reply we will be glad to write to you again.

Yours truly,
A. A. McNeill
Transfer Agent.

4/3/80

[illegible] 1923

Francique

December 19, 1922.

4/3/83

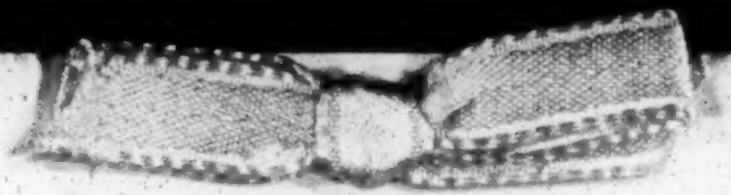
Mr. A. A. McNiel,
195 Broadway,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Following up the question of the whereabouts of money cabled to John Francique, Aux Cayes, Haiti on September 12th by J. Herbert Grey of Chicago, Illinois, I wish to say that I have just received the enclosed letter from Francique dated December 3rd.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF



Frances Lucile Wetmore

April 26th 1922

Mr. and Mrs. Judson Douglas Wetmore

4121

152 West 58th Street

1922

May 20, 1922.

4/2/h

Dr. and Mrs. W.E.B. DuBois
send congratulations to
Frances Lucile Wetmore on
the occasion of her birth.

1922

3/48/57

April 25, 1922.

Dr. A. Baxter Whitby,
630½ E. Fourth St.,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

My dear Dr. Whitby:

I have just received the enclosed letter. Will you kindly return it to me with your comment. Particularly I should like to know who Mr. Magill is and his character, and Mr. Hughes and Mr. Motley. I will hold anything you say in confidence.

I trust this will find you in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

MEBD/PF

NEW YORK, N.Y. STA O
DEC 15
2-PM
1922
U.S. POSTAGE
2 CENTS
Mrs. S. M. Whitby
1316 Seattle St.
Seattle, Wash.
Insufficient Address
Do not remail in this envelope.
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SEATTLE, WASH. TERMINAL STA.
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1922
CHRISTMAS SEALS
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41358

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF

THE CRISIS

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

December 15, 1922

Mrs. S. M. Whitby,
1316 Seattle St.,
Seattle, Washington.

4/3157

My dear Madam:

We have received the following letter from Mr. Francique:-

I have been informed by Mrs. Sarah M. Whitby of 1316 Seattle, Washington, U.S.A., on the 4th inst., that you are in possession of $2.50 which she sent you to be delivered to me, and I not having as yet received the amount - I beg of you kindly that you will please send me the money by return mail: Let your order be made payable at Grenville P.O., St. Andrews, Grenada.

We know nothing of the money mentioned. Will you kindly communicate with ~~him?~~ her?

Very sincerely yours,

W E B DuBois

1922

3/48158

May 24, 1922.

Mrs. Mabelle White Williams,
50 West 130 Street,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Williams:

Will you kindly telephone me at the office Thursday at five or Friday at five? I shall be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[White - Williams found]

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The White-Williams Foundation

1522 Cherry Street, Philadelphia

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— Educational and Vocational Counseling and Placement —
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Anna B. Pratt, *Director*
Frances Q. Holsopple, *Psychologist*
Elizabeth T. Shipley *Scholarship Counselor*

January 5, 1922.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Editor, The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

3/40/61

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

Your letter of December 7th has come to me and I feel that your criticism of our publicity matter is quite justified.

Since then, we have published the enclosed stories of some of our children and just what we are trying to do for them, in a concrete form. I shall be glad to know what you think of it. A more formal statement of our work during the last five years is now being prepared by Dr. Neva Deardorff, of Bryn Mawr College. I shall send you a copy as soon as it is published, but in the meantime, I shall be glad to know how this popular leaflet appeals to you, and whether you feel that "a busy editor" can get any idea of our work from it.

Sincerely yours,

Mildred Scott Olmsted

MSO:LTG.
Enc.

Assistant Director.

1921

January 11, 1922.

3/49/20

Miss Mildred Scott Olmsted,
White-Williams Foundation,
1522 Cherry Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Madam:

Answering your letter of January 5, I think the leaflet which you are publishing is much more understandable than most of the other matter which you have sent out. I should be glad to see the more formal statement of the work which is coming. Of course the central criticism which any Negro has of work like yours is that when public opinion has charge of vocational guidance it always gives a disadvantaged group the least chance. Very few Negroes would get a chance to go to college if white vocational guidance had the last word.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/Pf

1922

April 29, 1922.

3/4/22

Mr. William O. Wilcox,
3 S. William Street,
New York City. Personal.

My dear Sir:

A number of colored people have been interested in starting a small state commercial bank in Harlem. We have consulted with the banking commissioner and he thinks we can qualify for a charter. Meantime I have just had a call from Mr. H. M. Black of 55 Broadway. He is proposing a national bank in Harlem with colored and white directors and has asked me to be one of the directors. He mentioned you as being interested in the porject and as having consented to serve on some sort of advisory board which he is proposing in addition to the board of directors.

I do not know anything about Mr. Black and I am trying to get information.

Would you be willing to tell me if his statement concerning your interest in this project is correct and if you know him to bearelliable *person*.

I shall not, of course, quote anything that you may say unless you are willing that I should.

Very sincerely, yours.

3/4/93

W. E. B. D./P. F.

4/31/39

CARNEGIE LIBRARY
E. C. WILLIAMS, Librarian

Howard University

Washington, D. C.

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A. M., Ph. D., D. D
President

EMMETT J. SCOTT, A. M., LL. D.
Secretary-Treasurer

over

Dec. 1, 1922

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Excuse pencil, but this is written at Public Library, and I have no fountain pen with me. As it is my only chance for two or three days, I think pencil may be better than nothing.

I am afraid we have lost Alonzo. I examined an old Latin and an English version of Peter Martyr. The Latin version calls the gentleman in question "Petrus Alonsus" and the English version calls him "Pero Alonso Niño," (also Nuñez) which

latter form I find in the Spanish lists of names of the companions of Columbus' first voyage. Niño (as he is given in the index) is noted as pilot of the Santa Maria and as pilot of the Niña. In the best authenticated list he is given as one of those who sailed on the Niña, and his pay as pilot is given. He is also noted with the Pinzons and one other as the most intrepid of Columbus Companions.

According to all accounts there seems little doubt that Angelo Trevisano copied his Libretto from Peter Martyr's

3

Howard University
Washington, D. C.

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A. M., Ph. D., D. D
President

EMMETT J. SCOTT, A. M., LL. D.
Secretary-Treasurer

CARNEGIE LIBRARY
E. C. WILLIAMS, Librarian

4/13/1140

Decades, and in John Boyd Thacher's Christopher Columbus (Putnam. 3 vols. 1903). I find the following note (vol. 2, pp. 454-55):

"Pedro Alonzo Niño was the pilot of the unfortunate Caravel, Santa maria, the flagship of the Admiral on his first voyage. In the Libretto he is called

over

Alonzo il Negro. The name was written in the venetian dialect "Nigro" (pronunc. like Niño, of course) Σ. (W.) and this became in careless printing Nigro, changing the "n" to "r." The error passed from the libretto into several of the books on the early voyages, notably the Itinerarium Portugallensium and Grynaeus. Ramusio speaks of him correctly as "Pietro Alonzo called Nigro."

In the German translation of the Paesi published in 1508, and in which Spanish, Latin,

5

4/3/141

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Howard University
Washington, D. C.

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A. M., Ph. D., D. D
President

EMMETT J. SCOTT, A. M., LL. D.
Secretary-Treasurer

proper
and Portuguese names are rendered into their
German equivalents, Negro is called
"der Schwartz" In this same German edition
Columbus himself has his name transformed
into its equivalent:"

I see the Spanish records I find refer to no
such alonso Negro, but all refer to "Aero

NG

or Pedro Alonzo Niño — occasionally Nuñez. I can find no other Alonzo except me & the Pinzons, and certainly the hero (?) of the pearls episode is identified very clearly with this Niño, who is given both as pilot of the Niña and of the flagship, and sometimes bracketed with the name of another man as one of the pilots of the flagship, Santa María. Since many who went in the Santa María returned in the Niña (or was it vice versa?), I can see how confusion arose,

2h11/h

(7)

Howard University
Washington, D. C.

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A. M., Ph. D., D.D
President

EMMETT J. SCOTT, A. M., LL. D.
Secretary-Treasurer

CARNEGIE LIBRARY
E. C. WILLIAMS, Librarian

but certainly in the names of the companions of the
first voyage I can find no one who corresponds
to the lost Alonso. I could not get hold
of a copy of the Libretto. A few minutes would
suffice to show whether or not the passages
containing 'il Negro' are the same ones in which
Peter Martyr speaks of Niño. I regret I could not
clinch the matter by such a comparison. Over

If you can send me a copy
of the libretto I can settle off
without question in a few minutes,
on a inclosed sheet I
mark the passages marked, agrees with
the story of the finding (and stealing)
of the pearls by Niño, who
is noted as a poor man,
a native of Moguer.

Our friend Murray must agree with
my conclusions, which agrees with Thacher's
note, but the facts seem to be
against him.

Again — excuse pencil &c.

Sincerely Yrs,

C. C.

[Williams]

Howard University

Washington, D. C.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY
E. C. WILLIAMS, Librarian

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A. M., Ph. D., D. D
President

EMMETT J. SCOTT, A. M., LL. D.
Secretary-Treasurer

Dec. 3, 1922

Dear Dr DuBois:

I did find time to go back to the L. C. Saturday, and found an English translation of parts of the Libretto, which enabled me to absolutely identify the Nino of Peter Martyr's Decades with the Nigro of the Libretto. I am hoping today to get hold of a copy of the original Latin version of the Decades, for I have seen only translations. In that original I expect to find that the form he used was Petrus Alvarus (or alphersus) Nigrus. This was my original conjecture, and it is confirmed in a way by the form found in Eden's translation noted on enclosed pages.

I sent those dreadfully scrawled pencil notes because I feared I might not be able to do better. Did I tell you in those notes that I met our friend

(over)

4/13/44

Mr. Murray in the stacks at the L. C., and when I told him what I had found, he refused to listen, and made light of the whole matter? He quoted John Boyd Thacher, and when I said that it was just in John Boyd Thacher that I had found the thing clinched, he pish-pished it. Naturally, I did not try to convert him.

I wish I might take more time to put this in good form, but I have been considerably overworked this fall, and, with a class every evening, and me every morning, besides my regular work I have no time to go anywhere. I need not say that I enjoyed the opportunity to run this down, and only wish, as I said above, that I might work it out in better form.

I shall hold this letter until tonight, in case I have the luck to run on the Latin original of the Decades.

In haste, Sincerely Yours,

C. G. Herbermann

N.B. I did get hold of the Latin edition of the Decades, with this result:

Petrus Alfonsus, cognomento Nigrus

See last page of summary.

Summary

I first examined indices of various chronicles and later works for the name Pietro alonso Nigro or Pedro alonzo Negro, or similar forms, but without success. Then I found a list of the sailors on Columbus' first voyage, and in that list noted the Pero Alonso Niño, as pilot of the Niña, the smallest of the ships. In another list I found him given as the pilot of the Niña, together with the compensation given him. In the first list he is noted as from Moguer.

4/13/45

Then I looked up this Pero Alonso Niño (Pero = Pedro = Petrus = Pietro), as the only one whose name was at all like the Pietro alonso Nigro, and found many references to him, and in one history he is mentioned together with the Pinzon brothers and one other person, as the four most intrepid sailors among Columbus' companions. These four seem to have been very well known, and all of them did voyages on their own account. This Niño (sometimes called Nuñez) collected a large

hunter of pearls in a voyage which included Cumana, Curicana, and Paria, and brought them to Spain, where he was arrested for 'holding out' part of the pearls. He is noted as a poor man, who had to get financial aid in fitting out his ship. Finally I found a translation of the Libretto, and absolutely identified the Pietro alonso Nigro as the same person as Pero Alonso Niño, for this same 'pearls' story is told of him. When, in looking up Niño, I found the ~~Errata~~ note in which the printer is held responsible for transforming the Spanish Nigro (the phonetic equivalent in Italian of Niño) into Nigro, I thought I might to examine all the Spanish accounts I could, to see if Pero Alonso Niño was ever called by any other name, and he is not, except, now and then Nuñez.

4/3/146

Then I looked up Peter Martyr's Decades, from the materials of which Trevisano is supposed to have made up his Libretto. Peter Martyr's decades I could only find in translation. In Eden's English translation (1555) he is called Petrus Alphonsus* Nignus. Nignus is evidently considered the Latin equivalent of Niño. This form Nignus, would further explain the ~~Libretto~~ Italianization "Nigno", which is found in Ramusio. So we may regard Nigno either as an Italian phonetic equivalent of Niño (gn (Italian) = ñ (Spanish)), or as merely the conventional Italianization of the Latin Nignus, as found in Peter Martyr's decades (the Latin original). Further, Mac Nutt's translation of the Decades calls the hero(!) of the pearls episode Pedro Alonzo Nuñez, and in a note says, "also called Niño."

In Herrera's Historia General de los hechos de los Castellanos &c (1601) this same pilot, and later Commander, is called Pero Alonso Niño, nor do I find him called otherwise by any Spanish writer.

413/147

* Alonzo = Alfonso

Sunday

De Orbe Novo Petri Martyris Anglerii Mediolanensis..... Decades Octo..... [ed. Richard Hakluyt]..... Paris. 1587.

4/13/48

Chapter 8 of First Decade:

"Petrus Alfonsus cognomento Nignus

[This chapter gives same material as in Libretto (pearls, &c)

Examined also: (Historia de las Indias &c) Peralonso Niño

a) Las Casas, Form of name

(Spanish edition) Same matter as above, that is, Cuma, Cuviana, & the pearls.

---

b) Roselly de Lorgues (Lorgues) — Life of Christopher Columbus (Spanish edition) In a list of those in the three ships he gives, first after the grandees, chroniclers, &c, the pilots. First of these is Per Alonso Niño, whom he dubs 'a real sailor'.

---

c) Sanguineti — Life of Columbus (modern Italian)

Pietro Alfonzo Niño

---

d) Napoli-Vita — Life of Columbus (" " ")

Piero Alonzo Ninno (an evident attempt to give equivalent of Spanish ñ with an Italian font of type)

Notes on pp. 454-455 of Vol 2 of John Boyd Thacher's Christopher Columbus. Pubn. 1903-4. 3 vols.

4/3/1149

"Pero Alonzo Niño was the pilot of the unfortunate caravel, the Santa María, the flagship of the Admiral on his first voyage. In the Libretto he is called Alonzo il Negro. The name was written in the Venetian dialect Nigro, and this became in careless printing Nigro, changing the "n" to an "r". The error passed from the Libretto into several of the books on the early voyages, notably the Itinerarium Portugallensium and Grynaeus. Ramusio speaks of him correctly as "Pietro Alonzo, called Nigro". In the German translation of the Paesi, published in 1508, and in which Spanish, Latin & Portuguese proper names are rendered into their German equivalents, Nigro is called 'der Schwartz'. In this same German edition Columbus himself has his name transformed into its equivalent."

[The note is signed 'Dauber'.]

Harrisse, the great French authority on Columbus, calls the author of the Libretto "the translator and plagiarist of Peter Martyr."

Peter Martyr. Decades. English

Edition by Richard Eden. Lond. 1555.

1st decade 8th Book

"Petrus alphanus (called Nignes by his Surname)."

Follows description of finding of pearls at Cumana and Curiana (a trip to Paria) — then description of Cancheeta &c.

They brought three scor and sixteen pounds weight of pearls to Spain.

De orbe novo - the eight decades of Peter Martyr & transl. from the Latin... by F. A. MacNutt Putnam. 1912 2 v.

First decade — Chapter 8. Description of Curiana, Cumana &c &c. - the commander is referred to as Pedro Alonzo Nuñez, and a note says "also called Niño; he" had sailed with Columbus in his first two voyages.

Richard Eden's translation of parts of Sebastian Munster's Cosmography refers to the discovery of the pearls at Curiana as Petrus Alonsus merely.

4/21/50

CARNEGIE LIBRARY
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4131151

Howard University
Washington, D. C.

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A. M., Ph. D., D. D
President

EMMETT J. SCOTT, A. M., LL. D.
Secretary-Treasurer

Saturday Dec. 2

Have found an English translation of The Libretto. The Libretto, Chapter 26, describes finding of pearls by Pedro Alonso, called the Negro, and a comparison with Peter Martyr, 1st Decade, Chapter 8, shows that Pedro Alonso, the Negro, and Pedro Alonzo Niñez (also called Niño) are and the same person. While The Decades was published after The Libretto, the authorities seem to concede that Terriano took his story from Peter Martyr's materials.

OFFICE OF
COMMUNITY CHURCH
31 MT. VERNON ST.
BOSTON 9, MASS.
TEL. HAY. 4393

1922

March 20.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

I was so sorry not to see you after the service at the Community Church yesterday to thank you personally for your wonderfully fine address. It made a very deep impression on our people and if any came with a sense of superiority toward the men of your race, I am sure it must have been lost in admiration of you as one of its representatives and ~~with~~ a new realization of the cruel injustice that you are existing under.

4/3/187

I have been lately reading your book " Darkwater" and have been a little troubled by a certain militancy in its tone. It is the most natural thing in the for the colored races tofeel that their only release from their present intolerable position may be through force but it seems to me an absolutely fatal error. The method of force is in danger of destroying the white races- it is a self-defeating method. Why should you who see its disastrous results, even consider its adoption by your people as a means of freedom? If successful, will it not mean simply a substitution of one tyranny for another- the domination of the whites by the blacks? Is not this the inevitable reacttion from the use of force? And would it not be infinitely better to put your faith and reliance on education and the growth of mutual understanding even if it be slow and discouraging?

All these questions your book aroused in me but they do not detract from my admiration of your work

OFFICE OF
COMMUNITY CHURCH
31 MT. VERNON ST.
BOSTON 9, MASS.
TEL. HAY. 4393

as champion of your people.

Hoping that we may sometimeshave the pleasure of seeing and hearing you again, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

Gertrude L. Winslow

Secretary.

4/3/38

1922

March 22, 1922.

-4/3/135

Miss Gertrude E. Winslow,
31 Mt. Vernon Street,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Madam:

I enjoyed the audience at Community Church very much and was glad of the opportunity to talk to them.

There is in "Darkwater" as you complain a distinct vision of possible war between the races. This is not because I want war or believe in it or because I think that the results of war are ever satisfactory to either side. At the same time I am not among those who believe that war is never justifiable. I cannot conceive, for instance, that the Belgians had any choice whatsoever but to fight the Germans. In a more decent world a Gandhi and a Jesus Christ might put their doctrine in practice. I doubt that it can be done today. Not-

withstanding this I am going to work for peace by all peaceful methods, notwithstanding the fact that I am aware that such methods may fail.

Very sincerely yours,

WDBD/PF

413/136

[Woman's Mite Missionary Society]

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Detroit, Mich., Dec 16-1922.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue
New York. N.Y.

8/4/18

My dear Dr. Du Bois. Your letter of December 13, addrese to Bishop Smith has been received and I regret to inform you that he is too ill to give any attention to public matters. He has been confined to his bed for quite a month and has been ill for about three months.

With very best wishes

Sincerely yours

Christine S. Smith.

1922

September 8, 1922.

3/4c/21

Dr. Louis T. Wright,
218 West 139th St.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Wright:

Printed as one of the directors of the Dunbar Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, may I ask if you are one of the directors and what you know about the company?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Ofile Dunbar Life Ins

3/4/22

1922

LOUIS T. WRIGHT, M.D.
218 WEST 138TH STREET
NEW YORK

Sept. 15, 1922.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In reply to your letter concerning the Dunbar Life Insurance Company, I would state that I am not a Director, and that the use of my name in such a connection was an error. I know nothing of the workings of the company. The names published on the circular that you saw comprised a tentative list of the Directors.

Sincerely yours,

Louis T. Wright

LOUIS T. WRIGHT, M.D.
218 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK

1922

October 23, 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing copies of letters sent to Miss Callinge and Dr. Stewart as requested. Dr. Hancock phoned me relative to the examination of Miss DuBois' eyes, which indicated that her blood pressure was a little low, but since I had that information beforehand, I did not transmit it to you.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Louis T. Wright

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Enclosure

LOUIS T. WRIGHT, M. D.
218 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK

413/133

October 22, 1922.

Miss Elizabeth Callinge,
Dean of Women,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Miss Callinge:

I am writing concerning Miss Yolande DuBois, who was under my care until she left for Nashville. In September Miss DuBois was operated on for appendicitis, and since then I have advised her parents to pay particular attention to her diet, as such would materially aid her physical condition. Any consideration that it may be possible for you to give her in the matter of food I feel will help her greatly, and will be appreciated by her parents.

Very truly yours,

enclosure

LOUIS T. WRIGHT, M. D.
218 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK

October 22, 1922.

Dr. F. A. Stewart,
328 Eighth Avenue,
North Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Dr. Stewart:

I am writing concerning Miss Yolande DuBois, who was under my care until she left for Nashville. Briefly her history was as follows when I first saw her: She felt faint and when she came to she was in a hospital, where it was found that she was suffering from an attack of acute appendicitis. She was operated upon the following day, Sept. 9, 1922, and at the operation an acutely inflamed appendix was found tied down in a mass of adhesions. The appendix was removed. An inflammatory membrane extended upwards on the anterior surface of the cecum and ascending colon, up to and involving the gall bladder. This membrane was separated and the surface peritonealized. Several small cysts were present in each ovary; these were emptied. Her convalescence was uneventful excepting for a slight infection of her throat, and a rather persistent bronchitis of a very low grade. About one month after her operation her right ankle became swollen and painful from the infection of her throat. Radiographic examination of her chest showed some peribronchial infiltration about the hilum of each lung. The infection of her upper respiratory tract prevented her from gaining her strength as as rapidly as she would have otherwise. Upon one occasion her systolic blood-pressure was as low as 98 M.M. Hg. Dr. Hancock, an ophthalmologist, found on examination of her fundus that her retinal veins appeared rather empty, suggesting a rather low blood-pressure.

From my observation of her case I am of the opinion that there is no serious organic condition but that her vitality is below par and that she is in need of a general toning up of her system.

Very truly yours,

413134

[xabin]
[PAINT]

1922

3/30/46

Mrs Smith,
4, Hillspring
Edinburgh
Scotland
Sept 1 1922

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
[illegible]
U. S. A.

My dear Sir.

I am a native of [illegible]
South Africa, and wrote you
some time ago about other matters.
I have been in U.S.A. for [illegible]
and I was patented [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

[illegible]

me

that

good work for the friends

4/1/46

EDUCATION IN FRENCH WEST AFRICA, 1922.

—by—

Consul W. J. Yerby.

Dakar, Senegal, December 14, 1922.

The following notes upon education in French West Africa have been furnished by the Inspector General of Education for French West Africa:

There are three kinds of education given, viz: Governmental, Christian missions (principally Roman Catholic) and Koranic.

Government schools were substituted for the Christian mission schools at the time of the separation of the State and Church in France, there being no government schools up to that time.

Government Schools.

The government schools are as follows:

Village schools, there being 220 with about 10,000 pupils. These schools are as a rule conducted in the most important villages where as many as 40 or more

children

children from 6 to 12 years of age may be secured--whose parents may be persuaded to send them. Each has a native teacher who gives instruction in reading, writing and speaking French, arithmetic, and other elementary subjects. The most intelligent and progressive of the pupils of these village schools are directed to the regional schools.

Regional schools.--Each of the French colonies is divided into a number of sectors or regions, and each region is provided with a school near its center. There are about 50 of these schools with altogether about 1,500 pupils, a head European instructor and native assistants. The European head instructor acts as general superintendent of all the village schools within his region, and selects from the village schools the best pupils for the regional school.

The courses of study in these regional schools are of course on the whole, higher than those of the village schools, there being a preparatory course similar to that of the village schools, an elementary and a middle course, the last named being the highest.

Students who come from the village schools to the regional are selected by examination, and enter as boarders, all expenses being paid by the colony. At the end of two years' study students may pass by examination from the middle course to the central group or superior primary school established at the chief town of each colony. Those who are unable to pass the ex-

aminations

41147

aminations are sent back to their parents.

Town schools.--There are 20 town or urban schools with about 300 students. In towns where the population is sufficiently large to have a school with a preparatory, an elementary and a middle course, the school takes the name of a town, urban or primary school. When circumstances demand there is added an infants' and a superior course. When there is a large number of European children, as at Dakar, there are organized many classes with regular metropolitan courses of study.

Nomad schools.--Village schools are established in almost every village of the sedentary black tribes; but the nomad socalled "white" tribes, although reputed to be the most intelligent, do not send their children to these schools. There have therefore been established camping or nomad schools which follow the nomad tribes. One of these schools is in the Circle of Goundam, one in the Touareg of Tonguereguits tribe, one in the Touareg of Kel Antassars tribe, and another in the Circle of Niore, Mauritania, for the tribe of the Ouled Nacer.

Adults' schools.--There are 186 schools for adults, with 7,400 pupils. These schools are established in the important centers where there is a demand. Classes are held three times a week. Their purpose is to teach adults to speak, read and write the French language and at the same time the rudiments of arithmetic. They are well attended, and often have two or three classes.

Superior primary schools.--There is a superior primary school established at the chief center of each

colony,

colony, under the direction of a professor holding a first-class French diploma, and assisted by Europeans or natives. The students are recruited from the urban and regional schools, and are generally interns or boarders at the gratuitous expense of the colony; but at the expense of the colony only if they come from a distance. These schools are comprised of six groups with a provision for 400 students.

The program of instruction is, first, to complete the instruction already begun in the primary schools; second, to give such special instruction as will prepare students (a) to enter the schools of the Government General, (b) to be placed on the list of junior native officials of the government, and (c) to enter into the employ of commercial and industrial establishments; third, instruction such as to prepare the students for workers in the manual trades as carpentry, blacksmithing, masonry, etc.; fourth, instruction in agriculture.

411/4

Schools of the Government General.--The Government General of French West Africa has established at Dakar and Goree, Senegal, five superior technical schools, the students of which are selected from the superior primary schools of the several colonies. They are as follows:

The William Ponty School at Goree, Senegal, established in 1903, gives commercial, postal and customs instruction, fitting the students for service as writing clerks in the commercial houses, in the post and customs offices. It provides a three-years' course, and accom-

modates

modates 300 students. Students who pass the final examinations are returned to their original colonies for employment.

The Pinet Laprade School, established in 1903 at Dakar, Senegal, accommodates 100 students. This school gives instruction in draughtsmanship, geometry, surveying and civil engineering to provide local workmen for the government public works, etc., also in printing, pressmanship and in bookbinding.

The Marine Technical School, established in 1907 at Dakar, provides for 25 students, who are given instruction in marine engineering to provide skilled native machinists for the service of the navy and local merchant marine. The students are admitted only after competitive examinations, and come from the various French West African colonies. The school has a three-years' course of study. Diplomas are granted to those students who pass the examinations successfully.

School of Medicine.--There was established at Dakar in 1918 a school of medicine in connection with the Hospital for natives to prepare native assistants in the practice of medicine, pharmacy, midwifery, veterinary surgery and animal diseases. The school registered for the school year 1921-1922 in the medical department 60 students, in the pharmaceutical department 10, in the midwifery 70, and in the veterinary department 10.

This school has its first graduates this year. The government officials are proud of the interest taken in it by the natives, and of the advancement al-

ready

ready made by the students. They appear very bright, intelligent and promise much good.

The School of Agriculture and Sylviculture is to prepare assistant government agents or general agricultural advisers to the natives. This school appears not to be as yet well organized.

Secondary schools.--There are two secondary schools, with accommodation between them for 100 students; the Lycee Faidherbe at St. Louis, and a secondary school at Dakar, Senegal, for private and government students, each with provisions for boarding. The courses of study are the same as in France.

411/51

The colonies grant metropolitan scholarships which enable the students gaining them to go to France to complete their education in the superior or professional schools there.

Personnel of Department of Education.--The personnel of the Department of Education is as follows: One inspector general and technical adviser to the Governor General, holding a license as a university professor with office at Dakar. He is assisted by an inspector of primary education. There are also at least two inspectors or superintendents of education in each colony, chosen by competitive examinations from among the teachers holding French Metropolitan diplomas.

The corps of teachers consists of university graduates and professors with at least one license--European men and women from France, who generally have the direction of the regional schools and the training of

the young

the young native teachers. They also have the control of the village schools. Of these there are 66 men and 54 women. Then there are the native teachers who have been trained at the Normal School at Goree, Senegal. The most promising of these are granted scholarships to enter the Normal School at Aix-en-Province, France, where they study for and are granted Metropolitan diplomas, making them eligible for the general list the same as Europeans. There were 400 of these registered during the last school year.

29114

Girls' Schools.

The various schools are attended mostly by boys, as few girls enter the schools, due mostly to the economic needs and native prejudice. In French West Africa there are 10 schools for girls, with a registration for the school year 1922 approximating 300, and 4 orphanages for "half castes", caring for 200 children, the greater number of these being girls. In these schools and orphanages but little is taught other than the "three rs" in French, and the household arts.

Statistics.

French West Africa consists of the following colonies and protectorates: Senegal, population 1,259,920; French Soudan, population 2,500,000; Mauritania, population 250,000; Upper-Volta, population 2,250,000; French Guinea, population 1,810,059; Ivory Coast, population 1,497,030, and Dahomey, population 859,075.

In all French West Africa there are 314 schools for young people, with a registration of 21,000 pupils,

and 186

and 186 evening schools for adults, with a registration of 530 pupils at the close of the last school year. Estimating the number of the population at school age, or rather who would be allowed to enter the schools, at 1,200,000, according to the most recent statistics, the percentage is 1 for every 57, not including the Christian mission or Koranic schools. In 1902 other than the Koranic there were only 70 schools, and in 1920 there were 500.

411/53

Christian Mission Schools.

Until the separation of the State and Church in France, other than the socalled Koranic schools, there were only Christian mission schools in French West Africa. After the separation laws were put into effect these schools ceased almost entirely to operate, only a few being allowed to continue their services, doing little other than social work. In these the students were mostly mulattoes and orphans. However, some regular school work has been allowed to continue. The following are the principal missions:

The "Father of the Holy Spirit" Roman Catholic mission, gives instruction in the Catholic religion, the French language and a number of crafts. The "Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny" at St. Louis, Goree, Rufisque, Thies and Casamance, Senegal, and the "Sisters of the Immaculate", at Rufisque and Dakar, had regular girls' schools before the separation; now they have only orphanages and dispensaries, with workshops, housekeeping, laundry and sewing departments. They give elementary instruction

also in reading, writing and speaking French. In the villages the workers frequently gather families together and teach them French and the useful crafts.

There is a convent at N'Gazobil, Senegal, for native Catholic priests. These priests gather natives around them, giving them instruction in the various trades and in agriculture.

There is also a convent for native nuns at Casamance, Senegal. There is a protestant mission at St. Louis with a few students. There is also a Roman Catholic mission at Toma, Upper-Volta, with about 50 students; one at Ouagadougou with 56, and another with 28 students.

41154

The Ivory Coast has at Mossou one Catholic mission, with 28 students.

French Guinea has five Catholic mission schools for boys, with 325 students, one for girls, with 112 students, and one protestant mission school, with 34 students. Five American missionaries recently passed Dakar on their way to French Guinea.

Koranic or Mohammedan Schools.

There is a koranic school in nearly every village of French West Africa, each having as head teacher a marabout--a Mohammedan religious and secular teacher. These schools are in a measure under government control. Before opening a school the marabout must first secure a permit from the chief local government official, pass an examination before a commission of government officials and learned natable natives knowing the Arabic

language,

language, Mohammedan religion and laws.

The course of study is generally the study of the Mohammedan religion, mostly by repeating in a sing-song way passages from the Koran, the rudimentary studies of the Arabic language and literature. There are several "medersas" or Mohammedan high schools in Mauritania, Senegal and the French Soudan, having altogether about 200 students enrolled. These students are for the most part the sons of chiefs. Their instruction is generally to prepare them to serve as interpreters, judges and secretaries in the Mohammedan courts. They receive also instruction in French and in some of the natural sciences and literature. The professors of the "medersas" are regular members of the official corps of teachers in French West Africa. The directors of these schools hold diplomas from the "Ecole Superieure des Lettres" at Algiers.

41155

There are 1,385 Koranic schools in Senegal, presided over by as many marabouts, with 7,451 pupils; in French Guinea 3,000 schools with 21,000 pupils; in the Niger Territory 1,325 schools and 8,480 pupils; in Upper-Volta 327 schools and 2,000 pupils, and in the Soudan 58 schools and 292 pupils. Statistics for Mauritania, the Ivory Coast and Dahomey are not available.

General Conclusion.

It must not be concluded from the number of schools, teachers and pupils that there is a well organized system of education in French West Africa. It must be remembered that the system is only in the period of

formation.

formation. It appears on the whole that the Government has made excellent progress in organizing a general educational system, and now that the Christian missions are being allowed greater freedom greater progress will be expected.

411/56

3/49116

1922

Young

March 3, 1922.

293.2 O-C

The Quartermaster General.

Mrs. Ada M. Young, R.F.D. #5, Xenia, Ohio.

Remains of Colonel Charles Young.

1. This office is in receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo requesting that the remains of your husband, the late Colonel Charles Young, be returned to this country for reinterment in the Arlington National Cemetery.

2. In reply you are informed that this Department has requested the Secretary of State to communicate with the American representative at Monrovia, Liberia, with a view to having the remains disinterred and shipped to this country at Government expense, for reinterment in Arlington.

3. You will understand, of course, that it will be several months before the body will be returned, but you will be fully advised by this office.

By authority of the Quartermaster General:

H.J. CONNER,
Captain, Q.M.Corps.

Yours

Message from Mrs. Ada M. Young to be read on the occasion of the Memorial Services to Col. Chas. Young, 12, March, 1922.

Colonel Young believed in the highest possibilities for his people and their capability to attain this end through Cooperation organization, and patience yet insistent on things that are right, but never loosing sight of the love of country, its best institutions, and its highest ideals. He believed in the brotherhood of all men and the ultimate triumph of the right.

This he firmly believed could be done through such an organization as the N.A.A.C.P. In public and private talks this was his one constant theme.

I think this sentiment should be published at the memorial services on the twelfth instant.

This is my message to the entire country with my thanks and deepest appreciation for the kind words of sympathy and comfort to his mother, my children, and to me.

Ada Mills Young.

3/14/18

Thought I aught to get it out in some way or other, since I can't get into the field - Have sent it far + wide! Ada

Dear Doctor,
Just in order so
you'll know what
I feel to do in order
to get my bill in.
I imagine things had
gone too far for the
men. To be stopped -
Will you
have time - don't
bother about cards.
I have them - thanks, ...

April 1, 1922

Mrs. Ada Mill Young,
Wilberforce, Ohio.

3/48/73

My dear Mrs. Young:

This is the first opportunity I have had to write you since my return from the East a few days ago. I am sure that the Nationwide Memorial Services on March Twelfth, must have been a source of great satisfaction to yourself and family. There has never been anything to equal the recognition given.

Now, I am expecially anxious that we shall have all arrangements thoroly worked out, when the remains reach America. To this end, I have asked Hon. William C. Matthews of Boston, to confer with Secretary of War Weeks, and get an understanding of what may be contemplated, and inform him of what all of us hope to see carried out.

Doctor DuBois wrote me, and I conferred with him in New York last week, and we agreed that there should be recognition in both New York and Washington. I hope this may meet with your approval. I have, also, discussed the matter with Captain Atwood, and have written him today.

The Captain permitted me to have a picture of the children, which was taken some time ago, that I wish to have used. However, if you have a later one, that would be preferable. Kindly, also, send me their full names and ages. If you have photographs of yourself and the Colonel's mother, I should be pleased to have copies of them, also.

I hope something definite may soon be worked out with reference to a complete story of the Colonel's life. I have heard that Dr. DuBois may do this. There should be, however, something of a pamphlet nature for immediate distribution, as there is a very large demand for same.

I am in receipt of your acknowledgment.

Very sincerely

Nahum Brascher.

Y

1922

Youngsholme, R.F.D. No. 5,
Xenia, Ohio.

May 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

3/48/70

Dear Dr. DuBois:

You have never written me about Mr. Brascher and the pamphlet; if you thought it should be done or not and just what you wanted; if you want me to send material or who is to do it - its object, etc.

I am inclosing the tin-type and photo for the man you thought could draw it. Will you see what he can do with it? I have pictures of his commissions - West Point on horse back with cadets and several others.

Have you seen or do you know where Bean, i.e. Captain Allen Bean is staying in New York. I want to reach him. I am so anxious to get away a wee bit - you can understand, but I want everything going.

I find it will take an Act of Congress for a pension; the bill has to be introduced or you know all about it. Well, I have written Representative Fess and Papa Hays, Congressman Longsworth, but I suppose its just as well to get our ducks in a row quietly and see how they do. So far, $42.00 is what I am given as compensation for the kiddies and myself. $57.50 is War Risk insurance; you know about other. Of course, if it can be done quietly, by posting different ones, I would prefer as you know our folks, the out-cry they make .
I would feel so much better if I did not have to put out so much. You see, the expenses for burial by Atwood were $433.xx and the Govt. pays and allows $100. Now the rest is up to me. I do not know what they will do about the removal expenses, but I find something can be done by the Secretary of War in an exceptional case, but I must wait for that to come as it may be more than this, for I cannot bear the

idea of fussing over such - only I want the right. But, it's just like this: 300 here 450 there and 400 for this, counts up and what has the poor girl to go on. Of course, debts and things are paid, but the kiddies must be kept and Ada has to live. I was compelled to take a physical examination the other day and the report was very high blood pressure, valvular heart trouble and a nervous condition. Dr. Galloway said it was the result of the shock of Charlie's passing and my trying to keep up - of course the heart trouble, I had before, but it's exaggerated and he advises quiet and rest now instead of job seeking. I don't fear anything and I asked our colored Doctor to come out today to give me another examination.

3/48/71

Ma keeps well and stays close to home. The contract for building of Shorter Hall was let. They say it was published in the building journals, but, it was kept as quietly as possible; the letters from here or the architect notifying whom they wanted to put in in time, but others and Andersons were notified three days and ten is the limit, but "Mayor" Bishop knows what he wants and I hear with some eliminations and changes, Marsh will take it for $275,000 and give Bishop a rake-off, but they only have $45,000 and expect the rest from contributions, so I do not know when it will be done and am rather glad the Colored won't loose.

There is a man making the enclosed. Why do you suppose he did not get a decent photo of Charlie to work by? I do not think these are good. Will you look it up and see what it is please?

I must be getting busy as I want to write to Nina. Also I am enclosing a copy of two letters; one, you will understand and the other will give an insight as to what is wanted.

So proud of Yoland.

Sincerely,

Ada M. Young.

Ada M. Young.

1922

May 12, 1922.

3/48/72

Mrs. Ada M. Young,
"Youngsholm", R.F.D. 5,
Xenia, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Young:

I shall be very glad to undertake next year to write a short pamphlet biography of Colonel Young with the idea of later expanding it to a volume. If you are in favor of this we can correspond about it later.

I trust you are well and getting straightened out.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

THE CRISIS

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

CIRCULATION
85,000

W. E. B. DU BOIS
EDITOR

A. G. DILL,
BUSINESS MANAGER

1922

June 26, 1922.

3/48/76

Mrs. Ada Young,
R.F.D. 5,
Xenia, Ohio.

My dear Ada:

The Colonel Charles Young post of the American Legion is composed of some very excellent colored men, many of them being close personal friends of mine. They want very much to take charge of the Colonel's body when it is landed in New York. I hope you will help them in every way to secure this honor.

How are you? What is the status of your pension? Is there any direct effort that I could make to help you? Nina and Yolande are very well and send love.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

"Youngholm"
R. F. D. #105. Xenia, O.
Sept. 18th 1922.

3/48/75

Dear Dr. DuBois—

For some time I've wanted to write you and waited until I had something more to say and now I guess you know it all without my saying—having heard the same news from Dr Fess—Well. What shall I do? At last do you think I just let it rest at the $42.00 per-

Am wondering if I could get a job of Govt. backing - Amb. M. T. Herrick is in Cleveland for a nother week & I was wondering should I ask him to create something over there in order to be near the children - but what can I do, intelligence and most any thing when I have the idea - I wish you were in

talking distance there are several little things I'd like to talk over -

Q. yes, Mrs Herreld wanted to help get things together for you to write the life of Charlie and I was to send it to you - but on reading it over I found even tho it was not clear on some things so I took a trip with her down the Ky. hills to her brothers - where

she first started life
and visited the log cabin
where Col. was born - tell
this with some minor
details I am trying to
get to you for I don't
know what you want
+ what you don't want -
I wish you would tell
Nina to tell Mrs Curtis
to hurry on with what
ever she wants me to
do about that drive
on Lynch.
Hastily Ada -

1922

September 25, 1922.

3148/74

Mrs. Ada Young,
Youngsholm,
R. F. D. No. 5,
Zenia, Ohio.

Dear Mrs. Young:

I am enclosing copies of the correspondence which I have had with Mr. Fess. I am very much disappointed, of course, and do not know what to advise you. I think it would be a good idea to get in touch with Mr. Herrick. I doubt if there would be anything in this country that you would enjoy. If you can think of any way in which I can help, kindly let me know.

I shall be glad to see the material that you and Mrs. Herreld have collected.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

3148180

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PROF W E BURGHART

132 DUBOISE OFFICE OF THE CRISES 70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

I HAVE BEEN INFORMED THAT MY SON COLONEL YOUNG WAS KILLED IN LIBERIA I HAVE NO DIRECT INFORMATION IF YOU HAVE ANY RELIABLE PARTICULARS KINDLY TELL ME ALSO IF YOU CAN REACH HIS WIFE ASK HER TO COME HOME IMPORTANT MAIL IS HERE

ARMINTIE YOUNG.

COLONEL CHARLES YOUNG POST 398

DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK

2350 SEVENTH AVE. NEW YORK CITY

PHONE AUDUBON 2359

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June 19, 1922

Dr W. E. B. DeBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

3/18/77

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Just a line to remind you or our conversation of yesterday with reference to letter to Mrs. Charles Young.

Very sincerely,

Wm James Bell

1st Vice-Commander.

[YMCA - NYC]

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1922

Boston

Feb. 24th, 1922.

3/47/68

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Replying to your letter of the 23rd desire to say that we thank you very kindly for consenting to be with us on April 23rd or 30th. We will accept April 23rd.

I think the subject that you have selected is a splendid one and should appeal to the better thinking men of the race.

Again thanking you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thos. E. Taylor

T/w

Executive Secretary.

GEORGE O. SMITH, PRESIDENT JOHN POOLE, TREASURER WM. KNOWLES COOPER, GENERAL SECRETARY

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

TWELFTH STREET BRANCH
1816 TWELFTH STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE NORTH 1054

WILLIAM STEVENSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

November 26th, 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear sir:

4/1125

Herewith I enclose some notes on the Atlantic City International Y. M. C. A. Convention. If they are worth anything to you, use them. I would suggest that you first get in touch with Dr. J. E. Moorland. He may be able to give you additional information.

Respectfully,

Wm. Stevenson

P.S. Please let me know as to what disposition you make of the copy.

1922

December 1st, 1922.

Mr. William Stevenson,
Young Men's Christian Association,
1816 - 12th Street N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Stevenson:-

I have made abstract of the chief points in your paper and given you credit for furnishing us the data.

Thank you very much. I am returning the paper herewith.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

ALFRED E. MARLING
CHAIRMAN

B. H. FANCHER
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JOHN R. MOTT
GENERAL SECRETARY

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations

347 Madison Avenue, New York.

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R. B. DEFRANTZ, COLORED MEN

December 4, 1922

Dr. W.I.B. DuBois,
108 Edgecombe Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

3/47/45

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly answer and return the enclosed questions about George W. Cuffee of this city, who has referred us to you for information about his qualifications for the Young Men's Christian Association Secretaryship.

This work offers a life-work opportunity only to men of strong Christian character, virile personality, and executive ability.

A reply at your earliest convenience would be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

R. B. DeFrantz

R. B. DeFrantz
PERSONNEL BUREAU

1923

3/47/44

December 15, 1922

Mr. R. B. DeFrenn,
347 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. DeFrenn:

I am sorry to be late in returning this inquiry, but it got lost beneath my pile of letters.

Very sincerely yours,

February 17, 1922.

3/48/78

Mr. H.J.E. Zacharias,
The Servant of India,
Poona City, India.

My dear Sir:

I think a race congress in India would be a very excellent thing and I should be very glad to say so in The CRISIS. Of course unless it could get tremendous influence back of it the English government would object and other governments withhold passports.

I should be very glad to do any thing I could to further such a movement.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[undated]

We are particularly interested in having you address our High Schools if possible. I made one engagement and our new Superintendent of Instruction came in at the time and urged that you speak at all High Schools. I requested an engagement at the other schools and they are expecting your acceptance.

Because of our deplorable local conditions we feel that your address at our schools will have a wonderful effect on our narrow minded teachers who are not accustomed to seeing men of your culture and bearing.

We have one Jim Crow District School situated about 100 feet from the other school, all pupils using the same play-ground and one principal supervising both buildings. In other districts many colored children are segregated in class-rooms and are not receiving the required instruction and consideration from their teachers.

3/47/70

Some Colored children attend all High Schools but the number of students is small as many are discouraged and quit before graduation.

Our High School Students are compelled to have separate "gym" classes and separate literary societies and we feel your presence will inspire them and quicken their race pride. If you blaze the way we may be able to interest the teachers in reading some literature showing our view-point.

Personally, I know the school addresses are more important than the addresses to our groups. White people here will not attend lectures under the auspices of our people, therefore, help us <u>Carry the Truth To Them.</u>

The Parker Junior High School uses the Memorial Hall with a seating capacity of 2600. It may be possible to interest some influencial white people to attend this meeting.

Rev S. D. Ofori-Tawiah
Horse Road P.O. Box 232
Accra, Gold Coast West-Africa

Agency 478

Mr Du Bois,

I have filled as requested the forms & returning same to you per this mail. I have also sent you money order No 225 to your address in New York & I am sure you will receive same & acknowledge

I hope you have noticed my Remarks about Mr Oswald Villard. I have sent the receipt to Confirm my statement. Can you produce next opportunity the Colleges in the States that have Colored men as Principal & White as Students in your periodicals? People here are anxious to see something like that-

Do the best you can for good many of the friends & especially myself are backing you to the end.

God Bless & make known to you prayers

Yours truly

B. J. Hall

3/47/24

December 18,1922.

3/46/191

To Dr. W. E. B. DuBois:

I herewith tender my resignation to THE CRISIS, to take effect immediately.

Madeline G. Allison

[Crisis- allison]

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

December 18, 1922.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am hereby handing you my resignation as secretary and assistant, to take effect April 1, 1923.

Madeline G. Allison

3/46/168

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

MADELINE G. ALLISON
ROOM 622
70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

December 30, 1922.

My dear Dr Du Bois:

Would it be possible for you, to let me have my salary on Thursday or Friday, in view of the Holiday season? Also, my two insurance premiums are due, - one for $10.78 plus $4.00 interest, and the other for $23.00. I'll hardly be able to get into anything until after the holidays; then, as soon as I can get started, I shall not wish to have my salary continued. I greatly appreciate, of course, your kind thoughtfulness.

I trust you are well and happy.

Very sincerely yours,
Madeleine G. Allison

3140/689

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois
108 Edgecombe Avenue,
New York City.

1923

December 22nd, 1922.

Miss Madeline G. Allison,
166 West 141st Street,
New York City.

3/46/90

Dear Miss Allison:-

I have your letter of December 20th. I am sorry not to be able to comply with your request. December is always a very difficult month for The Crisis, since we need every cent to pay our bills and end the year solvent. I shall be unable, therefore, to forward your check until December 30th.

When you left our employ December 16th, after a service of twelve years, I offered to continue your salary for three months as an acknowledgment of hard work and devotion which you have given. I shall be glad to do this and checks will be mailed you semi-monthly, beginning December 31st up to and including March 31st. Even if you have no immediate need for this money, you should put it in the savings bank against a rainy day.

May I wish you, your parents and your sisters, a "Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year".

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

1922

3/45/114

August 10, 1922.

Dr. Nathan P. Colwell,
Secretary American Medical Asso.,
535 North Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

Will you kindly tell me, if possible, the standing of the Middlesex College of Medicine and Surgery of Boston, Mass.? It claims to be a part of a so-called University of Massachusetts. I should be glad to have any information which you are in possession of which is for the information of the public.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

COUNCIL ON MEDICAL EDUCATION
AND HOSPITALS

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N. P. COLWELL, SECRETARY . . CHICAGO

American Medical Association

Council on Medical Education
and Hospitals

535 North Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, 1922

August 11, 1922.

File Dade

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

3/49/55

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of August 10th, I am mailing you under separate cover a copy of a pamphlet entitled "Choice of a Medical School".

The standing of the Middlesex College of Medicine and Surgery of Boston may be noted on page 16 where you will find it listed among class C medical schools. You will find in Table 2 in the back of the pamphlet on line 36 that the diplomas of this medical school are reported as not recognized by the Licensing Boards of forty three states.

Very truly yours,

COUNCIL ON MEDICAL EDUCATION AND HOSPITALS.

Per N. P. Colwell

H Secretary.

The Baltimore Herald

1127 DRUID HILL AVE. PHONE VERNON 0758

BALTIMORE, MD.

Dec.28,1922.

Dr.W.E.DuBois,
Editor The Crisis,
New York.

Dear Sir;-

In response to your request of the 14th inst. for an opinion as to the"next political step " the Negro should take in view of the defeat of the Dyer Bill I would say:

Inasmuch as the Republican party is unwilling or is impotent in the face of Democratic opposition to pass legislation to protect the Negro from mob murder or any legislation beneficial to the group,in my judgment the Negro should form alliances,wherever possible,with that party which has the power and will put forward and accomplish undertakings in his behalf.

Very truly,yours,

W.D. Cardozo

Editor Herald-Commonwealth

411417

STATEMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 1, 1922

Art Craft Upholstery Co.,
1929 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

TO **THE CRISIS**, DR.

W. E. B. DU BOIS
EDITOR
A. G. DILL
BUSINESS MANAGER

70 FIFTH AVENUE

3/45/122

July 10, 1922.

Mr. Dennis T. Thurmond,
Durant,
Mississippi.

1 Copy THE CRISIS, July issue $ .15

11/21/22 8/20/22

Please return this bill with your remittance.

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WILLIAM M. ASHBY, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

May 26-22.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
70- Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

3/45/170

Dear Dr. Du Bois-

I read with considerable interest your suggestion in the latest edition of "The Crisis" for the formation of an Institute of Negro Literature and Art. It appears to me that the suggestion should meet with both popular and sincere approval. Surely it is full of merit. Now is a most appropriate time for not alone would you be able to draw on the people who live in the immediate vicinity of New York but the next two or three months will add hundreds, coming to the various schools for the summer and also vacationists, who would doubtless be interested.

I congratulate you on the suggestion and hope that a call will be issued.

Yours truly
William M. Ashby.

[Crisis - Atlanta Letters]

SOUTH'S STANDARD NEWSPAPER

THE MOST WIDELY READ QUOTED & CIRCULATED NEGRO PUBLICATION IN THE WORLD

ESTABLISHED 1903
WEEKLY

B. J. DAVIS
EDITOR

J. W. DAVISON
MANAGING EDITOR

OLA M. WALKER
BUSINESS MANAGER

BELL PHONE IVY 1846
LONG DISTANCE BELL IVY 3529

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THE INDEPENDENT
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SECRETARY

MAMIE HAILEY
TREASURER

JACKSON McHENRY
STAFF CORRESPONDENT

L. R. LAUTIER
SPORTING EDITOR

349159

April 28, 1922.

My dear Brother:

We do not get your publication on exchange. We are sending you ours and would very much appreciate the courtesy of your paper for our exchange files in return for ours.

Yours very cordially,

B. J. Davis

BJD/D Editor.

Mr. Dill
Please enter
W. E. B. D.

Has been on our exchange list for ages.

3/49/612

May 15, 1922.

Mr. B. J. Davis, Editor
The Atlanta Independent,
Odd Fellows Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Sir:

I will see that the Atlanta Independent gets a copy of The Crisis. I had thought that a copy was going to you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

He is on our files as exchange
The Independent

1922

3149/58

May 20, 1922.

Mr. B. J. Davis,
The Atlanta Independent,
Odd Fellows Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Sir:

I find that the Independent has always been upon our exchange list. We have a good deal of trouble about the delivery of The Crisis in the south. Will you please let us know immediately if you do not receive current copies and will you complain to the Post Office? We shall do the same.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

1922

March 22, 1922.

3146/87

Mr. J. R. Barreau,
223 Park Street,
New Bedford, Mass.

My dear Mr. Barreau:

I saw the front of your store the other day but as I was catching a train I did not have time to enter. I wish very much that you would send me a good photograph of your store, a photograph of yourself and a short account of your life. I should like very much to use these in The Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Carter
Cleveland
Du Bois

3/16/83

3814 Webb Street
Oakland Calif 94609

Dr Du Bois

Kind sir; You will find enclosed a check for another $5 membership from a white person of distinction. A Mr a rather Attorney John W Calkins, (former Prosecuting Attorney for the City of Oakland Calif). Mr Calkins is also a prominent man in the Law Circle of the Supreme Court of Calif. His wife is a Christian and friend of mine

and when I have constantly told the struggles of the Race and the value which people belong members of the N.A.A.C.P. as the able & learn first hand something of our struggles

Attorney Calkins turns [illegible] as he has made check out & you and for which I did not object. I shall of course appreciate your sending him a receipt immediately and send me several receipts for new members. I called in the President of the N.A.A.C.P. for a book receipts but it calls for only $1. membership I will not ask a dues [illegible] than $5. So it is necessary I have the New Member receipts. I will appreciate you writing the friends of the Northern Calif. branch and say & this I am doing special work for the Ass. I say this because among the women regular solicitors for membership seem to think I should turn over & than the money for those $5 memberships whereas I think every one should be

all they can at all times
& help strengthen the ass.
and aides the Crisis encounter
in the terrible struggle
these agency are will have
& make or the Race in the
next few years. May God
Bless you with health and
Continued Courage. May he
protect your life during the
Election and at all times.

Sincerely

Delilah L. Beasley. writer
the Negro Trail Blazer Cal.
Special writer for Oakland
Tribune.

1922

[Miss Beasley]
[INDISTINCT]

3/40/82

Miss Delilah L. Beasley
3814 West Street
Oakland, Calif.

My dear Miss Beasley:

I thank you for the membership of Mr. [illegible] I think a receipt has already been sent him.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KF

1922

THE CRISIS

70 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

3/45/15

For RENEWAL of SUBSCRIPTION for one year in advance, as per date on wrapper.

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NAME Béton Isaac

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CITY Paris (Ve)

STATE (France)

[Crisis - Bookmans]

1922

September 9, 1922.

Mr. S. M. Rinehart,
The Bookman,
244 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

3/46/108

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your offer to exchange with The Crisis. I am ordering the October number sent you as soon as it appears. Please address mine to W. E. B. DuBois, 70 Fifth Avenue, Room 622, New York City.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

PASTOR
BENJAMIN BRAWLEY
390 QUINCY STREET

DEACONS
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MRS. EDITH L. ROYSTER
5 DAY AVE.

May 29, 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

70 Fifth Ave.,

New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:--

3/45/121

I have just read your editorial on "An Institute of Negro Literature and Art." I favor the idea. Some months ago Mr. Johnson and I discussed something close to this but for the time being we put it by. The plan as you have now outlined it has excellent possibilities. When shall we meet this summer? I am hoping that the date or dates will not be between July 10 and July 20, as I am to spend the better part of two weeks about that time in the South. Kindly let me hear how the plan progresses.

With all kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin Brawley

THE WORLD FOR CHRIST

Corresponding Sec'y, A. A. GRAHAM; *Secretary,* A. W. PEGUES; *Treasurer,* J. H. HUGHES: *Chairman of Executive Board,* W. T. JOHNSON; WM. M. STOKES, *Editor Lott Carey Herald; Statistician,* G. E. READ; *Auditor,* J. H. RANDOLPH

Lott Carey Foreign Mission Convention

C. S. BROWN
PRESIDENT
Waters Institute

JAN 2 1923
DU BOIS

Winton, N. C., Dec. 28, 1922.

Editor Crisis,

New York.

The Dyer Bill was slaughtered in the house of its friends. The last resort--an enlightened public conscience.

Very truly yours,

C. S. Brown

3146/3

JUN 20 1922
DU BOIS

/ N Art

New York , 6/24/22

The Editor of the Crisis:-

The June issue of your magazine contains an e editorial suggesting a periodical gathering of Negro artists and writers in some central meeting place which I believe to be a wonderful idea and a timely suggestion.

I have for several years thought of a meeting, or convention that might bring together artists, writers and musicians and now that musicians have such an organization ; it seems that something should be done to bring artists and writers together at least once a year.

Summer would be the best time to hold such a meeting and New York or Boston the best meeting place owing to the excellent libraries and museums these cities possess.

The meeting might be held in New York one year and Boston anotherand such meetings would most assurdly establish personal acquaintanceships, enable one to study methods and results obtained by others , visit libraries and museums , study art and literature. collect materials , and establish free scholorships for strugling artists and writers.so that worthy ones might study more something the Negro sadly requires in order to successfully compete with his mor fortunate white brother.

I have noticed that even in New York with its large Negro population ; very few are seen in the large museums of the cityand I have meet many who have never been inside of the great library at 42nd Street and Fifth Ave.

Hoping that your editorial will awaken others who might be interested in your idea and assuring you of any cooperation possible , I am

Very truly yours

Frank S. Butler

1431 Broadway
New York City.

3/48/63

2 September, 1922.

Dr. U. T. Carter,
324 Broad St.,
Providence, R. I.

3/45/106

My dear Dr. Carter:

The Providence branch has not reported to the National office the renewal of the subscription to THE CRISIS and membership in the Association of Mrs. Maude D. Chase, 133 Brown Street. Mrs. Chase has sent me her cancelled bank check which shows that her subscription and membership were renewed by check dated May 1, 1922, made payable to your order. My office has been campaigning in the usual way for the renewal of Mrs. Chase's subscription to THE CRISIS and she sent me this check in confirmation of her statement that both her membership and subscription have long since been renewed.

These renewals have not been reported to the National office. I am writing to call your attention to the matter so that this particular case may be adjusted at once. When the local branches delay in sending their reports these complications are sure to arise. That does not do us any good at all and I fear that it greatly hinders our work. Your early attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

ACD/CD

(1 enclosure?)

E. Burton Ceruti
Law

500-501-502 THORPE BLDG. COR. BDWY & FRANKLIN STS.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
OFFICE PICO 3584 · PHONES · RES. VERMONT

4/4/16

Jan. 3, 1922.

Dr. W. E. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York,

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The accompanying statement reflects my views and state of mind at this moment. Use it if you find it desirable.

Yours very sincerely,

E. Burton Ceruti

July 1922

3/45/101

133 BROWN STREET
PROVIDENCE
RHODE ISLAND

July 3rd 1922

A. G. Dill.

Dear Sir

JUL 5 1922
SUBSCRIPTION

I renewed my Subscription to the Census May 1st 1922 and have my return check from Dr. A. I. Carter. I also have my return check May 3rd 1921. There must be some mistake if you think my renewal comes in July.

I take pleasure after reading my Number of the Crisis in giving it to our Providence Athenaeum hoping that some day themselves subscribe

Yours truly

(Mrs.) Maude D. Chase
Henry E. Chase

3/45/22

18 July, 1922.

Mrs. Maude D. Chase,
133 Brown St.,
Providence, R. I.

My dear Mrs. Chase:

Your letter of recent date is here. I have lookt thru our files and fail to find any record of your renewal. According to our records, your CRISIS subscription expired with the July issue, which was mailed you the 22nd of June.

Your letter states that you "have your returned check from Dr. U. T. Carter". We find no record of Dr. Carter's name, either, but have a subscription entered in the name of Mrs. U. T. Carter. This subscription will expire with the issue of June, 1923.

If you will send us more definite information it will greatly aid us in adjusting the matter.

Very truly yours,

AGD/CD

18 July, 1923.

Mrs. Maude D. Chase,
133 Brown St.,
Providence, R. I.

My dear Mrs. Chase:

Your letter of recent date is here. I have lookt thru our files and fail to find any record of your renewal. According to our records, your CRISIS subscription expired with the July issue, which was mailed you the 22nd of June.

Your letter states that you "have your returned check from Dr. U. T. Porter". We find no record of Dr. Porter's name, either, but have a subscription entered in the name of Mrs. U. T. Carter. This subscription will expire with the issue of June, 1923.

3145/103

133 BROWN STREET
PROVIDENCE
RHODE ISLAND

August July 7 - 1922.

Wm. A. G. Dill July 1st.

Dear Sir,

I regret my delay in replying to your letter of July 18th. I handed the matter over to Miss Williams who carried the difficulty to your Associations Committee here in R. I. She tells me a member of the Committee told her, they had adjusted the matter I hope they have but my August number of the Crisis contained another general

blank I do not quite like to put with my return check, but after all, I will, with the receipt given me by Miss Williams. I do not know of anything more that I can do after this had I better make my check out to the National Treas? I think I have always made my checks pay otte to U. U. I. Carter Treas, except the last one is without the Treas. I think I have been a subscriber four or five years or more.

It has given me pleasure to call attention of Miss Grace Granger of Providence R I to the Crisis, who said at once, that she

would write to R. S. and make herself a Member of the Association and Subscriber to the Magazine. I hope she has done so. It seems to me the outcome of the racial antagonisms is intermarriage of all races, perhaps my Grand Children will see the beginning of this Brotherhood of Man

Very truly Yours

Maude D. Chase

(Mrs.)

133 BROWN STREET
PROVIDENCE
RHODE ISLAND

Aug 8th 1921

The Crisis,

I renewed my subscription to the Crisis through Miss Sadie Williams Hays Chief Providence and there my check for the same to Mr. W. J. Carter, Treasurer. May 5 1921. which check has been returned to me through the Clearing House.

Yours truly

Maude D. Chase

3/4/5/104

(Mrs. Henry J. Chase)

" June '22
Mowbray
at
190 Mackinac St.

SUBSCRIPTION

AUG 10 1921

2 September, 1922.

Mrs. Maude D. Chase,
133 Brown St.,
Providence, R. I.

3/45/105

My dear Mrs. Chase,

I am returning the cancelled check and thank you for sending it to me. This is a clear case of delay on the part of the local branch. These renewals should have been reported to us during the month of May at the latest for the check was dated May 1st. Your subscription to THE CRISIS has been renewed in our files and I want to take this opportunity to thank you sincerely for your interest and help in our work.

Very sincerely yours,

AGD:CD

3/4-/167 [Carrie W. Clifford]

Resumed

Dear Sir:

The "idea" appeals to me tremendously!

Some years ago you mentioned this idea — I hope this time it will take tangible form.

Yes, I intend to qualify so that I can become a member of your.

Perhaps you will be
glad to know that my
work has come to press.
with the highest
possible commendations!

Yours for a
Greater Art Colony
Anne W. Gifford

Crisis-
Cobb

LAW OFFICES
JAMES A. COBB
609 F STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 27, 1922.

The Managing Editor,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

3/45/107

I note that I have not received the July number of the Crisis. I wish you would be good enough to send it.

I received several communications from you in which you stated that my subscription had run out. In the meantime, as it was my custom, I renewed my subscription by taking out a Five Dollar ($5.00) membership through the Local Association here as I did last year and a number of other previous years. Once or twice I took out two (2) subscriptions, paying directly to the Office and also paying through my Local Branch membership in the District of Columbia.

Very truly yours,

James A. Cobb

Washington lists dated
April 23 to May 31, 1922.
Received by N.A.A.C.P. June 5.
Sent to Crisis June 8.
Lists dated April 23 to May 31.
Received by N.A.A.C.P. June 14
Sent to Crisis June 19.

Mr. Cobb complains.
Agd. replies as below.
6/28/22

28 June, 1922.

Mr. James A. Cobb,
Attorney-at-Law,
699 F. St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

3/45/108

My dear Mr. Cobb:

I have your letter of the 27th in this morning's mail. I have consulted our files and I find that your subscription to THE CRISIS expired with the April, 1922, issue. The May and June issues were mailed to you at our regular mailing dates and our letters asking for the renewal of your subscription went in our regular routine way.

For the past five years I have been letting subscriptions drop out of our files automatically at the time of their expiration. Just recently I have been allowing the expired subscriptions to remain in the files for two months after the date of expiration, with the expectation that these subscribers may be persuaded to renew their subscriptions. That accounts for the fact that the May and June copies reacht you at the usual time.

I have taken up the matter of your subscription and membership with the National office and I find that your membership has not been reported to the National office by the Washington branch. That explains why the CRISIS subscription in your name does not appear in our current files. I think it is very unfortunate and I know it is disastrous for THE CRISIS to have members and subscribers thus delayed. The fault is with the local branches and we pay the penalty in more ways than one. If the branches delay sending reports to the National office and CRISIS subscribers are thereby delayed in the receipt of their copies, THE CRISIS suffers and suffers greatly. We cannot explain this to everybody's

satisfaction and I am afraid we lose a great many friends and a great many subscribers as a result.

I have talkt with several of the delegates to the recent conference in Newark about this very matter and I have tried to urge upon them the importance of having the local branches attend to these things promptly. Even at that I suppose we shall go on losing and suffering.

3/45/109

I have written at length because I want you to know the exact circumstances of the case. It seems nothing short of a disgrace and a shame that one so interested and so helpful to the Association and to THE CRISIS as you are should be deprived of the magazine or disappointed in the receipt of it. I am sending under separate cover a July CRISIS and I am hoping that your name will come on the regular list in time for the next regular mailing.

Very sincerely yours,

AGD/CD

LAW OFFICES
JAMES A. COBB
609 F STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

December 24, 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor, The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Responding to your favor of the 22nd instant, I am hereby submitting the following:

I think the Negroes should insist upon the passage of the Dyer Bill, as it is. It is both morally and politically right. My belief is that the Party in power should be held responsible for the passage of legislation and the issue as to the success of this Bill should be put clearly up to that Party. I feel that the fight for the Bill and any other legislation necessary to render effective the power of the majority in Congress should be immediately entered upon.

Very sincerely yours,

James A. Cobb

[COLGATE - Besmanbomara Literary Society]

1.

1922

Eaton Hall,
Colgate University,
Hamilton, N. Y.,
March 2, 1922.

The Editor Of The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My Dear Sir:

I am sending to you an article with regard to the Besmanbomara Literary Society at this university; and also I am sending to you under separate cover a group of the same which we hope will appear in the March issue of the Crisis in the "Horizon" department, if you please.

It is the desire of the society that this matter will be viewed as competing for one of the monthly prizes offered by the department.

Peradventure this group and article is not accepted, upon notification I will forward return postage. I hope that you will give this matter your favorable consideration.

Yours truly,

William S. Ravenell.

WSR/GHM

May Prize

3/4811

Monrovia, Liberia
January 11th 1922

The Crisis
New York: U.S.A.

FEB 14 1922

Dear Sirs!-

You are no doubt aware that the whole world is anxious to hear about the Political-Commercial-Industrial and Financial aspects of Liberia the Garden Spot of West Africa. Generally Speaking Newspapers and Journals carrying items in this respect are more largely subscribed for than others and this counts for the wide Circulation of the African world of London to which we are Reporters-

we beg to offer you our Services in furnishing you with a weekly news Letter of the Political-Commercial-Financial and Industrial happenings in Liberia and would ask as remuneration for our Services the sum of £ 2.0.0 = $9.60 U.S.A. per month payable Quarterly in arrears- this small sum covers Postage and other incidental expenses incurred in the gathering of such news-

we shall be glad to hear from you confirming our Services in this respect-when we shall set to work at once on your behalf-

Yours Faithfully,
Commercial Intelligence Bureau
W. D. Stubblefield
Secretary

8/12/4

CR-C
1307

1922

February 15, 1922.

Mr. W. D. Stubblefield, Sec'y.,
Commercial Intelligence Bureau,
Monrovia, Liberia.

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of January 11th, I beg to say that The CRISIS is a monthly and not a weekly paper. Moreover, I do not think in any case that we could afford your services.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

4/217

1922

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Cable Address, COOPAM
Official Organ "CO-OPERATION"

August 10, 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The enclosed letter from Constantine A. Morgan, together with your request that we comment on it, were forwarded to me for my reply.

Your editorial in the "Crisis", to which exception is taken, is absolutely correct, and is therefore not libelous. It is true that the Co-operative Society of America is not co-operative in any sense in which that word is employed by the Co-operative Movement in this country or abroad. The Society has been condemned as a "co-operative fraud" by the following reputable organizations: The Co-operative League (the national educational federation of the U. S. consumers' societies), the Federation of Greater New York Co-operatives, the New York Central Trades & Labor Council, the Chicago Central Labor Union, the Bloomington (Ill.) Central Labor Union, the Catholic National Welfare Council, and many other such organizations whose integrity cannot be questioned. The Chairman of the Committee on Co-operation of the American Federation of Labor, John H. Walker, who is also at the head of the Central States Co-operative Wholesale Society, has actively fought Harrison Parker's spurious society.

Agents of the C.S.O.A. have been arrested in many states for violating the Blue Sky Laws. The Society has been barred from selling its securities in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and other states. The Michigan Securities Commission, which passed upon an application of the Michigan branch of the C.S.O.A. to endorse their securities, refused to permit them to do business in that state, and characterized their scheme of operation as a "fraud on the public".

Copies of several articles exposing the Society have already been sent you by our office. A casual reading of the vicious Declaration of Trust under which the Society operates will convince any fair-minded person that it is not co-operative, whatever else it may be. Members of the C.S.O.A. have no more right to elect their responsible officers, or to

determine on any of its business affairs, than have the inmates of a home for incompetents. In fact, their status is precisely the same - they are both "beneficiaries of a trust". Their only recourse is to a court of equity, in case of dissatisfaction with the operations of the trustees. There is no direct machinery provided, as there is in every genuine co-operative society, for control by the membership of the business.

The "Crisis" is to be commended for printing the editorial in question. In our opinion, it would be well to publish at this time an emphatic warning to the Negroes of the Harlem district. A drive is being conducted to sell as many "certificates" as possible to the Negro population of Harlem, and as a result, many people will undoubtedly tie up their money in dubious securities, unless publications such as yours take vigorous action. We would appreciate any publicity you could give to the facts in this matter.

Very truly yours,

H. Rappaport

Secretary, Executive Board.

4/6/16

1922

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY [Crisis - Copeland]
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

MRS. T. J. COPELAND, PRESIDENT
KENILWORTH APARTMENTS

MISS E. V. PEPPLER, COR. SEC'Y
3909 HAWTHORNE AVENUE

BALTIMORE, MD., 8/4 1922.

3/46/76

The Crisis.
New York.
N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,-

I am not old enough to claim kind of "Black Mammy" but am too old, I believe, for this letter to cause any misapprehension. I am from South Carolina, my Constituency remember now, I am seeking for us all the best. I have just met The Crisis for first time! will fill our 1922 so kindly and so promptly sent in answer to my request for copies - I have read them with great interest - (and I believe with understanding), with sympathy, with admiration, but Comes the question, "Why so hard"; "Why so intolerant"; I have no doubt but that your love little children, are kind to old ladies, admire flowers and adore babies, I am led to this conclusion in part by the Editorials, "Social Equality", which is a splendid honest address - "No Spanish Fandango" beautiful in its wording (my kind regards to all of them, April and May remember). But why always sour seeds of Hate and I dare to say wish that

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

MRS. T. J. COPELAND, PRESIDENT
KENILWORTH APARTMENTS

MISS E. V. PEPPLER, COR. SEC'Y
3909 HAWTHORNE AVENUE

BALTIMORE, MD.

3/16/17

Thus pours many your flowers of Love! I
for the mind:
"Oh what is abroad in the March and the terminal cear;
Somehow my soul seems suddenly free
From the weighing of fate and the sad discussion
By the length and the breadth and the sweep
of the Marbles of Glyptic".
I have labored a great deal in my near 60
years. My road has never been for long
on the level. It has wanted upwards most
of the way. And I "Know that I Know" that the
world needs your Gift less as a Battle Axe
of Cleavage than as a Power for welding.
I have lived in Baltimore 15 yrs. and by pact of of-
ficial connection have served on Committees with
New Yorkers and Bostonians and may be said,
I am learning to know my neighbors from
North and South. And it is no truer that "Opp
is Opp" than that "Yankee is Yankee". And Hate be-
gets Hate and tis a seed with a great yield.
Now. Why so hard? Why so intolerant? What is
the attitude of my mind after this reading? I
do not wish a controversy. I do not wish to be grateful
unless in an any appreciation of the beautiful
writing of the Editorials reported to. I just wish to remind
you that this is from Yours Sincerely, Ellie M. Copeland.
(Mrs. T. J.)

Crisis-covington
Branch funct

2 September, 1922.

Miss Mary Covington,
317 North 43rd Ave., W.,
Duluth, Minn.

My dear Miss Covington:

3/45/96

Mr. A. B. Clarfield, First National Bank Bldg., Duluth, Minn., writes me that he has long since renewed his subscription to THE CRISIS and his membership to the N. A. A. C. P. thru the Duluth branch. He gives me this information by way of answer to my letter asking for the renewal of his subscription to THE CRISIS. I have taken the matter to the National office and they tell me there that the Duluth branch has not reported the name of Mr. Clarfield up to the present date.

I am writing to ask your early attention to this matter so that we may get the subscription properly adjusted in our files. If Mr. Clarfield paid for his membership and subscription the same should have been reported to this office so that the magazine could be kept going regularly and promptly to him. Please let me hear from you at once concerning this matter.

Very truly yours,

AGD/CD

STATEMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y., _____

Mr. J.W. Cunningham,
R.F.D. #, Box 21,
Lugoff, South Car.

TO **THE CRISIS**, DR.

W. E. B. DU BOIS
EDITOR
A. G. DILL
BUSINESS MANAGER

70 FIFTH AVENUE

3/45/121

QUEENS YORK BOND

March 9, 1922.

Mr. D. T. Thurmond,
Route 2, Box 29,
Durant, Miss.

1 Copy of THE CRISIS March issue $ .15

1/21/22

Please return this bill with your remittance.

College News:

Among this year's graduates of the Medical School of the University of Mass. were Donald S.Dade, of New Bedford,Mass,Frazier S.Whittington,of Timmonsville,S.C. and P.Jacob Carter of Buffalo,N.Y

Both Drs.Carter and Whittington will serve their interneship at the Kansas City General Hospital, Kansas City,MO.,while Dr.Dade will specialize in Radiology at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston,Mass.

3/45/112

158 Cedar St.
New Bedford,Mass.
June 17,1922

Dr.Du Bois,Editor of the Crisis,
New York City.

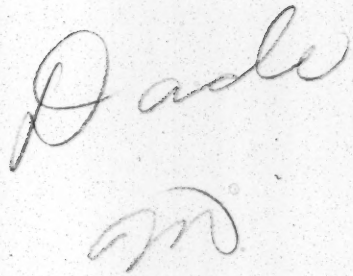
Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find the three photos of this year's graduates of the Department of Medicine,University of Mass. I trust that you will be able to use them in either the July or August number of the Crisis and I respectfully ask you to please return them to the above address when you are thru with them. Postage is enclosed for the mailing of the same.

Wishing the Crisis continued success,I am

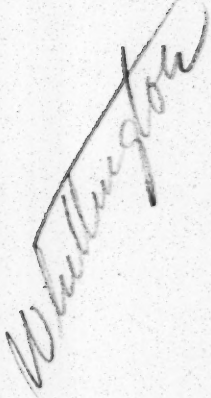
Respectfully yours,

Donald S. Dade M.D.



3/4 5 1/12

Donald S. Slade, M. D.
Medical School, Univ. of Mass. '22



3/45/118

Frazier S. Whittington M. D.
Medical School, Univ. of Mass. '22

Carter

3/4 x 1 1/2

P. Jacob Carter, M. D.
Medical School, Univ of Mass '22

[B. J. Davis]

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Dec. 27, 1923.

4/4/24

Prof. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor of the Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My Dear Sir:

Replying to your suggestion I submit the following as the next Political step the Negro should take in the Dyer Bill.

Re-introduce the Dyer Bill or a better bill and press it to pass.

Subordinate strife and self importance among leaders and unite in pushing the principle o'er the top.

Cease abuse of enemies; appeal to reason; agree among ourselves; put personalism in the back ground and principle to the front.

Signed:

B. J. Davis
Editor
Atlanta Independent

BJD:TLJ

1922

May 9, 1922.

3/49/60

Professor Edward P. Davis,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

Will you kindly send us, for use in The Crisis magazine, a photograph of yourself together with data concerning your life:- date and place of birth, education, and any interesting facts in your career? We should like especially to know of your recent election to Fellow in German for 1922-23.

I shall be greatly obliged if you can favor us.

Yours truly,

JF/FF

[CRISIS-DAVIS]

Ohio House of Representatives

1921-22

HARRY E. DAVIS
CUYAHOGA COUNTY

~~Columbus~~
202 Engineers Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I have just been informed that the December Crisis under the caption "Horizon" contains a statement to the effect that Miss Helen Chessnut of this city has been appointed head of the Latin department of Central High School here. This statement is erroneous and I am curious to learn the source of the report. This magazine is received by the school library and the article is a source of extreme embarassment to her. Wont you please make such amends as you can for the error as all of the Chessnuts are good members of the local branch and liberal contributors.

3/45/154

D/D.

Very truly,

Harry E. Davis

Through Miss Fauset

[Crisis-Davis]

3/45/157

December 1st, 1922.

Mr. Harry E. Davis,
202 Engineers Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Davis:-

I am much pained by the mistake in "The Crisis" and am writing Miss Chesnutt. A copy of the letter to her is enclosed.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Davis.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W
(Enc)

Jackson, Mich., May 29, '22

Dear Editor,

I have been a close student of your various efforts for racial uplift for a number of years.

3149/62

I have read many of your works and found in each a sincere effort to stimulate an attitude of inspiration and aspiration, on the one hand; and a sense of justice and the moral courage to give that quickened sense a practical expression in the customs and laws of our land on the other.

As a teacher, business man and travelled observer, I have had a large opportunity to study at first hand conditions social, economic and political; and as a property owning citizen, I have made sacrifices for my race that have involved economic and social advantages, and even my life — but of my manhood, never!

My present business, during the past five years, has caused me to become interested in the study of the history, philosophy and psychology of music as a science as well as an art as affecting the evolution of civilization; and to determine what service it can render in the development of our race.

As an aftermath of the World's War the economic disturbances through out the 'civilized world out weigh other considerations; and call for readjustments financial and operative with economy and efficiency as the principal means to normalcy.

With emigration of Europeans restricted, it seems to me that Negro's opportunity for a "man's pay for a man's work" will increase in the degree that he thinks in terms of economy and efficiency. I believe history will show that groups work and fight as they

3/4/1963

sing — ie, "we are going where we are singing" — the history, philosophy and psychology of music seems to prove the fact.

3/4/04

If the above fact is true, what is the value of the "great amount of the so called "Negro music" that finds its inspiration in the conditions when "we were less than men"? Does the folk songs of other peoples seek to perpetuate the memory of their subjugation, slavery, etc?

Is there anything constructive socially, economically or politically? Does it tend to that efficiency and practical economy necessary to retain his present advantages; or secure larger opportunities?

Has the ability to create ceased to exist despite his educational advantages?

Does not the hopes of today

cry out for expression in music?
Does not the flat nose of the "Sphinx"
mean anything to the composers
of the race music?

3/19/65

That the present race child
can appreciate music that is ac-
cepted as world standard the
accompanying clapping will
demonstrate; hence why not per-
mit him to develop that soul
appreciation of ideals to "be real-
ized that "Rule Brittania," "The Watch
on the Rhine" and "The Star Spangled
Banner" expresses for their
respective groups.

In material select-
ed for the programs of The Blind
Boone Concert Company, as the
enclosed program suggests,
we strenuously avoid any
material by race composers or
otherwise that seeks to keep a-
live the memory that we have

3/4/66

feel less than the American citizen — the highest ideal of political liberty, free and equal with inalienable rights to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.

The incident described in the clipping becomes significant when in similar contests under similar conditions in Kansas City, Kans., and Topeka, Kans. produced the same results — the Negro children excelled.

As to whether the incident concerning "Carthage must fall" is fiction or history the power of suggestion is based upon proven psychological principles.

Die "Kultur of Germany" that staggered the world on the "West Front," and the national aspirations about to be realized by the people of Ireland may be traced historically to the literature and music of the respective groups.

Hence, these considerations should, at least, be food for serious thought for minds with literary or musical aspirations; and suggest rich fields for sociological investigation.

It seems to me that the future should concern us more than the past; and that our literature, music and economic adjustments should reflect and suggest an "ideal to be realized" rather than "poring over what was."

As a student of psychology, sociology, economics and history; as a sincere "race enthusiast" whose loyalty has been tested by personal sacrifice, as residents of Kansas City, Mo. well know; I offer these thoughts after ten years of deliberation and research; and hope individuals honestly interested in racial uplift will, at least, give the ideas suggested the second thought before reaching a decision as to their value.

With respect and sympathy for all who are striving for racial uplift,

Yours sincerely,
Jno. M. Gay
Mgr. Phyllis Dorsey Concert Co.
2440 Montgall Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.

3/19/17

Please return manuscript when no longer desired to

BLIND BOONE

ASSISTED BY

MDME. MARGUERITE DAY

Soprano

1922

FORTY-SECOND SEASON
BEFORE THE PUBLIC

"Merit, Not Sympathy, Wins"

BLIND BOONE,

Pianist, Sole Proprietor

Permanent address, 10 N. Fourth St.
Columbia, Missouri

PROGRAM

1. "March Militaire" ..... Wollenhaupt
2. "Last Hope" ..... Gottschalk
3. "Whispering Winds" ..... Wollenhaupt
4. "Miserere" (Il Trovatore) ..... Verdi-Gottschalk
5. Solo ..... Mdme. Marguerite Day
6. First Waltz, E flat ..... Chopin
7. "Erl King" ..... Schubert-Liszt
8. "Nearer My God to Thee"—Transcription ..... Boone
9. Solo and Monologue ..... Mdme. Marguerite Day
10. "Rhapsodie Hungroise" No. 6 ..... Liszt
11. Reproductions ..... Boone

To demonstrate Mr. Boone's marvelous ability to reproduce music once heard, a selection by some one in the audience will be appreciated as this is one of the most interesting features on the program.

12. Marshfield Tornado ..... Boone

On Sunday, April 18, 1880, Marshfield, Mo., was visited by a storm, the greatest then known. The story was read to Mr. Boone the following morning and he interpreted his conception in tone pictures above mentioned, and has played it at each public recital since. Notice the Chimes ringing, as the storm happened at the beginning of evening church services; Opening Hymn; Approaching Storm; Fire Bells heard giving alarm; the Raging Storm; it dies away in the distance while the water drips from the eaves of the house.

STAFF

J. W. (Blind) Boone ..... Pianist, Sole Prop.
L. L. McGRUDER ..... Advance Agent
Mdme. Marguerite Day ..... Soprano, Secretary
Jno. M. Day ..... Manager

SHORT BIOGRAPHY

OF

BLIND BOONE

MME. MARGUERITE DAY
Soprano

BLIND BOONE was born in Miami, Saline County, Missouri, in the Federal Camp, in 1864, Seventh Militia, his mother being a contraband, cooking for the soldiers. He lost his sight from brain fever when 6 months old. His first instrument was a tin whistle, on which he could play any ordinary air after once hearing it. Next he was presented with a mouth organ by which he charmed the whole neighborhood—children coming from afar and near to hear him. He soon became the favorite of all who knew him, and visited the best families in Warrensburg, where he then lived. (His home at present is Columbia, Mo.) People formed such an attachment for Boone that he was sent to the St. Louis School for the Blind to learn a trade and to be educated. This, however, was a failure.

Once hearing a pupil in the institute practicing on the piano, he left his work and stole to the piano, as it was impossible to keep his fingers off the keyboard. He soon became able to finger out several pieces, and it was impossible to keep his mind on anything else.

Boone is an agreeable gentleman to meet. He likes to form acquaintances. Once having met a friend, he never forgets him; never forgets a voice; never forgets the pressure of a hand. He delights in recognizing persons after once meeting them. We will be pleased to have you meet him, if you wish, after the entertainment. He is always pleased to meet his friends

JOHN M. DAY
Assistant Manager

3/49/70 Crisis – Dr. DuBois

C. M. WHITE
SUPREME COMMANDER

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L. H. LIGHTNER
SUPREME CLERK

The Supreme Camp of the American Woodmen

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1901

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ARAPAHOE BUILDING

Denver, Colo. September 2", 1922.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I beg to submit to you herewith an article of my composition for publication in the "Crisis".

You will perhaps recall me as the former editor of the "Cleveland Call".

Hoping that it is well with you and with sincere wishes for the continued success of your work, I am,

Truly yours,

Roland Hayes

Secretary, Supreme Commander.

RD/D.
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor, "The Crisis",
New York City.

Editorial

[enclos]

UNITY FIRST

by Roland Deas

****

It is the consensus of opinion among the thinking people of our group that as a race we are greatly lacking in clannishness; that we are as a house divided against itself; that we are without any adequate conception of the common obligations and responsibilities which we bear one towards another as persons laboring under common difficulties and handicaps. This view simply expresses a fact; we stand convicted on all three counts. We would fain lay hold upon all the rights, liberties and privileges which are truly our inheritance as citizens of the United States of America while at the same violating the very essentials for the securing of these liberties.

This being a rather unpalatable truth, it is not to be expected that everyone concerned will agree. We will therefore anticipate some of the objections:

In the first place, one might argue, what need is there for race consciousness when our contention is not for recognition as a separate or distinct group, but as American citizens first, last and always? To which we would reply that although we look upon ourselves as entitled to such acceptance, it is not the disposition of our fellow-citizens of opposite color to abandon the classification "Negro" in favor of "American citizen" because the former represents their estimation of us as an inferior people whose claim to entire citizenship is most objectionable for the reason that the granting of such title would be equivalent to an acknowledgement of equality. The fact that we are Negroes would remain just as apparent were we known merely as Americans, but being supposedly of lower degree we are deemed unworthy of that honor since it would tend to obscure our poor estate. The absence of justice, fairness or even reason in this attitude demands but passing consideration. An appeal to conscience, however insistent, will never alone right the wrongs heaped upon us. We must face the problem squarely, realizing that its solution will be effected very largely by forces created and developed within the race. And there is but one rock foundation for this structure of elements-race solidarity; all others are but sand. In spite of the clamor of our short-sighted, illogical fellows that we contemplate self-segregation as a class, the abandonment of our rights and self-imposed inferiority, the eternal truth remains that until as a people we gather together on common grounds of sympathy and determination, co-operation and goodwill, confidence and pride, respect and regard, race-loyalty and patriotism, the day of our full and unfettered freedom shall never dawn.

It rests upon those on whom the dignity and distinguishment of leadership has been conferred to eliminate or adjust those differences of selfishness, of opinion, of self-conceit, of prejudice and predilection which have exerted such a demoralizing influence against the natural impulse toward union working within us as bearers of the same burden of oppression and proscription. The false assertion that we are not more divided than the opposite race in America must be met with the plain statement that their greater group cohesion is a result of the salutary benefits of civilization, embracing economic advancement, a more enlightened conception of human potentialities and superior mental development. Bear in mind we speak in mass terms. To these habiliments of progress we have had comparatively brief access. As for basic qualities and latent powers, our race is just as capable of attaining the upper reaches of human achievement as any other people who grace this globe.

Sharing noblesse oblige with the true leaders of our group are those institutions and organizations established to inculcate the principles, practices and pre-requisites of culture and progress. By the measure in which their various programs conform with the foregoing fundamentals may we gauge the full value and importance to which they are entitled as instruments of service in the broad field of uplift. Occupying a prominent place among these are our fraternities, who in the performance of their bounden duty to encourage and promote genuine, abiding fellowship, concord and inter-dependency make a definite contribution to race betterment.

Incumbent upon all is acquiescence in the basal truism: "By the degree of unity is the future of a race first determined."

3/49/73

ER-D

3/49/72

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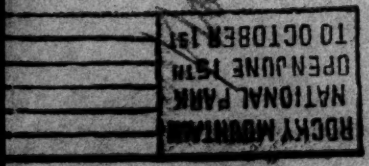
Mr. Rolland Deas,
Arapahoe Building,
Denver, Colorado.



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THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NOV 1922

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

3149/71

September 8, 1922.

Mr. Rolland Deas,
Arapahoe Building,
Denverm Colorado.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for letting us see the enclosed paper but regret th say that it does not seem suited to our present needs.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/PF

To Combat Race Prejudice and Religious Bigotry

THE DEFENDER MAGAZINE

799 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.

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JOSEPH KRAUSS
Contributing Editors

September 30th, 1922.

Crisis Magazine,
70- 5 avenue,
New York City,
New York.

3/4/76

Gentlemen;

Kindly place our publication on your exchange list.

If same is satisfactory, let us know at once so that we can place you on our mailing list.

Very truly yours,

Anthony Owen Bird

Circulation Manager.

1922

Cabin John Md
Oct 9 / 22

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
New York Cy.

3/47/32

Dear Sir
I have read some of your works lately and admire them.
Your statement that the World War was fought for the mastery of the Black man or the colored races generally, was a revelation. Rear Admiral Fisher says that luxury is the cause of all wars, but the two statements have such an

obvious relation that they mean the same thing.

The race-repulsion which (to speak frankly) the whites profess, is more acquired than suggestion than natural.

I was educated at Kingswood College near Bath, England (founded by John Wesley) and I remember a senior colored man there ~~for~~ in whose appearance we had no thing but a mild curiosity not even speculating on the amount of black blood in his veins. He probably was a mulatto.

He was an athlete with enormous shoulders and

we admired his prowess.

While a child in the Channel Is. we attended missionary meetings where a negro preacher from the West Indies was the attraction. At the close of all meetings a number of children (urged by their elders) went forward and kissed him. My father was always careful to inquire whether we had remembered this yearly obligation, and as I considered it rather an interesting performance I was rather nettled at his insistence.

3/4/7/33

One of my aunts was also companion to a wealthy negress — a Mrs. Ogle — who left her an annuity at her death.

However, I realise that this race problem will take many decades to solve. Justice and expediency do not travel the same road.

For instance I know wealthy Frenchmen who were released from fighting because they had money to buy a tractor to be used in the raising of wheat. Tax-exempt bonds are another form of unjust expediency.

3/

I should love to go to Haïti as I talk French. I sympathise with the cultured aristocracy there, and yet I hear that the stratification of society amounts to caste.

3/4/7/34

The upper class Haitians have neglected the roads which the French built, and have ignored the interests of the workers.

Symptomatic evidence is found in the fact that a gang of laborers given wheelbarrows by the occupation authorities, carried them on their heads!

A word about the French.

In poring over the archives at the Congressional Library I find that the "Deputé" who announced the fall of Richmond sixty-odd years ago was greeted in the "Chambre" by the vexed exclamation "Tant pis!".

He was not even allowed to finish his speech! Comment is unnecessary.

Yours

H. dedersey.

[Crisis-deJersey]

1922

October 17, 1922.

3/47/31

Mr. H. deJersey,
Cabin John, Maryland.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your letter of October ninth which I have read with interest. I may want to quote some of it in The Crisis at some time, without using your name.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1852 CROSS STREET
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

December 23rd 1922.

W. E. Burchardt DuBois, Ph.D.,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

In reply to your communication under date of December 13th permit me to say in the defeat of the Dyer Bill the American Negroes face a serious and hazardous politcal future, and yet it is not tragedious nor disastrous, hence, there is HOPE: our next effort for human treatment should be for the REPEAL of ALL State Laws of Jim Crowism and Segregation.

Very truly yours,

E. Thomas Demby

Dictated ETD/R.

THE RT. REV. E. THOMAS DEMBY, D. D.,
BISHOP SUFFRAGAN OF ARKANSAS
WRIGHT AVENUE AND CROSS STREET
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

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The National Association of Negro Musicians

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FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
COLUMBUS, OHIO, JULY 25, 26, 27, 1922

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I suppose you know by this time that E. Azalia Hackley passed away at her sister's home in Detroit, Michigan, on Wednesday, December 13th.

In my opinion, her life work, from a practical stand-point, was the most constructive of any of the Negro musicians. And I believe it is my duty as a member of the National Association of Negro Musicians, which has for one of its objects the furthering of the interests of the Negro musician, to suggest that you write an editorial in some subsequent issue of The Crisis under "Opinion of W. E. DuBois", for instance, touching upon the salient points of her worth.

I shall also be glad to know if you feel that I am placing too great a value on her achievement.

Wishing you a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am

Very sincerely,

Carl Diton

December 15, 1922.
432 North 53rd Street,
Philadelphia, Penna.

3/47/47

1215

1923

December 19, 1922.

3/27/46

Mr. Carl B. Diton,
432 North 53rd St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Diton:

I agree with you that Mrs. Hackley was one whose life ought to be mentioned. Could you secure for me a picture and the facts concerning her career? I should be very glad to use it in The Crisis.

With best wishes of the season.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

Crisis-Domingo

1922

September 1, 1922.

3/47/35

Mr. W. A. Domingo,
2239 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of August 24th. If I can find space I am going to reproduce it, at least in part, in some future number of The Crisis.

I do not altogether agree with you as to the possibility of trade between Negro groups. It would be, for instance, to illustrate one American possibility, feasible for independent Negro cotton farmers to sell their cotton crop to colored merchants resident in London and Paris, to buy in return cloth and other articles salable in West Africa, to bring back from West Africa lumber, oils and other raw materials to America. It would be possible also for American Negroes to import various raw materials from the West Indies, manufacture them in the United States and send them to

Africa for African raw materials.

In other words both African and West Indian raw materials could be handled by American Negroes first as middle men and eventually as manufacturers.

Of course all this calls for time and thought and experiment and is a matter for the next fifty years and not for the next fifty weeks.

Very sincerely yours,

3/47/36

WEBD/PF

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1922

21 Sept. 1922

Monsieur W. E. B. Du Bois
Editeur de The Crisis.
New-york.

Miss Fauset

Cher Monsieur du Bois,

3/4/1941

Dans votre article paru au N° de Septembre de cette année de The Crisis, vous avez dit qu'il y a eu beaucoup de discussion pour savoir qui était responsable de l'abandon du fret que j'avais préparé pour le S.S. Yarmouth de la Black Star Line, et fret dont le montant était de 30.000 dollars environ.

Je suis en mesure de vous affirmer que tout le tort de cette affaire retombe sur la direction de la Black Star Line qui est mauvaise et sur l'équipage du navire qui était le plus indiscipliné que j'aie jamais vu de ma vie.

Le Tribunal de Paix, Section Nord, de Port au Prince a condamné l'année passée la Black Star Line à l'issue d'un procès qu'avait intenté un passager du nom de Malval; le Juge des Référés du Tribunal de Première Instance de Port au Prince a eu à rendre une ordonnance contre la Black Star Line, le Tribunal de première Instance lui-même de Port au Prince a également condamné la Direction de la Black Star Line et les trois jugements ont eu bien soin d'expliquer que j'en étais personnellement reconnu coupable d'aucune faute.

De plus, j'ai remis depuis 1920, toutes les notes concernant cette affaire tous les certificats de douane attestant que les denrées avaient été mêmes pesées en douane et que les droits d'exportation avaient été payés en attendant l'arrivée du "Yarmouth". J'ai remis toutes ces notes, toutes ces pièces à mon avocat à New York, Me Claude Ranigan; au besoin vous pourriez les consulter pour en reconnaître l'authenticité. — Votre bien dévoué,

Luc Dorsinville

1921

January 17, 1922.

4/24/30

Colonel Otis B. Duncan,
8th Illinois Infantry,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Colonel Duncan:

Will you kindly send us, for use in The Crisis, a photograph of the 8th Illinois Infantry and its officers?

I very much hope you can favor us.

Sincerely,

MGA/PF

Waco Tex.Gen.Del..12/14/22.

DEC 18 1922

DU BOIS

The Crisis(Magazine)
70 fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Kind Sirs-

I have just read your Xmas. paper through,and have this to say.

Why dont you teach in your paper independence in place of social equality, of Whites and Blacks.

Now I am willing for you to teach them independence and in fact everything that a White learns:But just as sure as you undertake to tell them,or leave the impression that they can intermarry in the Whites you not only go against Booker T. but you admit yourself,in doing this way that a White is your superior,else you would prefer like the Whites to keep the Black color that Nature or God gave you.

I think the White is Superior in every way,and show my thoughts by wanting to stay separate and distinct from the Blacks in every way.We are at least a separate people and it suited God to have us this way else he would not have made us so.Can you say the same?Then tell the Blacks to not mingle,or marry the whites,which makes the Higher Whites so angry.Now if you will do this you will avert a war,but otherwise you will see more nigger property burned and niggers mobed than you have ever yet heard of.Kindly.E.M.Edwards.

49-13-114

December 21, 1922.

Mr. E. M. Edwards,
General Delivery,
Waco, Texas.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of December 14th. We teach in The Crisis both intelligence and social equality. We do not mean by social equality that any Negro or any white man shall marry anybody that they do not wish to marry. Moreover we ourselves, as colored people prefer to marry colored people, but we believe and maintain that in a Christian and civilized country if two persons do wish to live together that the only decent way for them to do is to get married and that experience has shown that there is less intermingling of the dangerous sort between groups with legal marriage than with illegal unions.

You must remember that it is in the South where the laws are strictest against intermarriage and where people like you contend that the whites do not want to intermingle with Negroes, that it is there

49-13-120

that the greatest intermingling of the white and black race has taken place in the past and is taking place now. We maintain that the reason for this is your attempted caste system. If you will say to the white men, you can only live with black women on condition that you marry them publicly and openly and then enforce such laws you would stop the intermarriage of all persons except those who wanted to intermarry, and that you cannot and ought not to stop.

The white race is not superior to the black race. There are some white men who are superior in some things to some black men and there are some black men who are superior in some things to some white men, and if you think that you are going to stop the advance of the black race by burning and mobbing you have only to remember that you have done a good deal of that in the past and you haven't stopped us yet.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

49-13-121

ARTHUR G. FROE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WELCH, WEST VIRGINIA

March 22, 1922.

Miss Madeline G. Allison,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Madam:-

I received your communication some time ago and have not answered the same because I have been continually away from home and my office since that time.

As you know by this time I have been confirmed in the office of Recorder of Deeds and have been inducted into the office.

You ask for a photograph. I beg to advise that I do not happen to have one at this time and have had very few made in my life. The only one I had recently I sent to the Pittsburg American, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, together with a sketch of my life. I am sure that if you would write to them they would be glad to let you have the same and a sketch of my life which is the only authentic one which I have authorized.

Hoping that this will be satisfactory to you, and with best regards and wishes for the success of your Organization and also for you very fine magazine, The Crisis, I am,

Very respectfully,

Arthur G. Froe

AGF/H.

Dear Sir
Will you not go to Mr.
Goodrich to Washington Photographer

2/4/29

INLA

774 So. 15th Street,
Philadelphia, June 14th,
1 9 2 2

3/48/92

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Editor; Crisis Magazine,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your suggestion in the June Crisis, of the formation of an Institute of Negro Literature and Art, appealed to me very strongly. As a painter I have long felt the need of a national organization of Negro artists. Consider me a part of the proposed organization.

Very truly yours,

Allan Randall Freelon

Allan Randall Freelon
Supervisor, Art Education,
Philadelphia Public Schools

10M--4-21-22

R. E. PHARROW, *President*

J. S. ALLEN, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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RANDOLPH & PARKER
GENERAL COUNSEL

ATLANTA, GA.,

October 13, 1922.

Mr. A. G. Dill,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed please find the photo of Ray V. Fuller, Jr. age 6 months of 44 Jonesboro Road, South Atlanta, Ga.

We would like to have this picture appear in the October number of the Crisis if not too late and if there are any charges please let us know, and oblige.

Respectfully,

(Mrs) Ray V. Fuller.

P.S. Please find enclosed 4cents in postage to return the same.

[Crisis - fullers]

1922

November 2, 1922

Mrs. R. V. Fuller,
44 Jonesboro Road,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Madam:

413/104

Under separate cover I am returning the photograph of Ray V. Fuller, Jr., which you kindly sent us for use in the Children's Number of THE CRISIS. We regret that the picture is too late for such use, but thank you for your interest and cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

24 1923

3147/62

December 19, 1922.

Secretary of Harvard University,
Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Sir:

This magazine has been asked to say something about the scholastic career of John Wesley Huguley, Jr., of Americus, Georgia. We want to be sure that we have the facts. Will you kindly let us know if he is the student of Harvard University and in what departments, if he has won any distinctions and if you have any record of his being graduated as 1st Lieutenant in the officers camp at Camp Devens, Massachusett last summer.

I will appreciate any information that you can give me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

HARVARD COLLEGE

DEAN'S OFFICE

C. N. GREENOUGH, DEAN

PHILIP P. CHASE
EDWARD R. GAY
DELMAR LEIGHTON
DAVID M. LITTLE, JR.
} ASSISTANT DEANS

CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

1923

December 26, 1922

My dear Dr. DuBois,

John Wesley Huguley, Jr. registered as a Freshman in the fall of 1921, transferring from Lincoln University. He was placed on probation on November 29, 1921 for an unsatisfactory November record. Although his mid-year record was unsatisfactory, the Administrative Board took no action until May 2, 1922, when his probation was closed. The only course he completed in 1921-22 was Zoology 1 (a half-course) in which he received a grade of D. On September 22, 1922, he was readmitted to the Freshman Class, with the understanding that he was to withdraw on request at any time that his work fell below standard. His November record for 1922-23 was as follows:

3/07/15

English A	C-
French 1	D+
Mathematics C	B
Physics C	D
Chemistry A	B (only ½ course credit)

(B is an honor grade; C is satisfactory; D is unsatisfactory, but passing.)

I am sorry to say that we have no record of his being graduated as 1st Lieutenant in the officers camp at Camp Devens last summer.

Very truly yours,

David R. Little Jr.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

810 S. Hickory St.,
Pine Bluff, Ark.,
June 3rd. 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City,

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your suggestion of the good that might accrue from "An institute of Negro literature and art," must meet a very hearty response from every Negro of literary and artistic vision. We thank you for it. It represents the kind of suggestions which you are continually making to those who strive. If I can assist the movement in any way, I shall be at your service.

Yours for race appreciation,

Isaac Hathaway.

3/45/174

WM. L. HEGWOOD, Chairman
505 Refugio Street,
Phone Mission 297

Form 2551

Standard
4-29-200,000

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Cor. Pine & Crockett Sts.

Sept. 4 1922

505 Refugio St.
San Antonio Tex.

To the Briars:-

3/49/23

The enclose please find our baby's picture of which we wish to enter her in the baby contest for next month.

For further information write us.

Wm. L. Hegwood

Mrs. Marie Holahan

4027 Dover St.,

San Diego, Cal.

3/4892

List of June 28
contains all membership for many
name not among them

7/13/22

San Diego Cal
July 8 – 1922.

Dear "Crisis" – & Dear "Crisis" again,

A letter came from you, – received yesterday – asking about renewal of subscription. I was a bit surprised – & yet after a moments thought I knew – all would be correct – when our secretarys returns are made to you.

3/45/03

success of the Dyer Bill - so that I might say I had done something worth while - to kill mob law - and save a helpless people.

Even this morning - my heart aches -

The daily announcement of another lynching - in which negros & whites, participated. How terrible! I am so grieved when I hear of the participation

I renewed my subscription something over a month ago— giving Mr McDonald five dollars - for same - and wishing I could send ten thousand times five to Mr Du Bois + his splendid band of co-workers— and again wishing I had more to give + myself in the bargain to work for the

of negros. I have always declared they would never descend to the white mans degeneracy — taking human life. How can any one — take the life of his brother man.

Life is so dear, so precious! If we could only help & love each one of these unfortunates. — Save them from wrong or help them to save themselves. Not crucify — torture — & destroy.

3/16/94

When I see, hear & know
all there is to do for love
and justice I quail
at the realization — & cower
into the huge nothingness
of myself.

I will do my little, &
hope my people will
awaken someday —
with open heart & hand
pay the debt they owe
to the negro race.

(in a speech by a local N. N. D.), for the able work in behalf of the negro people. The speaker greatly deplored the fact that the ablest men of the race in this country were not working with the N. N. D. He mentioned their names, and Mr Du Bois name had the place of honor — at head of list.

The orator — said — he knew these men loved

I have read with much interest Mr Claude McKay's article on Marcus Garvey. Just lately we have had Mr Garvey - in our midst - and reading Mr McK - analysis - is helpful in interpreting some of Mr Garvey's remarks. It may interest you to know - that, - U. N. I. A. C. P. was not forgotten at this U. N. I. A. meeting - it was given credit

truth & justice & loved their people, — & eventually would see as he saw the salvation of the black man — lay in the "Back to Africa" movement.

Mr Garvey had a very large audience — for Sandiego, decidedly larger than our last assembly — where an eloquent young Jewish rabbi delivered an address on behalf of our local N. A. A. C. P.

You see — I envied Marcus

his audence, at one dollar per.

I really felt sorry for Mr Parvey, — as I followed him — & saw how tremendous his task, how short his life. — It all seemed a wonderful dream, — in which there is a united force and gigantic power — for so many dreamers have entered with him. — I would like to see

And let me beg you
to forgive my long
talk! Old women will
be garrulous, 'tis said-
but you will pardon
when you know I
love your noble work -
and pray that you
may live long &
actively - that right
may prevail in
our land.

them happy – in their
own land. America.

Now, dear "Crisis" – I want
to ask you to see that
you send me but one
copy of the magazine.
I've been getting two.
I have distributed
the other copy where
I hoped it would
enlighten the darkness.

Success to Mr Du Bois
& all his wonderful -
helpful people -
blessings be upon
their efforts - the
wish of

Marie Holahan
4027 Dove St.
San Diego,
Cal.

26 July, 1922.

3/45/96

Mrs. Marie Holahan,
4027 Dove St.,
San Diego, Cal.

My dear Mrs. Holahan:

It distresses me more than I can tell you to have our subscribers delayed in the receipt of their magazine. It is so often due, however, to the fact that the local officers of the local branches of the N. A. A. C. P. are so very long in sending their reports to the National office. That is the explanation of our recent letter to you asking for the renewal of your subscription. I find that your name has not yet come to us for the renewal and for that I am very sorry.

I have more than once tried to forcibly stress to the National office the importance of calling to the attention of the local officers the responsibility of getting their reports and lists to the National office promptly and regularly and frequently. These delays are a source of great annoyance to us and delays for which we are not responsible, tho we suffer greatly for them.

I had hoped that your name would be reported to us in time for the regular mailing of our August issue. That issue was mailed this week. In order that you may not be deprived of that issue I am sending a copy by to-day's mail under separate cover. I wish you would bring the matter to the attention of the local secretary and that may hasten matters.

I want to assure you of our deep appreciation for your continued interest and help in the work of the N. A. A. C. P. and THE CRISIS.

With every good wish, I am

JUL 26 1922

Very sincerely yours,

AGD/CD

No 4027 Dove St
San Diego Cal.

3/45/17

AUG 21 1922
SUBSCRIPTION

Dear "Crisis" —

You were very
kind to send me the
August number — I
appreciate it — greatly.
My time has been
so occupied — I have
been unable to see

Will try coming week
to see Mr McH - at the
branch post-office -
where he is employed
as Letter-carrier.
I told you in former letter
that I had received two
copies of "Crisis."
This occupied again
with the August number.
I sent the Extra copy

our secretary, Mr McDonald. Tried to reach him by phone - unsuccessfully.

Yesterday, I came upon the enclosed receipt - which Mr McD -, gave me, at the church, later, he sent me an ink - written one, duplicate, which I have not at hand.

to one of the 4 fire stations where three Colored men are employed. Have given them my number before.—

They were very glad to have them.

Thanking you again for your goodness to me, I am

Always
Your friend
Marie Holahan.

8-13-1922.

3145/98

Sent by A.G.D.

1 September, 1922.

Mrs. Marie Holahan,
4027 Dove St.,
San Diego, Cal.

My dear Mrs. Holahan:

The enclosed carbon copy of a letter which I am sending to Mr. McDonald by to-day's mail speaks for itself. I am sending under separate cover a copy of the September CRISIS. I am so distrest over the delay which is being occasioned.

With every good wish, I am

Very sincerely yours,

AGD:CD

3145/1158

1928 Druid Hill Ave
Baltimore Md.
May 29, 1922

MAY 31 1922

DU BOIS

Dr. W.E. Du Bois
Editor of "Crisis"
New York City.

Dear Sir:—

The idea in regard to an Institute of Negro Literature and Art certainly appeals to me.

I, myself, am teaching Drawing and Painting in the Colored High School this city and also a member of the Tanner Art League, Washington D.C. and if such a movement prevails, I would like to cooperate with such an organization.

If any information be sent to me on after June 21

Kindly forward same to my
home address
130 Maple Ave
Montclair N.J.

3/45/169

Hoping to hear from
you
Sam
(Miss) L.S. Holcombe

DR. W. L. HORNE
DOUGLAS BUILDING
ROCKY MOUNT, NORTH CAROLINA.

May 26, 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

New York City.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

Enclosed you will find a blue print copy of a recent invention of Mr. Adam Bethea who has resided in this city for about ten years. His native home is in South Carolina and is uneducated. I understand this invention is patented.

This invention is supposed to be a registering apparatus for boot-black stands, barber chairs, etc., with a dial which will register the number of persons or patrons served during a given period just as a cash register will show amount of funds deposited.

I thought that the CRISIS might be interested in this particularly since it came from the hands of a person whose mind had received absolutely no training in this field of work.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

W. L. Horne

3/47/8

We thank you for the information concerning Mr. Bethea. If the invention claim is put on the market for sale kindly inform us

Americus, Ga. Dec. 12, 1922.

Editor W. E. B. DuBois,
New York, N. Y.

Dear sir:

I have a son who is in Harvard and has made such a noble record, that I felt it would be incouraging to other struggling young men to hear of his record, and for this reason, I am sending the inclosed manuscript which I desire to be published in the Crisis.

He is an ardent member of the N. A. A. C. P. and a constsnt reader of the Crisis. I am a regular reader of your journal also. I hope you will find enough merit in the manuscript to publish it in your journal. Thanking you in advance, I am,

Very respectfully,

(Mrs.) J. H. Haguley.

[encl 5]

1923

Young Americus Negro At Harvard wins Distinction.

Son of Dr. J. W. Huguley makes excellent record in Mass.

John Wesley Huguley, Jr., the son of the leading colored physician of this place, has added to his list of accomplishments the winning of a commission as Second Lieutenant of Infantry in the Massachusetts National Guard.

Young Huguley was born here and received his early training at the local private schools; the Americus Institute and the Masonic school. He entered Tuskegee in 1914 and while there won honors in the Military department as well as in his dtudies. In 1918 he was graduated with honors and was a commencement orator. While at Tuskegee, Huguley won the much coweted gold medal that is given to the captain of the best drilled company.

After graduation this young man went to Washington where he accept-ed a position as assistant in the office of Hon. Emmet J. Scott, assistant to the Secretary of War.

3/47/18

At the call of his country young Huguley, who was then only nineteen years of age left his position and volunteered to attend a Service School Camp at Washington to qualify as Infantry Instructor in the Army. He was graduated with an average of 97 percent in Machine Gunnery thereby leading the whole class. From here he went to Tuskegee where he was made a member of the faculty and appointed Assistant Commandant. October the first nineteen eighteen he volunteered as Instructor in the National Army Training Corps. His excellent work there caused him to be recommended for a commission without attending the Officers Training Camp. His appointment was prevented by the Armistice.

After being discharged from the Army young Huguley attended the College Preparatory Department of Fisk University in Nashville and was then admitted to Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. In 1921, because of his excel-lent past record, he was admitted to Harvard without examination.

Responding to the call for volunteers, he joined the Mass. National Guard and in competition with fifteen men took the examination for Second Lieutenant later. He finished first with an average of 92½ percent. November, at the first vacancy, he was appointed to the office which he now holds.

Beside this, he has attended, this Summer, the Officers Camp of the Citizens Military Training Camp at Camp Devens, Mass. He was the only colored Student in this Camp and Was Graduated with honors and in command of a platoon of 47 as Student First Lieutanant. In September he passedthe examination for commission in the Regular Army Reserve thus winning in a few months both honors.

At Harvard he is doing excellent work having won, in the last examinations, distinction in Chemistry and Calculus and Analytic Geometry.

J. W. Huguley

L. 1923

Americus, Ga. Dec. 16, 1922.

Editor DuBois,

Dear sir:

A few days ago I sent you some communication about my son ,(J. W. Huguley Jr.,) that I wished to be put in the Crisis, and since that time, he wrote and asked me not to have it put in, so I will appreciate it very much if you will return it to me and not publish it as he doesn't care to have it done. Thanking you for your kindness, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

(Mrs.) J. W. Huguley.

3/47/17

3/47/13

December 19, 1922.

Mrs. J. W. Huguley,
Americus, Georgia.

My dear Madam:

We may be able to make some notice of J. W. Huguley, Jr. Will you kindly send us a photograph and the exact date of his birth?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/47/12

December 27th, 1922.

Mrs. J. W. Huguley,
Americus, Georgia.

My dear Madam:-

I have a letter from the Assistant Dean of Harvard College which I enclose.

It does not seem, according to this, that your son's record at Harvard has been very good.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W
(Enc)

1923

Americus, Ga. Dec. 30, 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Both of your letters have been received. The reason I failed to comply with your request as to sending his, or my son's photograph and the date of his birth was, that I had written to you requesting you to send the mamuscript that I had sent as it was against my son'swishes to have it published. It was my desire to publish it because I know he has done enough to be spoken of, but since he doesn't care to be written about, I will thank you to please send it back to me.

3/47/16

Refering to your last letter dated Dec. 27, 1922, I wish to say that I haven't misrepresented my son at all in the manuscript that I sent you. If you will look over the paper again, you will see that he graduated as 2nd, Lieutanant, and acted as student 1st. Lieutenant at Camp Devens, Mass.

As to his record, he has had a most excellent record in every school he has ever attended, so much so that he was admittedto Harvard College without examination. His bad record began when he undertook to help work his way and take two year's work in one which was entirely too much study and work. I hope I have made every thing clear to you. Again thanking you, I am,

Very respectfully,

Mrs. J. T. Kingsley.

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FRANK YOUNG
A. H. (STRUTT) PAYNE
FRED WORK
W. A. CALHOUN

P. O. Box 34, Station G
New York

MAY
TWENTYFOUR
1922.

Dr.W.E.Burghardt DuBois,

70 Fifth Avenue,

City.

3/45/123

My dear Dr.DuBois:

Your idea of AN INSTITUTE OF NEGRO LITERATURE AND ART appeals to the writer of this letter,and his services are yours for the asking.

Shall be glad to receive you when convenient to yourself at DEACON JOHNSON'S MUSICIANS EXCHANGE,in THE NEW YORK AGE BUILDING,230 WEST 135th STREET, CITY.

Respectfully yours for BETTER SERVICE,

Deacon Johnson
PROMOTER.

Dictated to Ina Power,
by Deacon Johnson.

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Deacon Johnson's

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Mail Box 34 Station G.

New York

Telephone 101-2 Morningside

3/45/172

The next step? Forward of course. We must not give up. I do not believe we can expect the Republican party as such to pass an anti lynching bill any time soon. We must do as the Temperance forces have done and put our cause on the conscience of America and by shifting our votes secure support of the politicians of both dominant parties. The suppression of lynching is not in the interest of the Negro it is in the interest of good government and of all decent Americans.

4/4/9

Robert E. Jones

Bishop, Methodist Episcopal Church

KANSAS CITY | LOS ANGELES | ST. LOUIS | CHICAGO | BOSTON | SEATTLE | TORONTO, CANADA

GILBERT N. BRINK, D. D.
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H. E. CRESSMAN,
BUSINESS MANAGER

The Judson Press

1701 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

SALES PROMOTION DEPARTMENT
HARRY W. BARRAS
DIRECTOR

PARKER C. PALMER
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

Philadelphia, August 31, 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

We recently published two books which I think will be of particular interest to you, and I take pleasure in mailing you copy of each, and will appreciate it if you could mention these books in the Crisis and any other publications in which you may be interested.

My friend, Mr. Hopkins, of the Hopkins Book Store in Atlanta, is particularly interested in the book entitled THE MASTER'S SLAVE. The other is entitled RACE GRIT. If you should feel inclined to review these books, in any way, I shall be glad to know your criticism.

Yours sincerely,

P C Palmer

Dictated by P. C. Palmer
to Ruth M. Anderson

Bureau of Information,
Department of State.
Monrovia.
August 9th, 1922.

My dear Dr:-

The Republic of Liberia has open in connection with the State Department a Bureau that has for its object, the collection and dissemination of all information of a kind from abroad, that will prove of value to Liberia; and such information from Liberia that will be of service to interested friend and well wishers abroad.

I am sure you will welcome this new departure, for I I have long known of your deep and abiding interest in the Race in the United States, as well as all over the world; and your most assidous, arduous, exacting and escesive labor to make our Race develope along the lines of progress and advancement.

Believing this, it is a pleasure for me to make the announcement that this Bureau was orginized in May of this year; and I am now opening up a correspondence all through Liberia, and else where in the world, in order to come in touch with men, measures, movements and events that will have some bearing upon the country and the work we are striving to do here in Liberia by way of exemplifying and demonstrating the fact that the Negro is capable, capacitated, and qualified for self Government and self determination

I deem it therefore a very great honor for me to send you a copy of each of the three numbers of the "Liberia Official Gazette" published by this Bureau, which if you have no objection we shall be glad to put on your exchange list of your paper the "Crisis".

May we not ask you to render us all assistance in puting us in touch with such our people on your side as would like to secure first hand information about this country. We shall deem it a privelege and the pleasure to gave such information on all subjects possible.

There is a News Paper published here, reliable in its

1922 CR I

3/19/85

charrater and tone, the truthfulness of its statements we can vouch. This monthly paper contains information, of course not of an official kind, but such information as would be of great assistance in making the people of our Race in the United States see exactly our hopes, our aims, our aspiration, our tendencies and even our short-coming. For we have short-coming and we know we have them and we do not object to being criticised, provided the criticism is constructive.

To the leaders of the Race a very large portion of whom are in the United States, and are not a whit behind in education, refimement and civillization; all that the enemies of the Race may say to the contrary, we look for inspiration and help.

We need in this country new accessions from abroad. Some of the people who have come to Liberia and returned to the United States have tried to created an impression that the people of Liberia are inimical to, and do not want Amreican Negroes to settle here. But this is not so; I think the trouble is that such persons came with wrong impression of the country. They either expected a Paradise, or they expected just the oppisite. Many expected to see a country highly developed and equiped with all the implements of morderm civillization, a country ready made. Of course these was disappointed for Liberia inspite of her one hundred years is yet a Pioneer State. On the contrary those who came feeling that every body in Liberia were illiterates and would take a backward seat and exalt them without having first tried them, they too was disappointed when they found that their surmises were ill-founded.

Butt there are plenty avenues and much room for the right kind of men in Liberia. They need not neccessarily be men of high intellectual qualification but they must be men and women fully imbued with the national and racial idea and spirit. To such Dr we shall be glad to have you introduce the paper of which we spoke

to you above and which is called the "Liberia News" a copy of which we are sending you by this mail under separate cover.

Hoping to be favor with a favorable reply to this letter, and with my best wishers.

I am dear Dr,

Your Obedient Servant,

G. W. Gibson.

Chief of the Bureau of Information.

Dr W. E. B, DuBois
New York.

814918

CR·L

[Liberia, bureau of info-]

1922

814/83

October 2, 1922.

Mr. C. W. Gibson,
Bureau of Information,
Department of State,
Monrovia.

My dear Sir:

I learned with pleasure of your Bureau of Information and I am printing your announcement of it in part in the November number of The Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Mass. Dept of Educ

1922

Univ of Mass

July 12, 1922.

3/45/13

Mr. Payson Smith,
Commissioner of Education,
State House,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Sir:

The Crisis magazine publishes an annual list of colored graduates of the various colleges. This year we received the names of three young men who claim to have graduated with a degree of doctor of medicine from the "University of Massachusetts". As I have never heard of this institution I wrote them for further information. They sent me the enclosed card.

I write to ask you as to the standing of this institution and whether or not it has the right to grant degrees. Will you kindly return the enclosures.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[mass dept of Ed]

1922

Univ of Mass

August 4, 1922.

3/45/115

Mr. Payson Smith,
Commissioner of Education,
State House, Boston, Mass.

Sir:

I wrote you a letter on July 12, a copy of which I enclose. If it is not possible or desirable for you to answer this letter will you kindly tell me where I can get authentic information concerning this institution?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF
Enc.

[Mass dept of Educ.]

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PAYSON SMITH, COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

Middlesex

1922

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

August 7, 1922.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

3/45/114

My dear Sir:

In some way, your letter of July 12 failed to come to my attention.

I have no knowledge of the standards of the work of the so-called University of Massachusetts.

The University of Massachusetts was incorporated under the general laws of Massachusetts on August 18, 1917. The University does not hold the degree-granting power. One of its affiliated schools, The Middlesex College of Medicine and Surgery, Inc., received the power in 1851 to grant the degree of doctor in medicine, "provided that the title of the degree shall be designated by some appellation to distinguish it from those of graduates of other modes of practice."

You can probably obtain information as to the standing of the medical school by addressing the Secretary of the American Medical Association, Dr. Nathan P. Colwell, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Write Sec'y

Very truly yours,

Payson Smith
Commissioner of Education.

PS/M

Mass Office of Corp. Secy

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FREDERIC W. COOK, SECRETARY
HERBERT H. BOYNTON, PETER F. J. CARNEY } DEPUTIES

BOSTON July 6, 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

3/45/111

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of June 30th last, the University of Massachusetts, Incorporated appears by the records of this office to have been incorporated under the general laws of this Commonwealth August 18, 1917.

The right to grant degrees is granted to educational corporations by the General Court and so far as appears of record in this office such right has not been granted to the corporation above mentioned.

As regards the standing of said institution, this office cannot express an opinion, but for further information relating thereto, it is suggested that you communicate with Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, State House, Boston, Mass.

Very truly yours,

F. W. Cook
Secretary.

LKM/RAA

3/48/91

J. N Art

SAINT MARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
REVEREND CLIFFORD L. MILLER, MINISTER
77 COPELAND STREET

June 8, 1922

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Your idea of an Institute of negro Literature + art is appealing.

Very sincerely yours

Clifford L. Miller

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A. M., PH. D., D. D.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

EMMETT J. SCOTT, A. M., LL. D.
SECRETARY-TREASURER

December 16", 1922.

JUNIOR COLLEGE
KELLY MILLER
Dean

My Dear DuBois:

Here are your fifty words, or fewer:

The Negro stands distraught between the lukewarmness of the Republicans and the hostility of the Democrats. He lacks independent agency of self-relief. The Republican party, despite its apostacy from the ancient faith, is still the best existing instrument of racial service. The Negro is too helpless to practice vindictive politics.

Kelly Miller

414/21

What

Christiana, Pa.
R. F. D. #1.
June 8, 1922.

3148190

Dr Du Bois.
New York,
Dear Editor,

Concerning the proposed Institute of Negro Literature and Art, I think it would be a good thing, an excellent opportunity for kindred souls to meet.

Were such an organizator established would there be any definite rule as to who should become members?

Very Truly
Lelia V. Miller.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

J. S. LAKIN, - President
J. Walter Barnes, - Treasurer
J. S. Darst, - Member

NOTICE:—In order to insure prompt remittance, the Board of Control requests firms to send Triplicate Bills for all purchases to C. E. Mitchell, Institute West Virginia.

EXPRESS OFFICE: DUNBAR, W. VA.

John W. Davis, President. C. E. Mitchell, Business Manager

The West Virginia Collegiate Institute

COLLEGES:
Home Economics, Agriculture, Science and Arts
Engineering, Industrial Education
Business Administration
Education

Institute, W. Va., December 29, 1922.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

The defeat of the Dyer Bill came as no surprise to me. The West Virginia delegation in the House of Representatives as well as our Senators supported the measure with their votes, but the tide was too strong.

The reaction in the last Congressional election was not due to any concerted action on the part of Colored men to strike back at those who had voted against the Dyer Bill and the best interest of our group.

Our next step should be to bind ourselves together, stop bickering and finding fault with men and women of the race who are trying to do something to alleviate the sufferings and wrongs being perpetrated upon our people.

If we are to be further humiliated by the Republican party, lets stand up like men and exercise our right of franchise in an intelligent manner, rewarding our friends, and measuring out to our enemies their just dues.

Yours very truly,

C. E. Mitchell

CEM:H.

3/40/1

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Published Weekly by Fred R. Moore

230 West 135th Street, New York, N. Y.

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Is Clean, Reliable,
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THE AGE
You Can Depend Upon
News That Is Informing

CFR NOORG

December 30-22.

Dr. W. E. B Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

12/4/27

Dear Sir:-

I think the fight should continue for legislation to punish lynchers or work for legislation for the enforcement of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. Any legislator or Executive who is against proper laws or proper protection under the law should receive our condemnation. Negroes should stand shoulder to shoulder for the enforcement of law and for the protection of the humblest citizen under the law. If we would sink our personal prejudices and work for the good of the whole we would get somewhere.

Yours very truly,

Fred R Moore

STATEMENT: by J. E. Moorland

A busy public may temporarily overlook the seriousness of the unlawful taking of human life but the rising public conscience of the present, speaking thru fearless individuals, organizations, and progressive political parties in state and nation will achieve the purpose of the Dyer Bill to make every citizen's life secure.

12/22/22

Pol-Sym
7

CITY OF NEW YORK
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

FERDINAND Q. MORTON
COMMISSIONER.

December 28, 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. DeBois,
70 - 5th Avenue,
Manhattan.

My dear Doctor:

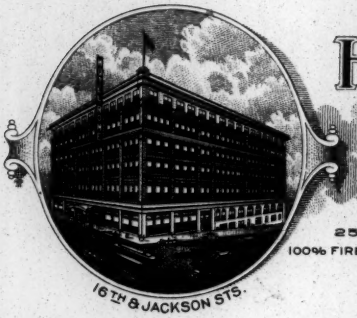
Referring to the matter mentioned in your letter, I take it that you intend to publish a symposium on the subject. At this time, I should prefer not to have my views published in that manner. It was my thought that we might have a meeting here. I should be glad, at such a meeting, fully to state my views on the subject. Perhaps we might have three or four speakers--- one representing the Democratic Party, another the Republican Party, and a third to be an independent.

Think over these suggestions and let me know what your suggestions are.

Very truly yours,

Morton

EPSTEN LITHO. OMAHA



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OMAHA 12/15/22

W. E. B Dubois

Sir.

Rather than vote again for Harding I would suffer my right hand to be amputated. Think I shall vote the Socialist ticket since the Republic Party surrendered to the Dem. Party allowing them to defeat the Dyer Bill. Why not the N. A. A. C. P. Put up candidates and nominate for President Moorfield Storey for Vice President W. E. B Dubois this coming year Why not a better Crisis 25 cts the copy

Sincerely yours

H. B. Moss

48-14-79

22 CR· N

The Crisis
Balance Sheet
Jan. 31, 1922

	1922 During January		Jan. 31/22	
Revenue:				
Subscriptions		100375		100375
Sales		259938		259938
Adv. Revenue		113320		113320
Book Acct.		12479		12479
Expenses:				
Publishing				
General Expense	24691		24691	
Postage	35028		35028	
Salaries	124033		124033	
Stationery & Supplies	3699		3699	
Profits	298661		298661	
	486112	486112	486112	486112
Assets:				
Cash in Bank			6704	
Petty Cash			2500	
Advertisers			924636	
Agents			1764565	
N.A.A.C.P.			87579	
Deposits with Post Office			32500	
Crisis Bk Inventory			9917	
Paper Inventory			60212	
Furniture & Fixtures			382696	
Liberty Bonds			150000	
Unexpired Insurance			873	
Liabilities:				
The Brownies' Book				110
History of the Negro				8325
Reserved Subs. Payable				630874
Accts. Pay. – Publishing				105781
Capital				2677092
Surplus				
			3422182	3422182

1922 CR- N

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

For The Month of January, 1922.

44,000 copies of The CRISIS were published for January. The income for the month was $4588.56 and the expenses $4621.52, leaving a balance of $67.04 on hand.

During the latter part of January and the early part of February the Director delivered 27 lectures in the middle west before white and colored audiences including 7 branches of the N.A.A.C.P. The net receipts of the lectures before the branches will be turned over to the N.A.A.C.P. as a partial reembursement for the expenses incurred for the Pan-African Congress.

54-2-44

48-14-80

22 CR. N

Feb. 28-1922.

The Crisis – Balance Sheets.

	During February		February 28, 1922.	
Revenue:				
Subscriptions		111056		211431
Sales		254560		514498
Adv. Revenue		91929		205249
Book Accts.	21871		9392	
Expenses:				
Publishing	18730		18730	
General Expense	57482		86873	
Postage	27093		62121	
Salaries	147366		271399	
Stationery & Supplies	9710		13409	
Profits	175293		469254	
	457545	457545	931178	931178
Assets				
Cash in Bank			1808	
Petty Cash			2500	
Advertisers			94236	
Agents			1824024	
N.A.A.C.P.			87029	
Deposit – Post office			32500	
Book Accts. Inventory			9917	
Paper Inventory			60212	
Furniture & Fixtures			382696	
Liberty Bonds			150000	
Unexpired Insurance			873	
Liabilities				
The Brownies' Book			239	
History of the Negro				8325
Reserved – subs. Payable				630874
Accts. Payable				
Capital				2847685
Surplus				
A. D. Dill				7500
			3494384	3494384

22 CR. N

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

for the month of February, 1922

44,000 copies of the February CRISIS were published. The cash income for the month was $4,244.64. The expenditures were $4,293.60. The balance on hand January 31 was $67.05 and the balance on hand February 28 was $18.08. The net worth February 28 was $28,476.

44-2-44

48-14-74

Financial Statement of THE CRISIS for the month of February, 1922.

Februar copies publisht	-----	44,000
February copies sold	-------	42,000
Balance 31 January, 1922	-----$	67.04
Received during February, 1922	-----	4,244.64
		4,311.68
Disbursed during February, 1922		4,293.60
Balance 28 Februarn, 192.	------$	18.08

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735 EXCHANGE BUILDING

BOSTON 4th March 1922

1922

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois

70 Fifth Avenue

New York City.

Dear Dr.DuBois:

4/3146

I am sending you a copy of the Four States published in Texarkana which contains some very encouraging matter that I hope you may find it possible to republish or allude to at least in the next Crisis. With it I send something which is rather discouraging on the other side, but I think you are the best person to consider both and make use of them in the Crisis as you see fit.As I told you I enjoyed your speech the other night very much, and thought our meeting was on the whole a great success, considering that we lost the speakers on whom we principally relied.

Yours truly,

Enclosures

1922

March 15, 1922.

4/2719

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
~~19 West 44th St.~~ 9 W. 73
New York City.

My dear Mr. Spingarn:

I am enclosing three Crisis statements. Number one is the balance sheet for the year 1921. Our former auditor, Bachelder did most of this work for us but refused to finish when he found that Mr. Heaton, who is not a certified public accountant had been brought in and paid for his services. Our bookkeeper has finished up the work in accordance with Mr. Bachelder's beginning and The Crisis cannot afford to hire any further accountants this year. I suggest, therefore, that this statement act as the balance sheet for the year. The other two balance sheets are for the months of January and February.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/1/57

Memorandum from W. F. White to Dr. DuBois Date March 25,1922.

1922

SUBJECT: I hand you attached correspondence between our office and Mr. Agenor of Washington, regarding the appointment of a white man as an agent of the Auditor of the State Department in Liberia, who was unable to qualify for an ordinary clerical job paying $1,800. This may be of possible use in The Crisis.

Please return correspondence to me when you have finished with it.

ACTION TAKEN

COMPLETED (DATE)

Rcd. MAR. 25, 1922

Rfd. to

Ack.

D. O.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON

March, 24th 1922.

Mr. Walter White
30-5th Ave.
N.Y.C.

3062

MAR 25 1922

My Dear Mr White:

4/1/59

In reply to your letter of Mar. 20th I will say that beyond the fact that Mr. Sidney De La Rue's application was turned down for insufficiency of experience and qualification and a position of junior accountancy (ordinary clerical) with pay up to $1800.00 was all he could get here I found it strange that he should receive an appointment as an agent of the Auditor of the State Department, the position I take must be an important one, especially since this government has loaned the Republic of Liberia several millions of dollars.

As to the man being prejudice I cannot say, but, I am inclined to believe, from observation that the capacity of the man is small, and being a White American agent to a Negro Republic will not be beneficial to that Republic or to the comforts of the Negro officials of that Republic that will

come in immediate contact with this man.
Of course, this is my personal view, I do not know how important is his post at Monrovia, it may be a subordinate position, leastways I hope it is.

I cannot say he is inefficient for his present position, I only can say that he was not qualified enough for a high clerical position with the commission with a salary of from $3500.00 to $4000.00 a year.

As I am only a $900.00 Messenger in the office of Commissioner Gaskill it is difficult for me to examine the files without the knowledge of his Secretary, and, of course it would be very risky for me to let her know what I am after.

You can rest assure that if the opportunity ever present itself I will give You the desired information.

Most Sincerely Yours

John S. Agens

1910 - 15th N.W.
Wash. D.C.

P.S. If my subscription for the Crisis is out, please continue to send it and forward bill for the next twelve Months J.S.A

March 20, 1922.

Mr. John S. Agenor
1910 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

4/1160

My dear Agenor:

Your letter of March 17 regarding the appointment of a Mr. Signey De La Rue has been referred to me for attention. We appreciate tremendously your giving us this information.

I should like to secure through you, if possible, certain additional information which we would need before protesting against such an appointment. I am sure that you will realize with us that if this man is capable and efficient we cannot protest against his appointment simply because he had political backing. Could you give us definite evidence of his incompetency or that he is prejudiced. With proof on either of these two points, we could file a protest which might be effective.

Very sincerely yours,

WFW:B

Assistant Secretary.

March 25, 1922.

Mr. John S. Agenor
1910 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Agenor:

I am turning over the information contained in your letter of March 24, regarding Mr. De La Rue, to Dr. DuBois for possible use in the Crisis.

If you secure any further information regarding this or any other matter similar to it, I would appreciate your sending it on to me.

Very sincerely yours,

WFW:B

Assistant Secretary.

858/1/4

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

For the Month of March, 1922

The income of The Crisis for March was $4125.82 and the expenditures $3950.79.

The circulation remains stationary.

The Director during the month addressed students at Oberlin and the University of Chicago, the Chicago Woman's Club, the Evanston, Illinois Forum, the Oak Park First Methodist Forum, the Winnetka, Illinois Woman's Club, the Wendell Phillips High School, Chicago, and branckes of the N.A.A.C.P. at Chicago, Moline, Illinois, and Toledo, Ohio.

47-2-19

WEBD/PF

48-14-77

Financial Statement of THE CRISIS for the month of March, 1922.

March copies publisht	--	43,000
March copies sold	--	41,500
Balance 28 February, 1922,	--	18.08
Received during March, 1922,	--	4,125.82
		4,143,90
Disbursed during March, 1922,	--	3,950.79
Balance 31, March, 1922,	--	193.11

48-14-81

22 CR- N

The Crisis — Balance Sheets — March 31, 1922.

	1922 During March		March 31, 1922	
Revenue:				
Subscriptions		107661		319092
Sales		258211		772709
Advertisers Revenue		96417		301666
Book Accts.	23385		32777	
Expenses:				
Publishing	77755		96485	
General Expense	22600		109473	
Postage	30522		92643	
Salaries	195699		467098	
Stationery & Supplies	10513		23922	
Profit	101815		571069	
	462289	462289	1393467	1393467
Assets:				
Cash in Bank			19311	
Petty Cash			2500	
Advertisers			988196	
Agents			1855465	
N.A.A.C.P.			87579	
Deposit with Post Office			32500	
Book Inventory			9917	
Paper Inventory			60212	
Furniture & Fixtures (Inventory)			382696	
Liberty Bonds			150000	
Unexpired Insurance			873	
Liabilities				
The Brownies' Book				550
"History of the Negro"				8325
Reserve for Unexpired Subscriptions				630874
Capital				2949500
			3589249	3589249

922 CR- N

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

For The Month of April

The circulation of The Crisis remains stationary. The income during April was $3,861 and the disbursements $4,000. There is a balance of $53.90 in our treasury.

For the first three months of the year our expenses have been $6,647 for publication, $6,627 for salaries, $1,615 for general expense, $1,326 for postage. During that time we have received in cash $10,325 from agents, $4,133 from subscriptions and $3,701 from advertisers. We think we see some signs of slightly increased prosperity.

44-2-43

48-14-78

Financial Statement of THE CRISIS
for the month of April, 1922.

April copies publisht	--	43,000
April copies sold	--	41,000

Balance March 31, 1922,	--	193.11
Received during April, 1922,	--	3861,04
		4054.15
Disbursed during April, 1922,	--	4000.25
Balance April 30, 1922.	--	53.90

[April, 1923]

April 1921

41-141-84

The Crisis – Balance Sheet – Apr 30/22

	During April		April 30/22	
Revenue:				
Subscriptions		94247		413339
Sales		259812		1032521
Advertising Revenue		68514		370180
Crisis Blk. Acct.	34601		67378	
Interest on Liberty Bonds		3187		3187
Expenses:				
Publishing	568223		664708	
General Expense	52110		161583	
Postage	39994		132637	
Salaries	195698		662796	
Stationery + Supplies	7240		31162	
Loss + Gain		472106	98963	
	897866	897866	1819227	1819227
Assets				
Cash			5390	
Petty Cash			2500	
Advertisers			983696	
Agents			1911311	
N.A.A.C.P.			87579	
Deposit with Post Office			32500	
Crisis Book – Inventory			9917	
Paper – Inventory			60212	
Furniture + Fixt. Inventory			382696	
Liberty Bonds			150000	
Unexpired Insurance			873	
Liabilities:				
My Brownies' Book				12
History of "The Negro"				8325
Reserve – Subs. Payable				630874
Accts. Payable				510069
Capital + Surplus				2477394
			3626674	3626674

48-14-19

22 CR N

May 3, 1922.

4/2/23

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73 Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Spingarn:

Enclosed is the Crisis balance sheet for April. I have sent an abridged copy to the secretary for the Board.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

For the Month of May, 1922

The circulation of the Crisis remains stationary but the collections are improving.

Balance April 30, 1922.	$ 53.90
Received during May, 1922.	5236.53
	$ 5290.43
Disbursed during May, 1922.	$ 5265.26
Balance May 31, 1922	$ 25.17

Our revenue for the month included

Subscriptions	$ 1731.98
Sales by agents	2495.69
Advertisers	863.51

Our expenses were

Publishing	$ 1141.40
Salaries	1593.66
General	293.43
Postage	319.85

During the spring the Director has spoken as follows:

Boston Community Church
Malden, Miss. Forum
Boston Y.M. Hebrew Association
Oberlin College
Chicago Womans Club
Oak Park, Illinois Forum
Evanston, Illinois, Forum
Winnetka, Illinois, Forum
Sunrise Club, New York
Cornell University
Cleveland City Club
Boston Scholarship Committee
and to seven branches of the N.A.A.C.P.

4D-2-20

48-14-82

The Crisis
Balance Sheet – May 31/22.

	During May		May 31, 1922.	
Revenue:				
Subscriptions		173198		586537
Sales		249569		1282090
Advertising Revenue		86351		456531
Book Acct.		8585	58793	
Interest on Liberty Bonds				3187
Expenses:				
Publishing	114140		778848	
Gen. expenses	29343		190926	
Postage	31985		164622	
Salaries	139866		822162	
Stationery & Supplies	1825		32987	
Gain	181044		280007	
	517703	517703	2328345	2328345
Assets:				
Cash			2517	
Petty Cash			2500	
Advertisers' Accts.			972851	
Agents' Accts.			1932595	
N.A.A.C.P.			87029	
Deposits with Post Office			32500	
Paper Inventory			60212	
Book Inventory			9917	
Furniture & Fixtures Inventory			382696	
Unexpired Insurance			873	
Liberty Bonds			150000	
The Brownies' Book			00	
Liabilities:				
Accts. Payable				336053
Subscriptions Payable				630874
The Brownies' Book				00
"History of The Negro in War"				8325
Capital				2378431
Surplus				280007
			3633690	3633690

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

For the Month of June, 1922

The cash account for June is as follows:

Balance May 31, 1922	---	$ 25.17
Received during June, 1922	---	$ 4486.45
		$ 4511.62
Spent during June, 1922	---	$ 4451.81
Balance June 30, 1922	---	$ 59.81

The expenses have been:

Publishing	$ 130.31
General Expense	$ 493.05
Postage	$ 33.33
Salaries	$ 1598.66
Stationery & Supplies	$ 114.42

2b-2-bb

The Accounts Payable amount to $3,425.04. During the first six months of the year our revenue has been $27,293.29 including subscriptions, $7,400; sales, $15,347; advertising,revenue, $5,498. The circulation remains the same but the collections are better and there is more activity among the agents.

48-14-75

Financial Statement of THE CRISIS for the month of June, 1922.

June copies publisht	---	41,000
June copies sold	---	40,600

Balance May 31, 1922	---	$ 25.17
Received during June, 1922	---	$ 4486.45
		$ 4511.62
Spent during June, 1922	---	$ 4451.81
Balance June 30, 1922	---	$ 59.81

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

THE CRISIS

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

CIRCULATION
85,000

W. E. B. DU BOIS
EDITOR

A. G. DILL,
BUSINESS MANAGER

48-14-83

The Crisis

Balance Sheet – June 30, 1922

	1922 During June		June 30, 1922	
Revenue:				
Subscriptions		153525		740062
Sales		252628		1534718
Advertising Revenue		93311		549842
Book Acct.		2762	56031	
Int. on Liberty Bonds				3187
Interest + Discount		1520		1520
Expenses:				
Publishing	13031		791879	
General Expense	49305		240231	
Postage	3333		167955	
Salaries	157866		982028	
Stationery + Supplies	11442		44429	
Profit + Loss	266769		546776	
	503746	503746	2829329	2829329
Assets:				
Cash			5981	
Petty Cash			2500	
Advertisers			999851	
Agents			1977691	
N.A.A.C.P.			87229	
Deposit with P.O.			32500	
Inventory of Magazines			40000	
" " Books			9917	
" " Paper			142263	
" " Furniture Fixt.			382696	
Liberty Bonds			150000	
Unexpired Insurance			873	
Liabilities:				
The Brownies' Book				00
"History of the Negro" acct.				8325
Reserved – (uncollectible accts)				1000000
Reserve – (" adv. accts)				400000
Reserve – (subs. unexpired)				570000
Capital				963896
Accts. Payable				342504
Surplus				546776
		3801001		3801001

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

For the Month of July, 1922.

The receipts and expenditures for the month have been as follows:

Balance June 30, 1922	---	$ 59.81
Received during July, 1922	---	3852.18
		$ 3911.99
Spent during July, 1922	---	$ 3836.16
Balance July 31, 1922	---	$ 75.83

The months revenue has included

Subscriptions	$ 989.12
Sales	2414.25
Advertising Revenue	1005.91

The chief items of expense have been:

Publishing	$ 484.64
General Expense	341.08
Postage	259.70
Salaries	1683.66
Stationery & Supplies	107.65

4/8-14-57

48-14-58

Financial Statement of THE CRISIS for the month of July, 1922.

July copies publisht	----	41,000
July copies sold	----	40,000

A.

Balance June 30, 1922	----	$ 59.81
Received during July, 1922	----	$3852.18
		$3911.99
Spent during July, 1922	----	$3836.16
Balance July 31, 1922	----	$ 75.83

48-14-84

The Crisis

Balance Sheet — July 31/22

	During July		July 31/22	
Revenue:-				
Subscriptions		98912		838774
Sales		241424		1776142
Advertising Revenue		100571		650433
Book Accts.		1364	54667	
Interest — Liberty Bonds				3187
Interest + Discounts		750		2270
Expenses:-				
Publishing	48464		840343	
General Expense	34108		274339	
Postage	25970		193925	
Salaries	168366		1150394	
Stationery + Supplies	10765		55194	
Bad Debts	7470		7470	
Profit + Loss	147898		694674	
	443041	443041	3271006	3271006

Assets:-		
Cash	7583	
Petty Cash	2500	
Advertisers	999530	
Agents	2040199	
N.A.A.C.P.	87054	
Deposit — Post Office	32500	
Inventory — Magazines	40000	
Crisis Book Inventory	7917	
Paper Inventory	142263	
Furniture + Fixtures	382696	
Liberty Bonds	150000	
Unexpired Insurance	873	
Liabilities:-		
Thy Brownies' Book		650
"History of Thy Negro" "		8325
Reserve — uncollectible Accts		1000000
Reserve — " adv. "		400000
Reserve — subs. unexpired		570000
Accts. Payable		257570
Capital		963896
Surplus		694674
	3895115	3895115

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

For the Month of August, 1922

The income of The Crisis for August was $3,445.17.

The expenses were:

Publishing	$2116.59
Salaries	1613.66
General expense	313.16
Postage	352.82

The cash in the bank August 31 was $20.30

14-2-44

The necessity of having a travelling general agent as soon as business conditions settle leads the Director to propose for the Board at its next meeting the following vote:

Whereas $875.79 of subscription monies sent to the Crisis through the N.A.A.C.P. prior to November 1920, have been held in the General Fund to date

Voted that this amount of $875.79 be paid into the Crisis Fund in monthly installments of $100 beginning October 1, 1922.

48-14-59

Financial Statement of THE CRISIS for the month August, 1922.

August copies publisht	---	41,000
August copies sold	---	40,000

Balance July 31, 1922	---	$ 75.83
Received during August, 1922	---	3445.17
		$ 3521.00
Spent during August, 1922	---	$ 3500.70
Balance August 31, 1922.		$ 20.30

September

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

For the Month of August, 1922

The income of The Crisis for August was $3,445.17.

The expenses were:

Publishing - - - - - - - -	$2116.59
Salaries - - - - - - - -	1613.66
General expense - - - -	313.16
Postage - - - - - - - - -	352.82

The cash in the bank August 31 was $20.30

The necessity of having a travelling general agent as soon as business conditions settle leads the Director to propose for the Board at its next meeting the following vote:

Whereas $875.79 of subscription monies sent to the Crisis through the N.A.A.C.P. prior to November, 1920, have been held in the General Fund to date

Voted that this amount of $875.79 be paid into the Crisis Fund in monthly installments of $100 beginning October 1, 1922.

W. E. B. Du Bois.

September 7, 1922.

48-14-66

48-14-85

Thy Crisis.

Balance Sheet - August 31/22.

	1922 During August		August 31, 1922	
Revenue:				
Subscriptions		73193		912167
Sales		235139		2011281
Advertisers Revenue		103833		754266
Book Acct.		4691	49976	
Interest - Liberty Bonds				3187
Expenses:				
Publishing	211659		1052002	
General Expenses	31316		305655	
Postage	35282		229207	
Salaries	161366		1311760	
Stationery + Supplies	1050		56244	
Interest + Discount		772		3042
Bad Debts			7470	
Profit + Loss		23045	671629	
	440673	440673	3683943	3683943
Assets:				
Cash in Bank			2030	
Petty Cash			2500	
Advertisers - Accts Rec.			1044030	
Agents - Accts Rec.			2077793	
N.A.A.C.P. - " "			87029	
Deposit with Post. office			32500	
Inventory - Magazines			40000	
Crisis Book - Inventory			9917	
Paper Inventory			142263	
Furniture + Fixtures			382696	
Liberty Bonds			150000	
Unexpired Insurance			873	
Liabilities:				
Thy Brownies' Book				900
"History of Thy Negro"				8325
Reserve - uncollectible Agts A/c.				1000000
Reserve - " Advs A/c.				400000
Reserve - Subs. Pd. in advance				570000
Accounts Payable				356881
Capital				963896
Surplus				671629
			3971631	3971631

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

FOR SEPTEMBER 1922

Increased orders of agents and other signs point of reviving business and makes us feel easier about CRISIS finances. Our cash income for September was $4,380.89, the following main sources of revenue:

Subscriptions	-	$854.65
Agents		2385.30
Advertisers		1011.06

Our chief expenditures were:

Publishing	$733.99
General expense	343.08
Postage	331.38
Salaries	1628.66

We have a balance of $363.55 in the bank, September 30, and $1500 in Liberty Bonds. Deducting reserves for bad debts and advance subscriptions, our capital and surplus amounts to $17,566.50. Against this are accounts payable, amounting to $2,734.71.

W.E.B.DuBois.

48-14-61

48-14-60

Financial Statement of THE CRISIS
for the month of September, 1922.

Copies publisht	----		40,000
Balance August 31/22	----	$	20.30
Received during Sept.	----		4380.89
		$	4401.19
Disbursed during September	----		4038.64
Balance September 30, 1922	----	$	362.55

48-14-86

Balance Sheet, - September 30/22 - The Crisis.

	1922 During Sept.		Sept. 30/22	
Revenue:				
Subscriptions		85465		997632
Sales		238530		2249811
Advertisers Revenue		101106		855372
Book Acct:		1705	48271	
Interest - Liberty Bonds				3187
Expenses:				
Publishing	73399		1125401	
General Expense	34308		339963	
Postage	33138		262345	
Salaries	162866		1474626	
Stationery & Supplies	3628		59872	
Interest & Discount		1658		4700
Bad Debts			7470	
Profit & Loss	121125		792754	
	428464	428464	4110702	4110702
Assets:				
Cash			36255	
Petty Cash			2500	
Advertisers Accts. Rec.			996880	
Agents " "			2127383	
N.A.A.C.P.			87379	
Deposit with Post Office			32500	
Inventory - magazines			40000	
Crisis Blk. Libentory			9917	
Paper Inventory			142263	
Furniture & Fixtures			382696	
Liberty Bonds			150000	
Unexpired Insurance			873	
Liabilities:				
The Brownies' Book				200
"History of The Negro"				8325
Reserve:- Uncollectible Agts Accts				1000000
Reserve:- " " Advs "				400000
Reserve Subs. Paid in Advance				570000
Capital				963896
Surplus				792754
Accts. Payable				273471
			4008646	4008646

1922

VACATIONS

Miss Fauset	July 26 - August 12
	August 27 - September 9
Miss Foster	August 13 - September 1

Miss Allison returns to work July 31

4/3/38

4/1/16

1922

Memorandum from Mr. White to Dr. Du Bois Date August 31,1922

SUBJECT:

Will you be good enough to write Mrs. Therese Schiff (Mrs. Jacob Schiff) reminding her that a renewal of her contribution of $250.00 was due in May, and asking her if possible to increase her contribution to the $1,000 formerly given by Mr. Schiff.

ACTION TAKEN

COMPLETED (DATE)

[N.A.A.C.P. - Johnson]

October 16, 1922.

Memo to Mr. Johnson:

Can we do something in the enclosed case? I heard from Francique in a letter dated the 27th of August, a copy of which is enclosed. Please let me know what action can be taken.

W.E.B.D

WEBD/PF

4/13/87

October 19, 1922. 1922

The official position of the National office of the N.A.A.C.P. concerning Senator Frelinghuysen is clear. We do not oppose his re-election. He has voted for the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, he promises to support it in future. On the other had we regret that by his absence from our National Conference and also his absence at the final session of the Senate he has laid himself open to criticism. We are not in position to deny the validity of this criticism or to condemn those who make it. On the other hand we do not believe that the Senator's derelictions in these two cases are sufficient to ask colored people to oppose him in the next election.

48-14-95

WEBD/PF

48-14-62

Financial Statement of THE CRISIS
for the month of October, 1922.

Copies publisht	------	40,000
Copies sold	------	37,500

Balance September 30/22	------	$ 362.55
Received during October	------	4003.79
		$ 4366.34
Disbursed during October	------	4327.15
Balance October 31, 1922	------	$ 39.19

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

THE CRISIS

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

70 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

CIRCULATION
50,000

W. E. B. DUBOIS
EDITOR

A. G. DILL,
BUSINESS MANAGER

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1922

The total income of THE CRISIS for the month of October was $4,003.79, including $866.64 in subscriptions; $2,280.56 in sales. The expenses were: publishing, $1,239.35; general expenses, $568.17; postage, $110.91; salaries, $1,638.66. The balance September 30 was $362.05, making total receipts of $4,366.34; total disbursements, $4,327.15. The balance October 31, was $39.19.

48-14-63

48-14-87

The Crisis – Balance Sheet – Oct. 31/22

	During Oct.		October 31/22	
Revenue:				
Subscriptions		86664		1084296
Sales		228056		2477867
Advertising Revenue		106499		961871
Book Acct.		6654	41617	
Int. on Liberty Bonds		3188		6375
Discounts on Purchases		1031		5731
Expenses:				
Publishing	123935		1249336	
General Expense	56817		396780	
Postage	11091		273436	
Salaries	163866		1638492	
Stationery + Supplies	7706		67578	
Bad Debts			7470	
Profit + Loss	68677		861431	
	432092	432092	4536140	4536140
Assets:				
Cash			3919	
Petty Cash			2500	
Advertisers			1011080	
Agents			2166954	
N.A.A.C.P.			82549	
Deposit with Post Office			32500	
Inventory – magazines			40000	
Inventory – Crisis Books &c			9917	
Inventory – Paper			142263	
Inventory – Furniture + Fix.			382696	
Liberty Bonds			150000	
Un-expired Insurance			873	
Liabilities				
The Brownies Bk				829
"History of the Negro"				8325
Accts. Payable				220770
Reserve – Un collectible Agts &c.				1000000
Reserve – Un collectible Accts.				400000
Reserve – Subscriptions Unexpired				570000
Capital				963896
Surplus				861431
			4025251	4025251

November 13, 1922.

Memorandum to Mrs. M. B. Talbert ;

I suggest that some time in December you send a memorandum to the Committee of Executives stating that according to plan the Anti-Lynching Crusaders will be disbanded January first, but that in order to retain the splendid services and interest of these women you suggest the formation of a national branch at large of the N.A.A.C.P. This branch shall be composed of persons living any where who will pay their dues directly to the National office. They will elect annually an executive secretary and this secretary shall be a member of the Board of Directors of the National body.

3/35/2

WEBD/PF

47-2-17

COPY

November 16,1922

Memo to Mr. Johnson:

Will Mr. Johnson please not forget to secure for me, as quickly as possible, the following data:

(1) Salaries of white welfare workers including Shillady, Y.M.C.A. secretaries, secretaries of labor unions, etc.

(2) The cost of publicity campaigns as for instance the Red Cross, the Knights of Columbus, etc.

(3) If possible, budgets of different kinds of welfare agencies showing the proportion of salaries to general expenses in different sorts of work.

This matter should be in my hands not later than November 25.

1922

November 22, 1922

MEMORANDUM FROM MR. WHITE TO DR. DU BOIS:

Re your memorandum of November 16:

(1 & 3a) Re salaries of white welfare workers, etc. I assume you wish this in relation to their total budgets. I have talked with Mr. Walter W. Pettit, Associate Director of the National Information Bureau, 1 Madison Avenue, who has most definite information on this subject. Mr. Pettit states that in the Russell Sage Foundation Library are reports of practically evey welfare organization in the country which give financial statements from which the required facts can be obtained. Mr. Pettit states that further information can be secured by talking with Mr. Paul Kisser, Research Secretary of the American Association of Social Workers, at 130 East 22nd Street, and Mr. Geddes Smith, Assistant Director of the National Information Bureau,

47-2-16

(2) Information on the cost of Publicity Campaigns, etc., can be ontained from Mr. Geddes Smith.

Pressure of work in this office makes it impossible for us to secure this information.

Mr. Pettit has telephoned Messrs. Bissner and Smith that we would get in touch with them to secure the necessary information. I suggest that you telephone these two gentlemen.

- Naacp -

1922

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WHITE

There have been continued attacks upon the N.A.A.C.P. because of the salaries paid its officers. Mr. Johnson asked if I would write an article onthis matter. I told him I would be glad to do so and publish the same in the Crisis if his office would get me the information and that I would send him a memo of the information that I wished. I sent this memo November 16, asking for the matter by November 25. You inform me November 16 that "pressure of work in this office makes it impossible for us to secure this information".

I shall, therefore, drop the matter.

47-2-15

Nov. 23,1922.

48-14-64

Financial Statement of THE CRISIS for the month of November, 1922.

Copies publisht	------	38,000
Copies sold	------	36,500

Balance October 31/22	------	$ 39.19
Received during November	------	3781.48
		$ 3820.67
Disbursed during November	------	$ 3703.11
Balance November 30, 1922	------	$ 117.51

B-23

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

For The Month of November, 1922

The total income of The Crisis for November was $3871.48, the disbursements $3703.11. The balance on hand November 30 was $117.51. The chief items of revenue were subscriptions $857, sales $2254, advertising $870. The principal expenses were publishing $1464, salaries $1708, postage $332, general expense $275.

At the last meeting it was suggested that some report be made on the status of the History of the Negro Troops. On the table in front of the desk is the first rough manuscript draft of 16 chapters of this history. This manuscript is in very imperfect form. In some cases it embodies the final text, in other cases a text which must be greatly cut down, and in other cases series of notes which must be worked together. Nevertheless it represents the main and most formidable task of piecing out a continuous narrative from infinate notes and documents. The final three of four chapters are partly sketched. There are, of course, endless documents of all degrees of importance, some of them official autographed documents which really belong in the government files and others of less value. The title and table of contents are attached to the table and there are a few copies of histories already published covering various parts of the work of Negro troops.

May I ask that this material be handled, if at all, with great care.

44-2-58

48-14-88

The Crisis
Balance Sheet - November 30, 1922.

	During Nov.		Nov. 30, 1922.	
Revenue:				
Subscriptions		85785		1170081
Sales		225445		2703312
Adv. Revenue		87032		1048903
Book Acct.		8350	33267	
Int. on Liberty Bonds				6375
Interest + Discount		908		6639
Expenses				
Publishing	146491		1395827	
General Expense	27514		424294	
Postage	33295		306731	
Salaries	170866		1809358	
Stationery + Supplies	2195		69773	
Bad Debts		6300	1170	
Profit + Loss	33459		894890	
	413820	413820	4935310	4935310

	Nov. 30/22	
Assets		
Cash	11751	
Petty Cash	2500	
Advertisers - Accts Rec.	1028280	
Less: Reserve - uncollectible Advs. a/cs.	400000	628280
Agents - Accts. Rec.	2199797	
Less: Reserve - uncollectible Agts a/cs.	1000000	1199797
N.A.A.C.P.		77674
Deposits with Post Office		32500
Inventory - magazines		40000
Crisis Book Inventory		9917
Paper Inventory		142263
Furniture + Fixtures		382696
Liberty Bonds		150000
Unexpired Insurance		873
Liabilities:		
The Browns' Book		00
"History of the Negro"		8325
Capital		963896
Surplus		894890
Accts Payable		241140
	2678251	2678251

1923

December 1, 1922

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
9 West 73rd Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Spingarn:

I want to thank you so much for your word concerning my editorials. Sometimes, in the thick silence, I am a little at sea in trying to know just what the Directors think of THE CRISIS.

I trust this will find you and your family in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

22/2/h

4/12/20

e when it forgets petty perqui-

6 Dec: 1922

Dear Dr. DuBois:

What a trumpet blast, what a call to hope and courage, are your editorials for the forthcoming Crisis! They will make others feel as I felt after reading them, that we had worked for no mean cause, but that all of us had led our little share in a work of high national import. You are right, thrice right, when you say that it is a milestone in the progress of our

race when it forgets petty perquisites and unites wholeheartedly in the struggle for a great cause. To me it seems that your high argument would be even more effective if a few phrases here and there were made more impersonal; but that is a trifle, and I have no desire to dictate a writer's "style." Nor have I your faith that any new party will do a work that in its very nature rises above party, — a work that needs the cleansing of souls wherever any soul, white or black, needs to be cleansed. Cordially yours,

J. E. Spingarn

1922

The Crisis.

****

Annual Report of the Director of Publication and Research.

The cash income of The Crisis for the year 1922, was $50,901. as compared with $62,582.49 in 1921. The total copies distributed was 493,000 as compared with 497,000 in 1921. The average monthly circulation of The Crisis for 1922 was 41,083 copies as compared with 49,750 in 1921. The total income of The Crisis since its inception, 1910 has been $465,880.75. The total circulation of The Crisis has been 5,752,879 copies.

These figures show that the peak of Crisis circulation and income was reached toward the close of 1919. That to-day, we stand in circulation almost exactly where we stood in 1917 although our income is about 60% larger. It is difficult to interpret these figures and it will probably take two or three years more. I presume that the growth of The Crisis up to 1917 was a normal growth; that the war brought us an extraordinary boom which sent our circulation to 95,000. That we have reverted now to something below normal on account of the reaction of the war.

47-2-18

Outside of his work on The Crisis, the Editor has delivered 40 lectures before eleven schools and colleges, eleven forums and seven branches of the N. A. A. C. P. He has completed 17 of the 20 chapters of his history of "The Negro in the World War".

To Perry Howard

December 20, 1922.

Mr. Perry W. Howard,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Howard:-

Your personal letter is received and fully appreciated.

I suppose you could have no objection to use of the paragraph which you send, as having been omitted from your letter to Senator Dupont. I will make no use of it, however, if you have objection.

3/47/28

You have opinions, of course about individual men. Well, everybody else has. But will you not concede that whether your opinions about individual men were right or wrong, your letter to Senator Dupont AT THAT TIME would necessarily constitute an attack upon the anti-lynching bill? If I were going to attack individuals, I would certainly do so when I could make the attack individual, and not when it would be an attack upon twelve million people's dearest wishes. You must have known that the colored people of the United States, and not any of us little individual men anywhere, were the REAL BACKERS of the anti-lynching bill.

For my part, I would not have attacked the Devil, if he had been pushing for this bill, WHILE he was pushing for it, and not until I could get at him apart from the interests of the bill.

I do not need to plead the case of the N.A.A.C.P., as an organization. Everybody must know what I think of the organization from the fact that I am working in it. But I can say that I do not know of any such thing as a perfect organization with perfect men in it,- not even the United States Government or the Methodist Church. All that I know of the N.A.A.C.P. is that, for the purpose of pushing anti-lynching legislation, it was the best organization we had in the world at the time. I do not have to endorse every deed of every man in the United States in order to consent to be his fellow citizen. You do not have to endorse the acts and words of every member of the Republican Party in order to be in that party. And no man has to endorse everything in any man in any organization in order to co-operate with the organization.

It is not necessary for me to reply to the attempt you make in your letter to insult me personally, except to say that if I were pliable I might have had long ago any emolument within the gift of the enemies or the half-friends of the Negro race.

You perhaps misread your own letter when you say that you did not include me, simply because you did not call my name, in your letter to Dupont, You spoke of the "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People", - and of all the "sympathizers" with the men who you named. Practically the whole Negro race in America sympathizes with the efforts against lynching and Jim Crowism and other such injustices. Even most of those who are so situated that they cannot DO anything about it, are in sympathy with it. This I know. And you know it.

I did not attack you without investigation: I read your letter, which you admit writing. Your letter is the plainest kind of English. Of course, I asked you for the parts you say had been left out, for I would certainly want to apologize to you and the public if I were misled into putting anything over on you. And you kindly send me the missing part of your letter, and it does not in the least contradict the other parts published.

3/47/21

You imply that you meant only to help DuPont, whom you regarded as helpful and friendly, rather than Layton, who, God knows, had already proven his hostility to the dullest of us. But did you not see that Dupont was on the side of Layton? He could not fight WITH our enemy and fight WITH us at the same time.-- We did not declare war on Turkey, you remember.--but when we were fighting Germany, any American who might have helped Turkey (who was helping the Germans), would have been a traitor. That is plain.

In the name of God I am working for a cause, for the American Negro, for my children and yours. Some people may think of me as you suspect. I am too careless of that to have any evidence of it. In this fight my thoughts are above the personal, and what persons may think toward me PERSONALLY, I do not care a tinker's swear.

Meanwhile I shall continue to have no personal bias toward you or any one else. I would fight with the Devil against lynchers, and I would fight against the Angel Gabriel if he fought for lynchers.

To me there is no such thing in all this world as a "Northern Negro" or a "Southern Negro". I know only that there are Negroes in the north and Negroes in the south, - in the east and in the west.

You do not believe in lynching, do you?

Yours very sincerely

WILLIAM PICKENS

Miss Allison, (NAACP)

Mary Ross

3/17/28

Dorsey, 421 Broadway Cambridge Mass. writes for return of group picture of self + cast in "Every Woman." see Aug. Crisis p. 175. J.F.

Was not marked to be returned – destroyed

Nulda

48-14-65

Financial Statement of THE CRISIS for the month of December, 1922.

Copies publisht	--------	38,000
Copies sold	--------	37,000
Balance November 30, 1922	-----	$ 117.51
Received during December	-----	4827.34
		$ 4944.85
Disbursed during December	-----	$ 4823.64
Balance December 31, 1922	-----	$ 121.21

48-14-89

The Crisis — Balance Sheet — Dec. 31, 1922.

	During Dec.		Dec. 31, 1922.	
Revenue:				
Subscriptions		122131		1292212
Sales		456027		3159339
Advertisers Revenue		79713		1128616
Book Accts.	631		33898	
Interest + Discount		1879		8518
Interest on Liberty Bonds				6375
Expenses:				
Publishing	336152		1731979	
General Expense	43383		467677	
Postage	28703		335434	
Salaries	172542		1981900	
Stationery + Supplies	8168		77941	
Bad Debts			1170	
Profit + Loss	70171		965061	
	659750	659750	5595060	5595060

Assets:

Cash		12121
Petty Cash		2500
Advertisers Accts.	962978	
Less: reserve for uncollectible Accts.	400000	562978
Agents Accts.	2461480	
Less. reserve for uncollectible Accts.	1000000	1461480
N.A.A.C.P.		77579
Deposit with Post Office		32500
Crisis Book Inventory		9565
Inventory - Magazines		400—
Paper Inventory		34312
Unexpired Insurance		1935
Furniture + Fixtures	382696	
Less. Depreciation - 5%	19132	363561
Liberty Bonds		150000

Liabilities:

"History of the Negro"		8325
Accts. Payable		241249
Reserve - subscriptions unexpired		5700—
Capital		963896
Surplus		965061
	2748531	2748531

Issue	Publicly Sold	
Jan.	44,000	42,000
Feb.	44,000	42,000
Mar.	43,000	41,500
April	43,000	41,000
May	41,000	40,500
June	41,000	40,600
July	41,000	40,000
Aug.	41,000	40,000
Sept.	40,000	37,500
Oct.	38,000	36,500
Nov.	38,000	36,500
Dec.	38,000	37,000

48-14-72

Crisis Income

	1921	1922	1923
Jan.	7,006.91	4,655.67	
Feb.	5,860.73	4,244.64	
Mar.	6,387.97	4,125.82	
Apr.	5,234.76	3,861.04	
May	6,083.82	5,236.53	
June	6,213.24	4,486.45	
July	4,143.83	3,852.18	
Aug.	4,040.25	3,445.17	
Sept.	4,570.79	4,380.89	
Oct.	4,260.41	[illegible]	
Nov.	4,063.27	3,781.48	
Dec.	4,716.51	4,827.34	
	62,582.49	50,901.00	
	Aver 5,215.21	Aver 4,241.75	

Jan

Apr 1921-73

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Period ended Dec. 31/22.

Du Bois & Dill.
2 W. 13th Street,
New York, N. Y.

ASSETS:

Cash	$ 33.95	
Inventory (Copies on hand Dec. 31/22)	50.00	
Total Assets		$ 83.95

LIABILITIES:

Accounts Payable	$ 1310.00	
Notes Payable	200.00	
Total Liabilities		$ 1510.00

CAPITAL:

A.C. Dill - Investment, 1922		$ 1533.41	
A.C. Dill - Deficit, 1921	$1615.94		
Accts. Payable - under estimated, 1921	166.77		
	$1782.71		
Less: Reserve - Subscriptions payable over estimated	320.25		
Net capital- deficit.....		1462.46	
Net Capital			$ 70.95
Total Liabilities & Capital .			$ 1580.95
NET LOSS			1497.00
			$ 83.95

SCHEDULE 1.
Accounts Payable:-

Berkeley Press	Printing.....	$ 1200.00
Dr. G.E. Haynes	Commission - Copies Unsung Heroes	108.00
Conrad Talbert	Advance Pymt. Advertising	2.00
		1310.00

Notes Payable:

Edwin R. Rudge	Mr. Dill's note	$ 200.00

48-14-67

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Period ended Dec. 31/22.

Du Bois & Dill,
2 W. 13th Street,
New York, N. Y.

INCOME:

Sales	$ 25.79	
Advertising Revenue	600.00	
Out Publishing	50.46	
Total Income		$ 676.25

EXPENSES:

General expense	$ 339.33	
Postage	24.61	
Book Account	3.54	
Stationery	35.00	
Bad Debts	1770.77 ✓	
Total Expenses		$ 2173.25
Net Loss		$ 1497.00

89-14-84

[NAACP Records]

1 September, 1922.

Mr. Roy C. Seidle,
110 Fern Ave.,
Reading, Pa.

My dear Mr. Seidle:

A recent letter from Mrs. Nettie B. Nicholson, 919 North 8th Street, says that she is not getting her copies of THE CRISIS. I find that her subscription expired with the May issue. She says that on April 18th, 1922, she paid $2.50 to cover her renewal subscription to THE CRISIS and her renewal membership in the Association. She says that she also renewed the membership of her daughter, Mrs. Helen Nicholson ($1.00). I do not find any record of these two payments in the office of the National Association and no order has come to us thru the Association for the renewal of Mrs. Nicholson's subscription to the CRISIS.

3/45/95

I am writing to call this matter to your attention for I am sure you want these matters kept in good order. Your early attention will be greatly appreciated.

With every good wish, I am

Very sincerely yours,

AGD/CD

1 September, 1922.

Mr. W. L. McDonald,
1659 Logan Ave.,
San Diego, Cal.

My dear Mr. McDonald:

Mrs. Marie Holahan, 4027 Dove Street, has sent me her receipt showing that her membership in the Association and her subscription to THE CRISIS were paid by a $5.00 contribution on May 29th, 1922. The receipt number is 9816 and bears your signature. That subscription has not yet been reported to us by the National office and I have taken the matter up with them. The National office tells me Mrs. Holahan's name has be

See-7 Branch

Mr. W. L. McDonald

1659 Logan Ave

San Diego. Cal

3/45/100

[NAACP-SAN DIEGO]

1 September, 1922.

Mr. W. L. McDonald,
1659 Logan Ave.,
San Diego, Cal.

3/46/49

My dear Mr. McDonald:

Mrs. Marie Holahan, 4027 Dove Street, has sent me her receipt showing that her membership in the Association and her subscription to THE CRISIS were paid by a $3.00 contribution on May 29th, 1922. The receipt number is 9816 and bears your signature. That subscription has not yet been reported to us by the National office and I have taken the matter up with them. The National office tells me Mrs. Holahan's name has not been reported at all from that branch for this year. That accounts, of course, for the fact that her subscription to THE CRISIS has not been renewed in our files.

That subscription expired with the May issue, and since the membership was paid May 29th, certainly the subscription should be in our files and Mrs. Holahan should not be deprived of her copies of THE CRISIS.

I am writing this personal letter to you to bring the matter to your attention. May I urge, please, that subscriptions and memberships be reported to us without delay? That makes it possible for us to supply our subscribers promptly and without interruption. When the reports are delayed by the local branches we suffer greatly. Your early attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated.

With every good wish, I am

Very sincerely yours,

AGD/CD

[Copy] 1922

To the Executive Officers of
The National Association of
Colored Women.

The Crisis magazine has, as you know, the largest circulation of any magazine in the world devoted to the problems of Colored People. It appeals to persons of taste and education and speaks to an influential audience of white and colored folk in every continent.

Nevertheless it needs the active and persistent support of all friends, for the following reasons:

1. Most American magazines and periodicals depend for their support on their advertising and not on their circulation. Nearly every magazine in the United States which has attempted to live on its circulation income alone has eventually failed. The Crisis depends on its circulation. Of our total income of $69,626 in 1921, $14,918 was from advertising or only one-fifth of the total. We can not expect the great advertising firms to support a magazine which is fighting for Negro rights.

47-2-62

2. The Crisis has no capital and never has had. It must live on its income. Being the organ of a philanthropy it cannot borrow money except on the personal responsibility of Dr. DuBois. Yet it must pay its debts promptly month by month.

This means that we must have a larger circulation or ~~and~~ be in continual danger of inability to continue publication.

On the other hand the National Association of Colored Women represents more interesting personalities and successful work in social uplift than any organization in the United States. Yet the world, even the colored world, knows less about it than about any other large organization. The reason is that the National Association of Colored

Women has no organ of national circulation.

Two courses are open: to establish a national organ or to adopt one already established. The establishment of a national organ calls for time, money, work and first rate ability both in business and literary lines. It has cost The Crisis twelve years of unremitting work and the expenditure of $415,000 cash to place it on its present basis. Is there in the United States a constituency capable of supporting two first class Negro magazines? The Crisis has already outlived ten excellent competitors.

I propose, therefore, that the National Association of Colored Women use The Crisis as its national organ. To do this successfully, however, demands a clear understanding of the policy of The Crisis as an organ.

Most organs of philanthropic bodies are not only not self supporting, but not even readable. They are a dead expense to the organization and usually fail to fulfill their function. This is because they are filled with notices, speeches and uninteresting personal matters which do not belong in a magazine. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, therefore has two publications. Notices and directions etc. go into the "Bulletin" which is very small and is not supposed to be self-supporting and costs the organization about six hundred dollars a year more than it brings in. On the other hand The Crisis is a popular magazine and seeks by articles and editorials to forward the general objects of the Association and also to give a short account of some of the special and interesting work which the N.A.A.C.P. is doing.

Some years ago I suggested to officers of the National Association of Colored Woman that one or two pages of The Crisis be similarly devoted to their work. This would call for careful selection and editing, but a single page and certainly two pages of The Crisis with

47-2-63

two or three pictures of persons and a dozen short paragraphs succinctly stating interesting work accomplished in various parts of the country would, in my opinion, do more to advertise and popularize the work of colored women's clubs than anything I can think of.

I therefore offer hereby the columns of The Crisis for use in some such way as I have indicated as an organ of the National Association of Colored Women. If this is agreeable to you I suggest that you appoint an editor to undertake this work under my supervision. In return for this I ask for no pay or special appropriation but I do suggest that each of the clubs undertake a special Crisis subscription campaign which can be outlined later.

Very respectfully yours,

WEBD/PF

47-2-64

[1922]

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47-2-59

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47-2-60

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Very respectfully yours,

47-2-61

WEBD/PF

[NATIONAL RACE CONGRESS of AMER]

Organized 1916 Incorporated 1918

THE RACE MUST HELP TO MAKE AMERICA A SAFE PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE.

National Race Congress of America

INCORPORATED

A Race Organization : National in Scope : Definite in Policy

W. H. JERNAGIN, PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.
A. C. GARNER, VICE-PRESIDENT, NEW YORK CITY
H. H. PRICE, SECRETARY, RICHMOND, VA.
MRS G. PELHAM, ASST. SECRETARY, DETROIT, MICH.
W. G. PARKS, TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
M. A. TALLEY, NATIONAL ORGANIZER, HOMESTEAD, PA.

H. H. PRICE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C.
D. S. KLUGH, CHAPLAIN, BOSTON, MASS.
J. J. NICKERSON, SEG'T-AT-ARMS, HINTON, W. VA.
CHAS. STEWART, NATIONAL LECTURER, CHICAGO, ILL.
JOHN R. HAWKINS, TREASURER DEFENSE FUND, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT:
REV. W. H. JERNAGIN
1341 THIRD STREET, N. W.

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
H. H. PRICE
1813 SEVENTH STREET, N. W.

December 22, 1922.

Dr. W. E. D. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue, North,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just returned home and found yours awaiting me. In regards to the statement for the Crisis, I shall be very glad to write it and have it in your office by January 1st, if that is not too late.

If you desire it earlier let me hear from you by return mail.

Wishing you a merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

I am,

Yours for the Race.

W. H. Jernagin

[NATIONAL RACE CONGRESS OF AMERICA]

Organized 1916 Incorporated 1918

THE RACE MUST HELP TO MAKE AMERICA A SAFE PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE.

National Race Congress of America

INCORPORATED

A Race Organization : National in Scope : Definite in Policy

W. H. JERNAGIN, President, Washington, D. C.
A. C. GARNER, Vice-President, New York City
H. H. PRICE, Secretary, Richmond, Va.
MRS G. PELHAM, Asst. Secretary, Detroit, Mich.
W. G. PARKS, Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa.
M. A. TALLEY, National Organizer, Homestead, Pa.

H. H. PRICE, Executive Secretary, Washington, D. C.
D. S. KLUGH, Chaplain, Boston, Mass.
J. J. NICKERSON, Seg't-at-Arms, Hinton, W. Va.
CHAS. STEWART, National Lecturer, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN R. HAWKINS, Treasurer Defense Fund, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT:
REV. W. H. JERNAGIN
1341 Third Street, N. W.

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
H. H. PRICE
1813 Seventh Street, N. W.

December 28, 1922.

21/11/23

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Dear Sir:

As president of the National Race Congress permit me to say to our people through the wide circulation of your valuable paper, that I am surprised and hurt by the weakness of the Republican Party in Congress which failed to enact into law the Dyer Anti-lynching bill designed to so largely protect American citizens in their constitutional rights.

When I recall the failure of the Republican Party in control of the Federal Government to enforce the 14th and 15th amendments, while enjoying the support and confidence of our people, I say to Colored Americans everywhere, that party should be denied our further support until it purges itself of these greivous faults.

W. H. Jernagin.

[Crisis-Nelson]

Seminaire Prostestant,
83 Boulevard Arago,
Paris, France.
April 28th, 1922.

Dr. W.E.B.Dubois,
Editor, The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Dubois,

Enclosed you will please find my article on the Colonial Exposition in Marseilles. I hope you will find it satisfactory.

Under separate cover I am sending five photographies purchased at the cost of 20 francs. The photographer asks 20 francs in addition, right of reproduction, for each photograph that is reproduced. This sum is payable directly to the photographer, F. Detaille, 21 rue Noailles, Marseille. He asks that a copy of the magazine containing reproductions of the photographs be sent.

Please accept my thanks for this opportunity to contribute to the Crisis, and my assurance that I shall be glad at all times to render you such service as I may be able.

Very respecfully yours,

Wm. S. Nelson.

3/44/55

[NEW BEDFORD STANDARD]

The Standard
EVENING SUNDAY
E. ANTHONY & SONS, INC.

NEWS DEPARTMENT

GEORGE ANTHONY HOUGH
MANAGING EDITOR
COOPER GAW
EDITOR
GEORGE A. HOUGH, JR.
NEWS EDITOR

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.,
November 13, 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor, The Crisis,
75th Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Are the words Jewess and Negress barred from the columns of The Crisis? Do you consider either word objectionable? Is one more objectionable than the other?

I am asking this question as a clipping from tonight's Standard shows both the Associated Press and the United Press have made use of the word Negress. A member of our staff, a young colored man, tells me that the word Negress in our columns will be resented as an insult by every self respecting colored woman in the city. He feels that the word Negress is in the same category as Dago, Wop, or Sheeny.

We certainly wish to bar a word which would give offense to any class of our readers, but the word had seemed to me as inoffensive as, Jewess, Dutchess, or Abbess.

I would be very grateful to you for your advice in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

George A. Hough

George A. Hough,
Managing Editor.

GAH/JMY

49-13-115

Farmers Confirm Latter's Story---Prosecutors Confer on Newest Development

[1922]

(By The Associated Press.)

New Brunswick, N. J., Nov. 13.—A physical encounter between women witnesses in the Hall-Mills murder mystery was the latest development in the case today.

Mrs. Jane Gibson, who raises pigs and says she saw the murder, and Mrs. Nellie L. Russell, Negress, who keeps cows, and says Mrs. Gibson could not have seen the murder because she was at her house at the time, had an altercation yesterday over a pig. Mrs. Russell admitted the encounter in an interview today, but declared she was not the aggressor, adding that she harbored no ill will toward Mrs. Gibson.

Mrs. Russell declined to discuss the affidavit, made public yesterday by counsel for the rector's widow, in which she said she was positive Mrs. Gibson was at her home at the time of the murder.

Say Story Not New.

The Negress lives in a one-room shanty, built on stilts in the middle of a field, not far from Mrs. Gibson's home.

Patrick Thornton, a farmer who lives in the vicinity, and Louis Saphyr, who boards with him, declared today that the Negress told him her story about a week ago.

John Sylvester, a dairy farmer, living at Three Mile run, also said Mrs. Russell had told him her story recently and that he had advised her to tell the authorities.

To Confer With Prosecutor.

(By The United Press.)

New Brunswick, N. J., Nov. 13.—Special prosecutor Wilbur A. Mott will confer today with Prosecutor Beekman, and Detective Totten in regard to the startling affidavit made by Mrs. Nellie L. Russell, Negress, who swears that she was with Mrs. Jane Gibson, all during the time in which the latter says she witnessed the murder of the Rev. Edward W. Hall and Mrs. Eleanor R. Mills.

Mott would not comment on the story of Mrs. Russell, who lives in a shanty back of Mrs. Gibson's farm. A copy of the woman's affidavit was given to him yesterday by Timothy Pfeiffer, attorney for Mrs. Hall.

"I will investigate Mrs. Russell's story," he said.

The affidavit by the Negro woman stated that on the night of Sept. 14, she and Mrs. Gibson were together between 10 and 11 P. M. Mrs. Gibson stated that she witnessed the double murder at about 10:20 P. M.

One official declared that if Mrs. Russell's statement were true that the State's case against "the woman in grey" and the "man with the bushy hair," would be completely broken up.

The Negress sent her story to Mrs. Hall, and explained her delay in coming forward by saying that she hadn't thought anyone would believe Mrs. Gibson's story, when she read that the authorities were basing their case on the "pig woman's" testimony, she said, she decided that it was time to act.

Primrose Yellow

...ers, ...
...each, curio...
...s of life. Th...
...s largely restricte...
the south, the na... Talcahu...
na felt the shock, and the docks were slightly damaged.

Valparaiso, hitherto the city to suffer most in Chilean earthquakes, escaped unscathed.

(Copyright, 1922, by the United Press.)

PERSONALS

Miss Gertrude Kershaw of 26 Fairmount street, is visiting friends in Boston.

Bert Swift is spending a few days at his camp in Waquoit.

Superintendent of Schools True C. Morrill received notification this morning of his election to membership in the Brooks Club.

Miss Agnes V. McKenna, of 48 Junior street, recently appointed assistant supervisor of sewing in the grammar grades, of the public schools, began her new duties this morning.

Dr. Luranna A. Chubbuck and Mrs. James E. Boodry are delegates from the W. C. T. U. to the World and National Conventions respectively that are being held in Philadelphia this week.

William M. Wood, who went down to Cuttyhunk Friday on the power boat Alert, returned to the mainland yesterday on the same vessel.

John Ellis, Harold Davis and Ed Gammons had a successful hunting day Friday. In the morning they bagged an 11-pound fox in the woods northwest of the city and at night ran down an 18-pound coon.

Captain E. E. Lumbard, former skipper of the Cuttyhunk Coast Guard station, was a visitor in New Bedford today on his way home to Wellfleet after a visit to his son in Providence.

Show Your Doctor This.

Manchester, Eng.—Applicants for the $10,000-a-year post of health commissioner numbered only 35 because the British Medical Association declared the salary to low.

Prince of Beggars.

London.—Viscount Knutsford has been nicknamed the "Prince of Beggars" because of his success in raising funds for the London Hospital.

Babies Swept 20 Miles.

Hongkong.—The tidal wave which struck Swatow carried seven Chinese babies 20 miles inland, where they were found alive.

...CAL AGE...
...EAL TO...
...OTHER WORTH-WHILE RE...
OTHERS, TO HELP CAR...
WORK BY CONTRIBUTIN...
...MUNITY WELFARE...

November
~~October~~ 16, 1922.

Mr. George A. Hough,
Managing Editor The Standard,
New Bedford, Mass.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of November 13th. I do not think that there is any objection on the part of Jews to the word "Jewess". at least I have never heard of any. However it is absolutely true that the word "Negress" receives more objection and bad feeling among colored people than any single term outside of "nigger" and "darky". I think myself that the feeling is absolutely illogical, but at the same time there is not the slightest doubt of the fact and I would not dare to use the word in the Crisis magazine.

I suppose that the reasons for this feeling are more or less obscure. For a long time the word "Negro"suffered, but gradually by seeing its dignified use in the best writings and its capitalization the word has gained currency and respect among colored people, although two or three times anyear I receive letters from re-

49-13-116

spectable readers protesting against the use of the word "Negro".

"Negress" on the other hand has not been so raised from contempt. It is continually used, especially by southern newspapers, as the lowest designation there can be put upon a colored woman. Among colored people there is no corresponding objection of the term "Negro woman" and I hope that at some time the fine term "Negress" can be raised from the mire. But it will hardly be in my day and I trust that your paper will refrain from using it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

49-13-117

[CRISIS-NOIMJ

Garvey 1922

August 1, 1922.

Mr. Joseph P. Nolan,
25 Broad Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

4/6/50

THE CRISIS magazine, which circulates largely among colored people, is publishing some articles concerning Marcus Garvey and the Black Star Line. We want as far as possible to get at the truth concerning his transactions and with this in mind we wrote to the United States Shipping Board. The chairman has referred us to you.

I write to ask if it would be consistent with your professional obligations to give us any facts concerning the effort of th the Black Star Line to buy the SS. O'Ryan. I should be under great obligations to you for any information that you could give us either by letter or by word of mouth.

I am , Sir,
Very respectfully yours,

[Crisis – O'Farrell]

BISHOP E. S. JOHNSON, D.D.
Cape Town, Africa

REV. F. M. NORTH, D. D.
SECRETARY
Board of Foreign Missions
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City, U. S. A.

Rhodesia Mission
of the
Methodist Episcopal Church
Rhodesia, Africa.

REV. T. A. O'FARRELL
SUPERINTENDENT
MREWA DISTRICT
Mrewa, Rhodesia

1922

REV. H. I. JAMES
TREASURER
RHODESIA MISSION
Box 55, Umtali, Rhodesia

Mrewa, Rhodesia, Africa. Sept. 9/22.

Dear Sir:

I recently read in "The Crisis" of July the following: " Abraham Lincoln was a Southern poor white, of illegitimate birth, poorly educated and unusually ugly, awkward, ill-dressed. He liked smutty stories and was a politician down to his toes. Aristocrats- Jeff Davis, Seward and their ilk- despised him, and indeed he had little outwardly that compelled respect.

The same evening I had read the following in the "Northwestern Christian Advocate" : " Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks were married June 12, 1806, by the Rev. Jesse Head, in Washington County, Kentucky."

3/4/62

I cannot refrain from saying to you what I have frequently felt like saying before. The latter part of your editorial in no way lessens the villiany of your having penned the part quoted. On another page of the same issue you show a print of the Great Lincoln Memorial. A decent sense of shame should have prevented you from allowing both to appear in the same issue. However that loving expression of a devoted people will do considerable to set your readers right. The fact is the more intelligent of your race are bound to refuse the poison you are constantly trying to feed them. A man of your race should be the last on earth to publish such statements about Lincoln even if they were true; which they are not. "Smutty" is not the word to apply to Lincoln's stories. But if it were, a proper appreciation of the man and what you owe him should forever prevent you from applying the term.

Your constant tendency to dwell upon ~~sexual~~ sexual and questionabl social matters, and your love for the sensational and obscene, unmistakably reveal the fact that you are deep in the mire. The negro race will make no progress in following you. A man who will write as you have written should in all justice be denied the protection and opportunities offered by our country; but because America is America you will doubtless be protected even in your licence.

The men who should answer you will not as they are busy with bigger things. And you doubtless go on thinking they cannot. But take this word from one who is truly interested in the progress of the Negro, for what you can get out of it. I wish I had time to give you more for I am sure it is the kind of medicine you need.

With Very Best Wishes,

Yours Sincerely,

T. A. O'Farrell

W.E. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York.

[Crisis-P+A]

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

May 11, 1922.

3149125

The Pacific and Atlantic
Photograph Company,

Gentlemen:

The Crisis magazine would like to buy the original photographs from which the enclosed cuts were made. Kindly let me know what they will cost.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Where three Negroes were burned at stake.

(By Pacific & Atlantic)

Otis C. King, uncle of slain girl, and bloodhound used in tracking slayers.

VENGEANCE.—For their alleged complicity in slaying of Eula Ausley, three Negroes were burned at the stake in Kirvin, Tex. Mob rule prevailed several days and was subdued yesterday.

Back to Miss Tarrant

[Crisis Palmer]

Palmer P. Pahlina, 1922

(Xaba.)

London 22 April 1922

Dr W. E. B. Du-Bois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City U. S. A,
Editor of the Crisis

I have the honour to inform you that I want to be subscriber of your Monthly Magazine called the Crisis which I enclosed $. 2. dollars in the Registred Letter but send me that Magazine from June 1922 to June 1923 I am subscriber in your Agent Gorringe's of 17 Green Stub Leicester Square London W. C. 2, my subscription will be expired in the month of June in that Agent but I want to be subscribe directed in your Head Quarters also send me Crisis Calendar for 1922 also your Negro List of Books including postage for Foreign Countries Late on I will order some of your Books dealing with the Negro Problem such as Darkwater, souls of Black Folk, John Brown, Booker T. Washington by E. J. Scott Layman Etc, also I attached Duplicate of Bill to you Dr Du-Bois

Yours truly
Palmer P. Pahlina
(Temporarily Address) Sailors Home
Dock St & Wellclose St
London E. 1,
England

4/11/72

Crisis - Panama Canal

THE PANAMA CANAL
CANAL ZONE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE

AUG 30 1922

CABLE ADDRESS:
"PANCANAL, PANAMA"

Gatun Colored Clubhouse;
Panama Canal Zone.
August 21st. 1922.

The Crisis;
70 Fifth Avenue.
New York. N.Y.
Sir:-

Yours of August 1st. 1922, complaining of your not receiving our renewal subscription to the Crisis is at hand and in response to same please be advised as follows:

There are ten Clubhouses on the Canal Zone, which have been erected, furnished and maintained for the enjoyment of the employees of the United States Government on the Panama Canal Zone. Five of these are exclusively for the Darker Races. In order that these Clubhouses may be operated successfully, the Canal Zone Government employs United States Citizens as Secretaries, all of whom are men well and especially trained for the work and are employed through the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A.

Since we started this work here, it has been our object to place before our patrons the very best literature, especially that which portrays works of Colored people. The Crisis has been one of those periodicles which we have held in high esteem. We have sent articles from time to time to the various publications for the purpose of placing our work and our toils before our friends in the States and I am sorry to say the Crisis has been the one magazine which has not only failed to publish any thing which we have sent but even failed to respond, acknowledge or return anything received from us; and as to publishing anything on its pages, this seem to be entirely out of the question.

On one occasion I sent a picture of one of the said Clubhouses but no notice was taken even of this and I must say we feel, in this connection, that the Crisis has paid too little attention to those of us here who are striving to better the condition of men and women.

We shall be glad to receive a line from you on this matter.

I am yours very respectfully,

Secretary

3148/62

RESIDENCE:
123 14th Ave., North
Nashville, Tenn.

FOURTH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church
C. H. PHILLIPS, Presiding Bishop

COMPRISES:
Kentucky and Ohio Conference
North Alabama Conference
Central Alabama Conference
Alabama Conference
New Mexico, Arizona, California
and all the Pacific Slope

10912 Quincy Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio 1921
Jan. 4. 1922

3/19/45

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Editor The Crisis
Dear Dr. Dubois:

Please find enclosed the statement you desired in "Our Greatest Fault". I always enjoy the Crisis. What you have been saying about the President and the African Congress have been entertaining and helpful.

I am spending the Holidays here with my wife who has been at the bed side of her sick mother since our return from Europe the 6th of October. Wishing you success always in your efforts to help and uplift the race I am Yours Truly — C. H. Phillips

3146/9

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
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Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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RECEIVED AT

HC912 50 NL

1927 DEC 29 PM 11 56

FY CLEVELAND OHIO 29

DR W E B DUBOIS

70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

YOUR CARD FRIDAY WAS MY FIRST KNOWLEDGE THAT A STATEMENT ON DYER BILL WAS DESIRED ARRIVED HERE DECEMBER TWENTY FIRST FROM ALABAMA EVIDENTLY YOUR MAIL MISCARRIED RECEIVED NO LETTER ASKING FOR STATEMENT IF NOT TOO LATE LET ME KNOW KIND OF STATEMENT DESIRED ALWAYS READY TO SERVE YOU YOURS TRULY

C H PHILLIPS.

We are glad to repeat our request

Kindly let us have your statement at your earliest convenience

CENTRAL 5030-R
BOMONT 946

NOTARY PUBLIC

HOMER G. PHILLIPS
LAWYER
MID-WAY BUILDING, JEFFERSON AND OLIVE
ST. LOUIS, MO.

November 22,1922.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 5th Street,
New York, City.

Dear Sir:

In the article appearing in the November Crisis entitled " Leroy Bundy" there are so many untrue statements, I shall make no effort at this time to refute all of them.

I am not informed as to the amount of money collected by the New York Office and expended by it. But if the figures given as being the collections and expenditures are no more accurate than the figures given of the receipts and expenditures by the local, St. Louis, committee then neither report as published by you is correct.

Page nineteen contains the following;

"In addition to this Mr. Bundy, together with the other colored defendants charged with rioting, benefited from the following additional expenditures from funds designated as for general legal defense":

Lawyers'Fees:

Mr. Phillips	$804.35
Webb & Zerwick	914.00
	$1,713.35

I am inclosing you a copy of a report from the local treasurer, Mr. W. H. Huffman, of the St. Louis Branch, the figures contained herein you no doubt had at the time you wrote the article. How you can say that I received as attorneys' fees $804,35 I do not understand, nor do I understand how you can say that Dr. Bundy, benefited by the expenditure of these funds, when as a matter of fact, Bundy was in the state of Ohio and was not returned until long after these cases were tried.

CENTRAL 5030-R
BOMONT 946

NOTARY PUBLIC

HOMER G. PHILLIPS
LAWYER
MID-WAY BUILDING, JEFFERSON AND OLIVE
ST. LOUIS, MO.

You state that $914.00 was expended as attorneys' fees to Webb & Zerwick and charge that Bundy benefited thereby, this statement is not true.

The expenditure of money you refer to had absolutely nothing to do with the Bundy case. You also say that $962.60 was expended for " general relief", that the " East St. Louis Branch" received this, which is an error, and what you meant to say is that this is the balance left of $4,312.95 and was expended by the St. Louis Branch for general relief. If this amount of money was spent by the St. Louis Branch, for the East St. Louis refugees, then the first information that St. Louis or the refugees have of such expenditure is contained in the November Crisis. You state that " With the moneys collected and expended the legal defense fund administered by the National Office and the St. Louis Branch secured a change of venue for Dr. Bundy and secured his release on bail and carried the cases of eleven others to the Supreme Court of Illinois".

I did not know until I read the November Crisis that the National Office or the St. Louis Branch, had anything to do with securing Bundy's release on bail or spent a dollar in this behalf.

There were thirteen colored men tried, the St. Louis Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. provided the funds for three of these men, not eleven as you state. All of the other defendants were privately defended, and the funds for their defense and the appeal of their cases to the Supreme Court were not provided by the N. A. A. C. P. either national or local.

I have no desire to enter the controversy between the N. A. A. C. P. and the U. N. I. A. , but it occurs to me that answering one false statement with another is not a very creditable position for you to take.

What you say relative to my connection with the case concerns me little. Without the consent of Dr. Bundy, I shall refrain from saying anything at this time, except, to say that the assertion that statements made by Bundy, "put his attorneys in a most difficult position", is an unqualified falsehood.

All of the attorneys who were in the case at the beginning were in the case at its close. Your reference to Mr. Nagel, as leading attorney in the Bundy case is nonsense. Mr. Nagel is a high-class lawyer and gentleman, and he will tell you, if you take the trouble to inquire, that he never tried a criminal case in his life and would not have under any circumstances acted as leading counsel in the Bundy case. It seems to me, and I say this as a member and supporter of the N. A. A.P. C. that such an article as you have written does the association no

8114

CENTRAL 5030-R
BOMONT 946

NOTARY PUBLIC

HOMER G. PHILLIPS
LAWYER
MID-WAY BUILDING, JEFFERSON AND OLIVE
ST. LOUIS, MO.

real good, and only harmful results will obtain, especially here in St. Louis.

I shall endeavor to locate Dr. Bundy and obtain his consent to give the facts relative to his statement, which has so "embarassed"you.

I regret that you have been so misinformed on the matter that you are placed in the position of making assertions which are not founded upon fact.

4/1/79

I, am,

Very truly yours,

Homer G. Phillips

HGP/DB

COPY.

1625 Arlington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

November 11, 1922.

Mr. Homer G. Phillips, Attorney,
Midway Building, Jefferson & Olive,
St. Louis, Missouri.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

In reply to your request of November 10th I am submiting to you the following items paid by the Treasurer of the St. Louis Branch N. A. A. C. P. :

H. G. Phillips , Attorney.

1917 Sept.	28-	Atty. Fees A/c	defense Colored Men, Belleville - - - -	$ 50.00
Oct.	29-	" "	" " " " - - - -	75.00
Dec.	10-	" "	" " " " - - - -	75.00
	24-	" "	Balance in Full " - - - - - - - - - -	50.00
			Total - - -	250.00

Legal Committee - H. G. Phillips, Chrm.

1917		A/c		
July	27	-	H. G. Phillips, Chicago Trip - - - - - - - - - -	$ 25.00
Aug.	8	-A/c	H. G. Phillips, Chrm. Contingent Fund - - - - -	25.00
Sept.	1-	A/c	" " " " "	75.00
Dec.	3	- A/c	O. A. Kreb Transcript, Appeal Cases - - - -	249.15
	10	- A/c	H. G. Phillips Expense Account - - - - - - -	9.99
	12	- A/c	" " " " - - - - - - -	3.21
1918				
Jan.	3	- A/c	H. G. Phillips Abstract, Appeal Cases - - -	155.00
Feb.	22	- A/c	T. A. Curtis Brief, Appeal Cases - - - - -	12.00
			Total------	554.35

Very truly yours,

W. H. Huffman, Treasurer.

St. Louis Branch N. A. A. C.P.

411180

CR-P

Crisis - Phelps

1922

November 27, 1922.

Mr. Homer S. Phillips,
Mid-Way Building,
Jefferson and Olive
St. Louis, Missouri.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

I have your letter of November 22. The Crisis is anxious to tell the truth even more than to answer any attack. Just as we were going to press I received a telegram from Mr. W. H. Huffman correcting the item of lawyers fees "Mr. Phillips $804.35" and saying that this included not simply lawyer's fees but legal expenses of the Legal Committee of which Mr. Phillips was chairman. It was too late to make this correction, but we shall be glad to do so later.

As to the expenditures in this case and the case of $914 to Webb and Zerwick I have followed the information given me by the local St. Louis Branch. However this has nothing to do with the main thesis of the article, namely that all of

the money contributed specifically for Bundy's case was spent in his case. The phrase "East St. Louis Branch" is a mistake. I meant the St. Louis Branch.

The fact of the expenditure of $962.62 in general relief may or may not be true, but the information was given me by the St. Louis Branch. Moreover I know of my own personal experience that much money was spent for general relief even during the short time that I was in the city. Also I know that Bundy's original change of venue and release on bail was secured by the aid of the N.A.A.C.P. Afterward he had other trials and in these cases we had nothing to do with him.

4/11/76

You say that the N.A.A.C.P. provided funds for three of the thirteen colored men tried, but my recollection is that we assisted in the first place in the preparation of the original cases for all the defendants. When the cases afterward came to trial the facts may be as you state.

These and other questions of fact which you state in your letter, I shall place before the St. Louis Branch together with a copy of this letter which I am writing you.

I sincerely trust that you will believe that we wish only the truth in this unfortunate controversy.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1922

April 17, 1922.

Editor of
Pittsburg American,
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

3148/28

My dear Sir:

Mr. Arthur G. Froe of Welch, West Virginia, has advised us to write to you for his photograph and an account of his life. Will you be kind enough to send this to us at your earliest convenience? We should like it for use in The Crisis.

I shall be greatly obliged if you can favor us.

Sincerely,

HGA/PF

MEMBER ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BELL PHONE, GRANT 1230

1922

The Pittsburgh American

SMITH BUILDING, 806 WYLIE AVENUE
Pittsburgh, Pa.

R. F. DOUGLAS
MANAGING EDITOR

C. E. ROCHELLE
Assistant
Managing Editor

April 20, 1922.

3/48/2

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

APR 22 1922

DU BOIS

Gentlemen:

Replying to yours of the 17, under separate cover we are enclosing you photo of Mr. Arther G. Froe, Recorder of Deeds, to-gether with copy of the Pittsburgh American with brief history of his life.

Yours very truly,

THE PITTSBURGH AMERICAN,

R. F. Douglas

RFD:TF. Managing Editor.

4/1/66

1370 E 17 St.

Los Angeles Cal.

OCT 24 1922

1922

SUBSCRIPTION

Mr. A. J. Dell.

Dear Sir, - I appreciate your remind-
ing me of my obligation and
wish to add - I consider the very
recent "Children's Number" in a
class by itself - The articles on,
"Marriage, Birth, Children, Infancy,

Childhood + Education, would
that every member of our Group,
could read and apply the
wisdom taught in these Articles
Again thanking you for this Bible
Slip — Yours for Success —

Mrs John Prayer
(Man. C.)

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2305 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
Telephone: Morningside 1996

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4/4/12

Dec. 30, 1922

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
The Crisis
70 Fifth Ave.
New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have published from time to time my opinion of the Negro in politics in The Messenger and shall add to that in the future.

Very truly yours,

A. Philip Randolph

APR:FJC

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

[Crisis - Reams]

DR. SOMMER'S NEW DAWN SHOES ARE AS PLIABLE AS A GLOVE

B. B. EMPORIUM

J. I. REAMS, MANAGER

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING

DRUMMERS SAMPLES

659

1922 314 W. Holly

BELLINGHAM, WASH., September 11, 192 2

THE CRISIS,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York C ity.

SEP 19 1922
SUBSCRIPTION

cl 2 00

16 mo.

DU BOIS

Gentlemen:-

Acknowledging receipt of your favor of the 11th, ultimo, please find enclosed check in the sum of $2.00, in payment of subscription for the CRISIS for the ensuing year.

I am enclosing cut of myself, which I will thank you to return to me after it has served your purpose. I am unable at this time to furnish a cut of my store, but believe that the article previously furnished and the cut of myself will answer your purpose.

Thanking you for your attention,

Yours truly,

B. B. Emporium

3/46/107

Copy

1922

Jackson, Miss.
April 19, 1922.

Editor of Collier's Weekly,
New York City.

Sir:

3/45/178

I beg to take this means of saying that I am, indeed, surprised to know that the great Collier's Weekly has gotten to that level where it is disposed to give space to such prejudicial, low flung and caste producing propoganda as that of the "Doublin Bank" of the 22nd inst.

I have been, from time to time, a subscriber to Collier's Weekly, for the past 25 years or more, and I have always considered it a very high class journal, hence you can readily appreciate the very great disappointment upon scanning the "Doublin Bank" and the conclusion that one could not waste his time to worse effect than by reading such an article.

This burlesque and caricature of the Negro is far fetched, poorly plotted and born of prejudice, and anyone who, today, attempts to reflect upon one's illiteracy in this country, reflects, as a rule, not upon the individual or race, but upon the government. Since the matter of education is a civic duty, a moral and a legal obligation which rests upon the state and nation, [redacted] any portrayal of the short comings of the individual along that line today, only serves to magnify the short comings of the government of which the writer, doubtless, forms a part.

Regretting very much to have to call your attention to this matter and trusting that you will accept the criticism in the spirit in which it is made, and ~~feeling~~ hoping that the same crept into your great journal without your knowledge, I am

Very truly yours,

S. D. Redmond

1922

May 9, 1922.

Mr. S. D. Redmond,
Rooms 210-11, Roof Garden Bldg.,
Jackson, Mississippi.

3/45/177

My dear Mr. Redmond:

Will you kindly send us, for use in The Crisis magazine, a photograph of your drug store together with some data concerning it? I shall be greatly obliged if you can favor us.

Yours truly,

JF/PF

GEO 55 5M 479

File - I. L. A.

GEO. E. CARLSON
COMMISSIONER

HENRY NIXON
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

DEPARTMENT OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY

CITY OF CHICAGO

June 13. 1922

W. E. B Du Bois Esq.
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

It was my pleasure to note in the June issue of "The Crisis" your timely suggestion with reference to a "periodical meeting of "Colored artists and writers". I wish to convey to you Sir, my hearty approval of your idea and at the same time, signify my willingness to assist you in what ever way I can to bring about a realization of this particular need.

I classify my self as an Art student, it is my firm belief that the successful future of Race artists and writers depend upon an association of a more intimate nature than has been the custom between these two proffessions of the past. It is my further belief that the field open before Artists and writers of Color is wider than confronts any other Race, we have more to tell and less time to tell it, if we are to meet the requirements.

Hoping that I can be of assistance.

I am yours Sincerely

Timothy Reeves Jr
313 W. Chestnut St

88/84/3

FORM 902 24M 2-7-21

3/48/26. [CRISIS-Richter]

THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL

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WILLIAM S. HALSTED, M. D.
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JOHN HOWLAND, M. D.
PEDIATRICIAN-IN-CHIEF

ADOLF MEYER, M. D.
PSYCHIATRIST-IN-CHIEF

WILLIAM G. MACCALLUM, M. D.
PATHOLOGIST

Psychological Laboratory,
March 16, 1922.

Editor
Crisis Pub. Co.
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir: Can you refer us, please, to the official reports of the Conferences held in Europe last year. Do they appear in the Crisis?

Also can you refer us to a reliable account of the Garvey Movement? — its history and its present status.

If possible we should like to purchase for you any of the past numbers of the Crisis which deal with either of these

FORM 902 24M 2-7-21

3148/27

THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL

WINFORD H. SMITH, M. D., DIRECTOR

WILLIAM S. HALSTED, M. D.
SURGEON-IN-CHIEF

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ADOLF MEYER, M. D.
PSYCHIATRIST-IN-CHIEF

WILLIAM G. MacCALLUM, M. D.
PATHOLOGIST

Topics.

We will be very much indebted to you for this information.

Yours truly,

Curt P. Richter.

4

1922

March 22, 1922.

3/48/25

Mr. Curt P. Richter,
Psychological Laboratory,
Johns Hopkins Hospital,
Baltimore, Maryland.

My dear Sir:

An account of the Pan African Congress is contained in The Crisis for November and December, 1921. An account of the Garvey movement can be found in The Crisis for December 1920 and January 1921. Garvey also publishes a paper "The Negro World" which can be had by writing to 56 West 135th Street, New York City.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1921

Klamath Falls, Ore.,
Apr. 14, 1921.

Editor of the Crisis:
Dear Sir,

Have sent today (under separate cover) my photo for a cover. photograph. Return postage. herein enclosed.

Obligingly I am.

Miss Eloise Ring
Box 332 Klamath Falls, Ore.

3/48/33

[Robinson]

Carson Indian school
Stewart Nevada
Dec 24

Dr Lembert

Please let me know what
the price are for the civic now per year
I would like to subscribe for it again
I also wish to have you give me the
information in regard of the staff
of the school have was mistaken in
the 8 persons that are any thing concerning
this I would gladly be pleased to have
it just as soon as I know price of
your magazine I will send name
per name Oblidy

Jas. H. Robinson.

Carson Indian School
Stewart Nevada

3/48/23

Julian C. Robinson

693 - 30th St.,

Oakland, California

July 18th 22.

R. Ines art

3/48/18

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Editor of the Crisis,

N. Y. City, -

Dear Sir -

Just a line regarding a suggestion printed in the Crisis of an issue past in reference the the orginization of the Negro Artists and Sculptors. I heartily aprove of such a movement, and will do all in my power to have the suggestion materialize. It is a known fact that a higher civilization is incomplete if its art be neglected. At present I am only a student, but would like very much to help. I am mailing under seperate cover

(over)

a section of the San-Francisco Call of Mar. 4th, which I trust will give you an idea of my Ambition.

Was born in Richmond, Va., served 5 7/12 yrs in Troop "H", 9th Cav., Received a Honorable Disibility Discharge incidental to injury received while serving on Mexican Border in 1914, served 3 yrs 5 mo. in Philippine Island, was discharged in San-Francisco on returning to the States. Entered Art School Nov. 1919- My average for part Semester being 1-, I am trying my best to make good. Wishing the Cause much good fortune, I am

3/48/87

Very Sincerily Yours.
Julian C. Robinson

Consis-Rogers

1922

May 11, 1922.

Miss Lucille Rogers,
341 Normal Avenue,
Buffalo, New York.

My dear Miss Rogers:

We are using your cover for the June number. On publication I shall hope to send you a very small check.

Very sincerely yours,

[Crisis - J. Rosenwald]

1922

JULIUS ROSENWALD
CHICAGO

June 19, 1922.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Herewith please find MSS. of the article on Y. M. C. A. buildings and rural school buildings. Also enclosed is a list of illustrations for you to use or select from as you see fit. These are going forward under separate cover by parcel post.

Will you kindly send Mr. Rosenwald fifty copies of the Crisis containing the article and remit bill therefor?

8/30/22

Trusting that the article as prepared will be about what you desire and with kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,
William C. Graves

Secretary to
Julius Rosenwald

WCG-B
Enc.

Dr. W. E. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

TELEPHONE DOUGLAS 7286

1092

JASPER ROSS

LAWYER

3522 S. STATE STREET

SUITE 8

CHICAGO, ILL. July 7th, 1933.

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois,

Editor The Crisis.

Dear Sir:

What could have been your object in writing what you did about Lincoln in the last issue of the Crisis, is absolutely beyond my comprehension. I have heretofore been an ardent admirer of yours and have believed that your manner of voicing the protests of the Negro against his oppressions, has been done both intelligently and fearlessly. But this editorial stuns me. Really I think it the most slanderous, stupid and uncalled for statement that I have ever read in my life.

Yours Truly,

Jasper Ross

4/7/34

IN Art

"THE POSITIVE PRINCIPLE *of* PSYCHIC EVOLUTION"

RALPH E. ROWLETT
TEACHER
Mental Science Will-Concentration
Conscious Self-mastery
OFFICE: 4119 COOK AVE.

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Psychophysical Analysis
READ GOOD BOOKS

SAINT LOUIS, MO.

June 5, 1922.

To The Editor:-

I noticed, and am interested in the project to which you refer in June issue on "An Institute of Negro Literature and Art."

3/4814/89

There was never a better time than now to begin this movement. I am a graduate of the "Palmer School of Photoplay Writing" and would be glad to get in touch with the class of Negro Artists and Writers who are really aspiring to higher and brighter things for the race.

Any suggestions you are pleased to make will be highly appreciated. I am

Yours very truly,

Ralph E. Rowlett

1922 [Crisis - Sample]

George W. Sample
Circuit Judge
Twenty-second Judicial Circuit
Ann Arbor, Michigan

OCT 24 1922

DU BOIS

Oct 19th, 1922.

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

Attention W. E. B. DuBois.

Dear sir:-

For sometime in the past I have been reading "The Crisis" through the solicitations of some of my friends who are colored people. I have before me your July, 1922, number and in the third paragraph of "Opinion" I note that you say that Abraham Lincoln was a Southern poor white, of illegitimate birth etc. I do not wish to condemn anyone for a mistake which he might honestly make and I wish to call your attention to the fact that Abraham Lincoln's father and mother were married and that Abraham Lincoln was the second son of that marriage and how you would be able to arrive at the conclusion that he was of illegitimate birth is certainly beyond my understanding. Of course, if Abraham Lincoln had been of illegitimate birth the fact would not be chargeable to him in any sense and the further fact that he arose to the position that he did ought to relieve him from any ignominy which might be heaped upon him and ought to relieve him of any reference to any unpleasant fact connected with his birth.

George M. Sample
Circuit Judge
Twenty-second Judicial Circuit
Ann Arbor, Michigan

W. E. B. DuBois, #2

I cannot help, but resent your references to him being poorly educated, for what is an education after all? Does it mean degrees obtained in colleges and universities, or does it mean the ability to act and think upon the affairs of life and to be able to come to a right conclusion?

4/1/17

Another thing, and that is that he liked smutty stories. I have never heard of a single smutty story that was ever told by Abrahan Lincoln and there is no authority for such a statement and I have read many lives and have clipped many stories and sayings and articles upon the life of Abraham Lincoln and concerning him and I have never yet run across anything that was authentic that would indicate that he knew what "smut" was.

You speak of him being a politician down to his toes. He was indeed a statesman and not a politian and when you use the word "politician", with him being a poor white, of illegitimate birth, poorly educated, ugly, ill-dressed and that he liked smutty stories, I am compelled to understand the meaning of the word politician to be used in its usual sense and not akin in any way to its use as applied to a statesman.

I hope that those who read your article will see in it that which you said good about him and that to some extent will over-come in their minds the unfortunate references which you made.

George W. Sample
Circuit Judge
Twenty-second Judicial Circuit
Ann Arbor, Michigan

W. E. B. DuBois, 3

I cannot help but believe you meant well, but it does no one any good to be mislead regarding so great a man as Abraham Lincoln.

Yours etc.,

Geo W Sample

GWS.EG

4/1/8

Incl + attach
13.

SEKANYOLYA,

The Uganda's Popular Newspaper and the best Advertising Medium among the Natives.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

P. O. Box 194

NAIROBI, 12th April 1922.
Kenya Colony.

W. E. B. Du Bois, Esq.,
"The Crisis,"
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir,

I wish to take this opportunity of writing to you about a matter of importance, regarding the progress of your African brothers in this vast area of East Africa.

Knowing your great interest in the intellectual advancement of your brother Africans, I venture to solicit your help therefore, in this matter of difficulty.

For sometime I have been reading Negro newspapers and have also seen "The Crisis" with a friend of mine in Uganda. I have read about Negro movements going on in certain places in America about the progress and improvement of the black people of the world. These movements brought me a burning heart which resulted in publishing a newspaper in my mother language with a view of trying to help the spread of those movements even here and to throw light to the people of my race and your race in this part of Africa, bringing their feelings into close touch with their brothers and sisters in America.

My paper, "Sekanyolya," which means "The Heron" or "News Conveyer," has been running successfully for the last 12 months, but the unfortunate financial position is now very much affecting its production, and I am doubtful whether I shall be able to carry it on. This is the only native paper published and circulates in both Kenya Colony, Uganda (my native country) and the Tanganyika Territory, formerly German East Africa. The educated natives in all these vast areas of the Continent rely on this paper for all their information, and to stop such a publication at the present moment, when educated natives here are earnestly anxious for information, would be a calamity.

4/3/3

I wish therefore, to ask you to think over this matter sympathetically and put my appeal before each Member of "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored people" to help us by giving to the fund of "Sekanyolya", from 25 cents to half-a-dollar, to enable us to purchase a small printing plant of our own and to save us the unnecessary heavy ~~expenses~~ charges which we have to pay to the other people who are printing our paper at present; also to be able to publish an English edition of "Sekanyolya" which will be read even in America, bringing us near our brothers and sisters there. Our need for all this would be at least $6000.

Now, this being the position and the need ~~of~~ for lifting up your brothers here is thus urgent, I ~~honestly~~ earnestly leave it in your hands and power to obtain us this help from those Members of the Association and certain other people, who are concerned and anxious about the progress of their African brothers.

Our local bankers are "The National Bank of India, Ltd.", Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

For your inspection of the work, I am posting to you under separate cover a copy of "Sekanyolya," but it is pity that until the English edition is published you will not be able to read the language.

4/3/4 X

Hoping to hear favourably from you,

Yours very truly,

Z. K. Sentongo

Editor & Proprietor.

[Crisis - Sekanyolya]

4

1922

May 24, 1922.

Mr. Z. K. Stenonzo.
P. O. Box 194,
Nairobi, Kanya Colony,
East African.

My dear Sir:

4131

I am, of course, very much interested in your effort to establish a newspaper in Uganda. I am afraid, however, that it would hardly be possible to college six thousand dollars. However, I shall publish your appeal in The Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1094 Broad St.
Providence R. I

Aug 16th 1922

Editor of "The Crisis"

Dear Sir

A passage in "The Crisis" caught my attention just now — I was an allusion to "Abraham Lincoln, an illegitimate child"

Is no spirit whatever of contention, I ask what is the authority for this allusion? — I never before heard the suggestion & I should like to know on what grounds it is based The statement in the article seemed almost casual, as though the subject was well known — yet I have never heard it & I should be obliged if you will tell me what testimony I can refer to on the subject.

L2/11/h

I may explain my ignorance of American subjects by saying that I am an Englishman — I returned recently from a delightful four months visit to the British West Indies — the Windward Islands. I particularly enjoyed the society of the people in Barbados. St Lucia & St Vincent.

Yours very truly

D R Sexton

1922

September 5, 1922.

411/26

Mr. D. R. Sexton,
1094 Broad Street,
Providence, R. I.

My dear Sir:

I am enclosing an editorial from The Crisis which is a reply to some criticisms of my original Lincoln article. The early biographies of Lincoln stated that he was an illegitimate child. Later biographies have denied this. His mother was certainly illegitimate and his family of low social grade.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Crisis - Sidelights

Sent typed form 12/21/27

Stillman Institute
Tuscaloosa, Ala.
December 1, 1922

Dear Editor:—

Reading over your "Crisis" and seeing the prizes given in poetry and other literary doings, I have pleasure to ask you: Could I send in a poem on the late "Mississippi Flood," as I have one written and would like for some of our people to read it? Please also tell me under what

conditions must things be presented and in a type written form or pen writing. Do you more or less have two poems instead of one for prizes?

I'm a native of Centreville, Mississippi but raised in Baton Rouge, La. Therefore some of my people were in the flood.

I'm doping that I may capture a prize in some one way to help me to get through high school and College.

I'm a student here at Stillman Institute in Alabama, a schoolowned by the Southern Presbyterian Church.

Looking for an early reply, I remain,

yours for better hope,

Henry Sideboard

3/47/67

February 23, 1922.

Mr. Albert A. Smith.
Nice, Alps Maritimes.
France.

1922

Dear Mr. Smith:

I am awaiting with a great deal of interest your cover which has not come.

Miss Fauset and I tried to get in touch with you while we were in Europe, but did not succeed. We will be glad at any time to have anything you can send us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

Hotel Alps Maritimes
Nice

Crisis-Smith

Albert A. Smith
ARTIST

Liège, Belgium
19 November, 1922

Miss Jessie Fauset
The Crisis Book
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Miss Fauset:

I'm quite surprised at your breaking me as you have done. I've had it since I wrote you concerning a serial starting June no. — and yet I'm waiting — still waiting.

In your last you promised to write me. Mr. Dill put his "John Lavon" to the Courier — but the fiction is certainly in a state of coma.

I still await and while the exchange is coming to my advantage I could and will appreciate the prompt settling of this outstanding feature of my relations with The Crisis.

As ever, I wish to remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Albert A. Smith

(Address: American Express Co
Paris France
11 rue Scribe)

42/113

[Crisis F G Smith]

DO YOU NEED GLASSES?
SEE SMITH AND YOU'LL SEE.
DON'T EXPERIMENT WITH YOUR EYES.

VICI VICI

EYES TESTED WITHOUT DRUGS;
LATEST METHODS; NO MISTAKES;
GLASSES FITTED; MODERN INSTRUMENTS.

DR. FRANK G. SMITH
EYE SIGHT SPECIALIST
EXPERT OPTOMETRIST
3613 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.

OFFICE PHONE VICTORY 4955

RESIDENCE PHONE DREXEL 6645

June 24. 1922.

Dr. Dubois,

My dear Friend:

I wish to thank you for the complimentary notice, which you were good enough to give me in the Crisis. I assure you that I appreciate it and consider it a high honor, and attribute it to the personal friendship of a friend of the days of "auld lang syne."

Wishing you continued success I am

Gratefully yours,

F. G. Smith.

11/2/11

[Crisis-Smith]

1922

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Editor of Crisis
70 Fifth Ave. N.Y. City

My dear Editor + Sir. The July number of Crisis just recd. What is the matter? Why such an editorial on Lincoln? Nothing seems to suit you in this number. Do you need a vacation to recuperate + imbibe the optimism of the unrushed vegetation

Cordially yours
Geo B Smith

4/2/12

Lakeside Home,
Minneapolis, Minn.
June 27, 1922

SOCIÉTÉ BELGE D'ÉTUDES ET D'
SOUS LE HAUT PATRONAGE DE S. M. LE R
= ŒUVRE SCIENTIFIQUE DE DOCUMENTA
ET DE VULGARISATION ÉCONOMIQUE ET COL
SUBVENTIONNÉE PAR LE GOUVERNEMEN
SIÈGE SOCIAL : BOULEVARD D'AVROY, 6, LIÈGE

" THE CRISIS "

70, Fifth Avenue

NEW-YORK CITY (U.S.A.)

4/1/37

Liége, le 25 Août 1922.

"THE CRISIS"
70, Fifth Avenue - NEW YORK CITY (USA)

Monsieur le Directeur,

Nous vous serions obligés si vous aviez l'amabilité de nous faire adresser - pour examen - un exemplaire de votre revue.

Nous vous remercions anticipativement et vous présentons, Monsieur le Directeur, nos salutations très distinguées.

LE PRESIDENT

LE F. P. SECRETAIRE GENERAL,

Paul Renaux et Bouba

1922

September 8, 1922.

Secretary of
Societe Belge D'Etudes,
Boulevard D'Avroy, 6,
Liege, Belgium.

4/11/36

My dear Sir:

I am sending herewith, under another cover, three copies of The Crisis which you ask for on your card of August 25th.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

SOCIÉTÉ BELGE D'ÉTUDES ET D'EXPANSION

SOUS LE HAUT PATRONAGE DE S. M. LE ROI

= ŒUVRE SCIENTIFIQUE DE DOCUMENTATION =

ET DE VULGARISATION ÉCONOMIQUE ET COLONIALE

SUBVENTIONNÉE PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT

SIÈGE SOCIAL : BOULEVARD D'AVROY, 6, LIÉGE ➧ 65

B

" THE CRISIS ",

70, Fifth Avenue

NEW YORK (U.S.A.)

62/11h

ER-OSTEND
ST ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT
ERVICES DAILY

Liége, le 15 Septembre 1922

" THE CRISIS "
70, Fifth Avenue NEW-YORK

Monsieur le Directeur,

Nous avons l'honneur de rappeler à votre attention notre carte postale du 25 Août par laquelle nous vous demandions de vouloir bien nous adresser un numéro spécimen de votre revue pour examen.

Nous vous remercions anticipativement et vous présentons, Monsieur le Directeur, nos salutations très distinguées.

LE PRESIDENT

LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL

Paul Renaud

4/1/38

1922

October 2, 1922.

Send a number of sample copies of The Crisis to

Societe Belge D'Etudes et D'Expansion,
Boulevard D'Avroy, 6, Liege,
Belgium, attention of the Secretary General.

WEBD/PF

[illegible Stewart]

222 North 21st Street,
Columbus, Ohio,
November 5, 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/1/22

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Some years ago, while I was employed at the St. Paul School, Lawrenceville, Va., I sent you two bits of verse for The Crisis. One of these was called, I think, Hedonist and Altruist. The name of the other I have forgotten. I wrote you concerning them once, or twice perhaps, after they failed to appear in The Crisis, and was assured by you that it was still your intention to publish them. So far as I know, they have never appeared, and as they have been in your possession some time, I will appreciate it if you will kindly return them. Thanking you in advance for your attention to this matter, I am,

Very truly yours,

G W Stewart

1922

November
Twenty-fourth
1922

4/1123

Mr. J. A. Steward,
222 North 21st Street,
Columbus, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Steward:-

I am afraid that the two poems, "Hedonist" and "Altruist" must be lost. They came to us before Miss Faucet took charge of the Literary Department and I was so overworked at that time, that a good deal of stuff got mislaid. I may come across them and if I do, I shall return them to you immediately

Very truly yours,

Dict WEBD/W

JUL 19 1922

LAW OFFICES
Edwin H. Stinemeyer
CANON CITY, COLO.

July 15, 1922.

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City. N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of yours of the 1st inst., relative to a renewal of my subscription to your publication.

In reply desire to advise you that I do not care to longer be a subscriber for a publication masquerading as a friend of the negro and carrying an article as is contained under the title of 'Opinion' by your W. E. B. DuBois, on page 103 of your July number, regarding Abraham Lincoln.

As against the best friend the negro ever had, the entire comment is extremely unkind and unfair, but it is almost unbelievable that your publication would carry on the base slander that Lincoln was "of illegitimate birth", and lend itself to the circulation of a charge so utterly uncalled for and untrue.

In the future what assistance I can render the negro, I prefer to render throughchannels other than are controlled by the Crisis.

Very truly yours,

E. H. Stinemeyer

4/1133

4/3/1119

Tre prié
par Etaples
P de b.

Nov 12th 1926

Dear Dr Du Bois—

About 2 months
ago I sent you a small
drawing to be used if suitable
for Crisis. Did you receive
it? I believe I registered it.
Will excuse for your good health

Sincerely yours
H. Varnum

51 13e St Jacques
Paris

[Crisis - Tanner]

1922

4/3/118

December 2nd, 1922.

Mr. H. O. Tanner,
Les Charmes,
Trepied, Par Etaples,
P. de C., France.

My dear Mr. Tanner:-

Your drawing was received, reproduced on the cover of The Crisis, framed, and is now standing above my desk.

I want to thank you very much indeed, both for myself and for all The Crisis readers, for this contribution to our work.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

9. N. Ans

928 You Street , N. W.
Washington, D. C.
June 23, 1922.

3/48/94

Mr.W. E. D. DuBois
Editor of The Crisis
70 Fifth Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir;

In the June issue of the Crisis, the article came to my attention conserning the need for an institute of Negro Literature and Art. I have often thought of the same subject and am very glad to know that there are others who think as I do; and I should be glad to feel that I might have a part in such an undertaking. Please let me have all information possible.

Respectfully yours,

Essie Love Thomas.

7 J. N. Asst

1711 E. 55th St.
Los Angeles, Cal.,
June 7, 1922.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
c/o Crisis Magazine
70 - 5th Ave,
New York.

3/48/85

My dear Sir:-

Your idea of an institute of Negro literature and Art appeals to me. I should like very much to know how it could be carried out with "a minimum of organization and with little money."

Very Truly,

Eloise Bibb Thompson
(Mrs. Noah D. ")

Mr to D.
Noah D. T

1922

5517 Kimbark Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.
July 17, 1922.

Literary Editor of THE CRISIS,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

My dear Mrs. Fauset:

In regard to my essay, "I Am Opposed To Lynching,---But--", I am willing to leave it in your hands for publication in November in case the Dyer Bill has not in the meantime been acted upon. Even after the Bill has been passed, it seems to me that any article which will tend in some small measure to "clinch" public opinion as to the desirability of such legislation will be worth printing. The few phrases in the article having to do with the Dyer Bill could easily be changed to accord with the new state of affairs, or a footnote could be appended to the unchanged article. I imagine that all opposition and tendency to reaction will not be killed with the passing of the bill.

My address after September 1 will be as given below.

Very truly yours,

R. S. Underwood.

R.S. Underwood,
408 Russell Street,
W. LaFayette, Indiana.

4/31/24

1

7:90

Auburn, Alabama.
Dec. 24, 1922 1923

Literary Editor "The Crisis"
70 Fifth Ave. New York City.

My dear Mrs. Fauset:

The copy of the December issue of "The Crisis", which you say has or will be sent to me, has not yet arrived. If possible I should like to have it before Sunday, January 7, when a group of which I am a member is to discuss this matter. Thanking you for the consideration, I am

Very truly yours,
R. S. Underwood.

4/3/25

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

1922

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

June 26 , 1922.

4/3/121

General Manager
Underwood & Underwood,
417 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

The Crisis magazine has bought a good many dollars worth of photographs from your organization. Recently I sent the enclosed letter and received it back with this answer. I think that this method of answering communications is neither courteous or decent and I am bringing it to your attention.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEBD/PT

Crisis-Underwood
f

1922

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

RECEIVED
UNDERWOOD, INC.

June 15, 1922

4/3/120

Underwood & Underwood,
417 Fifth Avenue,
New York City. Press Department.

JUN 16 1922

Gentlemen:

I should like to have photographs of John Spencer Bassett, a professor at Smith College, and Dr. Andrew Sledd, a professor in Emory University, Atlanta Georgia. Could you get me such photographs at a reasonable cost?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Northampton, Mass.

ROBERT L. VANN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
PITTSBURGH, PA.
518 FOURTH AVENUE

December, 21, 1922

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave., New York City.

12/14/22

Dear Sir:

Replying to yours of the 14th instant, I offer the following:

First: "The next step" should be free from politics and politicians. Partisan support is not enough.

Second: Enlist the great moral forces of the whole nation. The evil is national; let the effort to correct it be national.

Third: Anti-lynching efforts are not Negro efforts. Any measure known as, or reputed to be, a Negro measure is doomed.

Fourth: Stop cursing the South. Southern consent must be had to pass such a Bill; and southern sympathy secured before such a law could be enforced in the South where enforcement must be had.

Fifth: Intelligent, sane and persistent propaganda all over the country.

Respectfully,

Robt L. Vann

RLV/SW

[VERNIMONT]

Denton Md March 8 9

Mr W E B Du Bois 1932

Dear Fred

The April Crisis has an editorial which ends by asking whether the present Pope will ever ordain Negro priests. Let it not be ordained. Is not this a tremendous question, for which, and against which, every Negro priest must be excluded? Cannot you write a personal letter to Pius XI. He is a Jesuit. Especially the good Father. He does not know of this abuse. God bless you

Raymond Vernimont

Catholic priest

Do not drop this great question please, every priest will be with you.

4/3/37

Dyer

Denton Md. Dec. 28 1922

Rev. W. E. B. Du Bois.

Dear Friend

The Dyer bill is defeated but the last issue of "Crisis" tells us that your soul is not crushed. May it preserve its virility in 1923 and grow strong from day to day. Legislative matters. As long as this country is to continue being called U. S. Responsible voters are as anxious to see this disgrace removed as are those who are its victims. Can we all organized as Republicans & Democrats & one as the other of these two principles must rule. Which shall it be? Will the present weak administration be able to cope with the threatening storm? Will it wake up when the cyclone rattles at the roof?

May your power not fail in 1923

Raymond Vermont

Catholic priest

3/4/14

[Crisis - Walden College]

Walden College,
Nashville, Tenn.
November 15, 1922

Horizon

Dr. W. E. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 5th Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Dubois:

Enclosed I am sending a little news item written by a members of our faculty. We are desirsous that it or a part of it might be published in the Crisis. We merely would like to have a little news about our college in the Crisis. Please do whatever you can along this line for us.

We are also sending a picture of the speakers on the platform during our formal opening on October 16. You will note that the persons on the picture, with the exception of your humble servant, are distinguish men. Therefore, it might be appropriate and fitting to publish a cut of these distinguished men who gathered at the formal opening of Walden College. If this can be done we will appreciate it. If you decide to put a cut in you might go right on have it made and send us the bill if the cut is to be paid for by us. The persons on the picture reading from left to right are as follows: Dean George W. Hubbard of Meharry, Mrs. C. F. Garrett, teacher for years in Walden, Miss Mary E. Braden, teacher for years in Walden and daughter of the Sainted John Braden who was so long President of Walden, Mr. W. D. Hawkins, member of the Board of Trustees and Cashier of the People's Bank and Trust Co., Mrs Susie P. Oden, President of the Alumni Association. Bishop M. W. Clair in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. I. Garland Penn, Secretary of the Board of Education for Negroes, of the M. E. Church, President T. R. Davis of Walden College, Mrs. S. W. Davis, wife of the President, President W. J. Hale of the Agricultural and Industrial State Normal of Tennessee, President A. W. McKenzie of Fisk University, Honorable J. C. Napier, member of the board of Trustees of Walden and Cashier of the Citizens Bank and Trust Co., Dr. J. C. Sherrill, Area Secretary of the Centenary, M. E. Church and Rev. Miles Williams, President of Walden Circle.

Any favor shown us with regard to publishing an item of news for us or the cut of the picture which we are sending will be greatly appreciated.

Cordially and Sincerely yours,

T. R. Davis

TRD/MBH

3/47/61

1922

3/46/23

December 13th, 1922.

Bishop P. A. Wallace,
347 Bridge Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

In view of the defeat of the Dyer Bill, will you kindly write for The Crisis, a statement in fifty words or less, on the next political step which you think the Negroes should take?

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

[Crisis-Wallace]

522 Macon Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dec. 30th 1922.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Editor of The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

According to your request, I am sending herewith for The Crisis a statement embodying what I think the Negro should do in view of the defeat of the Dyer Bill.

Very sincerely yours,

P. A. Wallace

414/13

[enclos.]

The Dyer Bill would declare American disapproval of lynch law in familiar American terms- dollars tadlives.

But defeated, it still made a contribution to our thinking, and seved as an eye-opener to Negro people in particular.

Lynching is now formally adopted as an American institution, by the combined action of both old political parties.

Henceforth, the thinking Negro, and all other good citizens must support men and measures, not parties.

P. A. Wallace, Bishop
of A. M. E. Zion Church.

4/4/15

Evansville Wis 7/28-22

1922

The Crisis

JUL 1 1922

Dear Sirs

Received first-number of your paper. and in it I find it stated that Abraham Lincoln's birth was illegitimate

3/48/59

What do you mean by making such a statement.

You also say that you are pleased that Railway laborers wages are reduced, because they admit only white men to their union. This is showing a contemptable spirit. I want to see labor in all departments get a just compensation. I want to see the Negroes have equal rights with any other citizen. Yours is the first publication I have seen by your people. and I am sorry to find it has so

little appeal to an honest man.

Respectfully

Chas. Weaver.

COMMON ROOM.

School of Oriental Studies, London Institution
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON).

Telephone:
LONDON WALL, 6792.

Telegrams:
SOSLINST, PHONE, LONDON.

FINSBURY CIRCUS,
LONDON, E.C. 2.

July 11

3/48/54

Dear Miss Faunt,

Do you think you could use the enclosed verses any time in the Crisis? If so, I shall feel greatly honoured. Some months ago I wrote to Dr. Du Bois (on the advice of Dr. Norman Leys) to ask if he would care to re-issue in the N.S. two books of mine, now out of print — "The Captain of the Locusts" & "Chipenga's White Man". I sent copies of them, with the request that they might be returned if no reissue was contemplated.

I have had no reply, except that I understand from

Dr. Lepsius thinks that Dr. Dubois does not see his way to reprint at present.
If this is the case, do you think I could have the two books returned, as they were borrowed from friends (I have not a single copy left) on the understanding that they should be returned if I were not able to replace them by copies of a new edition.

Please forgive my troubling you, & believe me

Yours very sincerely

A. Werner.

As I am going away for a holiday, I should be much obliged if you would note address from July 18 to end of August

c/o Mrs Williams
Bryn Eglwys
Upper Bangor
North Wales.

Confidential

~~COMMON ROOM.~~

School of Oriental Studies, London Institution
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON).

Telephone:
LONDON WALL, 6792.

Telegrams:
SOSLINST, PHONE, LONDON.

FINSBURY CIRCUS,

LONDON, E.C. 2.

3/48/55

Sept. 19

Dear D. DuBois,

My attention has just been called to the "Universal Negro Improvement Association", which appears to have the Negro World as its organ. I should very much like to know from an unprejudiced source what this body really amounts to, and what is its attitude towards the N.A.A.C.P. — in other words (if it be not indiscreet to ask this) what you generally think of it. Of Mr. Marcus Garvey, who, I understand, is its President, I know nothing, beyond

having heard his name in connection with (what sounded) a very promising enterprise — the "Black Star" steamship line to Liberia.

Lastly I have heard that Mr. Duse Mohamed (of whom I know something myself, — and in whom — between ourselves — I have not very much confidence, though I may be wrong) is in some way associated with him.

I noticed in the "Negro World" that a project was on foot — or at any rate suggested — that delegates (I suppose from the U.N.I.A.) were to approach the League of Nations with a request to have the former German Colonies in East-Africa handed over to them in order to form a "new Empire(!) or Republic" under purely

COMMON ROOM.

School of Oriental Studies, London Institution
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON).

Telephone:
LONDON WALL, 6792.

Telegrams:
SOSLINST, PHONE, LONDON.

FINSBURY CIRCUS,

LONDON, E.C. 2.

3/48/56

Negro control. I fear there is so little chance of such a request being entertained that it would be idle to discuss the scheme on its merits. The correspondent who sends me the "Negro World" is a South African Native (Zulu or Fingo?) — by name Palmer Pakhama. I have never met him — in fact I cannot recollect him to come & see me, and have given up trying — and from his letters I should be inclined to fear that he is slightly

cranky. Do you know any clauses
favour anything about this man?
You are so busy that, of course, I
cannot expect a speedy answer, and
indeed, I shall quite understand if I
find you are not able. But if you
can ever spare the time, I shall be
glad to know what you think.

Please remember me very kindly to
Mrs Scott Bois and Yolande, and believe me

Yours very sincerely

A. Weimar.

M. Edmond Privat, of Geneva, is on
his first tour, on business connected
with the Assoc[n]. Internationale pour la
Défense des Indigènes, with the object of
building up Esperanto organizations in
the colonies. — I was glad to see the noble
figure of the Haytian delegate at the congress of nations
about the Esperanto Bonaddy works people.

S. JOHNS WOOD N.W.8
11 5PM
24 SEP
1922

D= W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Office of The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City
U. S. A

Personal.

3/48/95

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, LONDON INSTITUTION,
FINSBURY CIRCUS, E.C. 2.

Sept. 23

Since writing you the other day, I have seen your article in the September issue, which to a great extent answers my question. Let me thank you for it, while deploring the facts it so ably exposes.

A. Werner.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, LONDON INSTITUTION.

Director:
E. DENISON ROSS, C.I.E., PH.D.

Telephone: LONDON WALL, 6792.

Telegrams: SOSLINST, PHONE, LONDON.

1922

In reply, please quote

FINSBURY CIRCUS,

LONDON, E.C. 2

Oct. 30

3/48/64

Dear Dr. Dobson's,

Thank you very much for your kind letter, received yesterday. I was indeed sorry not to see you when you passed through London a month ago, and it was a great disappointment to Dr. Walsh and to all of us, that it proved impossible for you to come & speak at Steinway Hall. I cannot help hoping that there may be another chance later on.

I wish Mr. White on the subject referred to by Dr. Leys in the enclosed letter, - but it is not surprising that, in the rush of business which you were on this side, the matter should not have received attention at the time. I think it will be most clearly decided by sending you Dr. Leys' letter. I am also taking the liberty of sending you copies of the books in question "The Captain of the Locusts" and "Chapunga's White Man". Both are out of print: the former is quite in my own hands - of the latter I have arranged to buy back the copyright and the plates moulds for £15 "15s. - so that, should you see your way to issuing an American edition I should be free to make any arrangement that might be agreeable to you.

Should you not care to entertain the idea, I should be much obliged if you could have these copies returned to me, as they were obtained from friends with some difficulty - I have none left of my own.

I should not have ventured to trouble you with this, but for Dr. Leys' suggestion that the books might be of some use. I have also a good many uncollected African stories, ballades & poems.

Please remember me very kindly to Mrs. Du Bois, Yolande, Miss Fauset-
to Mr. White, & believe me, with all good wishes

Yours very sincerely
Aldridge.

The Marshall Jones Co., of Boston, Mass., will shortly, I believe, publish my little book on "African Mythology". I hear the MS (read 18 months ago) has gone to the printer.

1922

December 5, 1922.

Miss Alice Werner,
School of Oriental Studies,
London Institution,
Finsbury Circus, E.C.2, England.

29/8/12

My dear Miss Werner:

I hope you will pardon my long and almost inexcusable delay in answering your letter. I have wanted very much to be able to say that The Crisis would republish some of your books, but I am afraid we cannot. The costs of printing and publication are very high just now and the capital which we are able to command for anything outside of regular work is very small.

What I want to do, however, is to publish the poems which you kindly sent me in The Crisis and to republish now and then some parts of your books, especially the short stories. I think in this way part of our object may be accomplished.

I thank you very much for your interest

and beg to assure you that I deeply appreciate it.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3148153

[Crisis: Wetmo3]

CABLE ADDRESS: JUDOWET

TELEPHONE 8457-8 BEEKMAN

J. D. WETMORE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WORLD BUILDING
63 PARK ROW
NEW YORK CITY

1922

July 26 1922

Dr. W. E.B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Doctor,

I have just read the current issue of "The Crisis" with a great deal of pleasure and am writing to say that like good wine, it improves with age.

I am enclosing a list of names and addresses, to which I wish you would send a copy of the current "Crisis" and put on the wrapper, "Marked Copy" and then mark the comment on the race question, especially that part referring to the Jews. I am enclosing my check for $2.00 to cover the cost of the same, and if this is not sufficient, let me know, and I will send you a check for whatever the balance may be.

3148/61

If I could afford it, I would give a free subscription to "The Crisis" for one year, to every Jewish Club in this city and to all clubs or places in this city frequented by Japanese and East Indians, because you know how deep my interest is in the race question, and I am anxious to have "The Crisis" read by these three classes of people who ought to be interested, if they are not, in this question, and I am certain if they read "The Crisis", it would do them good, as well as help solve, what seems to me, is the most important question, outside of the labor situation, in this country.

I was very much surprised to learn what a large number of colored people had graduated from northern colleges and had received the B. A. and M. A. degrees. I particularly enjoyed your comment on the useless struggle being made by the aristocrats in New England to maintain their supremecy in all matters affecting the government, and that instance you mention of the man whose parents were very poor, making the wonderful speech he did, being interrupted by a profligate, intoxicated scion of an aristocratic New England family, is very much to the point.

I would give a good deal to have your comment of this month read by every Jew in America. If you will try and get together a certain number of people who will contribute a certain amount towards about 200 annual sub-

CABLE ADDRESS: JUDOWET

TELEPHONE 8457-8 BEEKMAN

J. D. WETMORE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WORLD BUILDING
63 PARK ROW
NEW YORK CITY

1922

Dr.W. E.B.DuBois.....#2

scriptions to "The Crisis", I will gladly be one of such a committee and contribute my share towards such a consummation, for I feel that "The Crisis" does not reach the great number of people that it should reach. I would like to see every white boarding school in the South as well as in the North receive "The Crisis", and would also like to see the Judges of the different courts get it.

You are getting out a wonderful magazine, but I wish you could get a real live wire in charge of the circulation department so that it could reach a much larger audience than it does at present.

3/48/61a

Suppose you put my suggestion concerning the committee, as above set forth, up to Mr. Julius Rosenwald and see if he will not join such a movement. In my opinion, he is one of the most remarkable men in this country, but you may not agree with me, as he was a great admirer of the late Dr. Booker T.Washington; though I may be misjudging you, as age may be doing for you what it has done for me, namely, making you more conservative than you formerly were.

When I read your wonderful articles in "The Crisis", I feel that it is a terrible calamity that Dr. Washington should have had such a large audience, and yours is restricted to a very high-class white and colored element, and you must do some thing to broaden your audience.

Please pardon me for writing you such a long letter, and rest assured that I have taken the time to do so because of my strong feeling in this matter.

Hoping to see you soon, and wishing you every success, I am, with best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

JDW:RT

November 2nd, 1922.

(Copy).

THE CRISIS,
70--5th Avenue,
City.

Gentlemen:-

3148/60

Evidently, you have a very poor bookkeeping system, as I have just received a letter from you asking me to renew my subscription, though on October 26th, 1922, I sent you a check for $1.50 renewing my subscription, and wrote you what I considered a nice letter, telling you how much I liked the paper, and up to this time, I have received no acknowledgment of the letter or the check, and evidently, you have not received it, or I would not have received a letter from you yesterday asking me to renew my subscription; or if you did receive it, I have not been given credit for it in your books, and I wish you would let me hear from you at once in reference to the matter, and oblige.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) J. D. WETMORE

JDW: FB.

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS,
70--5th Avenue,
City.

Dear Doctor,

The above explains itself.

Very truly yours,

Answering 7 letters

[cnss-wetmore]

November 15, 1922.

4/17/33

Mr. J. D. Wetmore,
63 Park Row,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I think Mr. Dill has already explained to you, as to me, the reason for your receiving a dummy letter after having paid your subscription. This is almost inevitable in any magazine office.

Your letter reached us the last few days of October, but already the letters asking for renwal of subscriptions had been prepared and went out in regular course. A good many papers, like the Literary Digest, always say under such circumstances "If you have renewed your subscription, ignore this letter because this is mailed early in the month." We will have to put something of that sort on our letters.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1922

February 18, 1922.

3148/151

Miss Hilda Rue Wilkinson,
1703 Thirteenth St., N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Hilda:

I am very sorry indeed that through my carelessness your name was omitted from the January number of The Crisis which had your lovely cover. We made the correct statement, as perhaps you saw in the February number.

I hope soon we are going to be able to pay you up for past efforts and to have something else from you. I should like tremendously to have an Easter cover, but I am afraid we are not rich enough yet.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

[Crisis-Wilson]

Pastor Macedonia Baptist Church
Contributing Editor
S. S. Teacher, N. B. Convention
Assistant Secretary
National Baptist Convention
Moderator Northwestern Baptist
District Association
Editor "The Helper" and "The Informer"

OFFICE
E. Arlington Wilson, Ph. B. D. D.
PHONE Y 3542
RESIDENCE 2813 THOMAS AVENUE

AUTHOR
"Burning Message"
"Higher Ground"
"The Dawn"
"The Conflict"
"Armageddon"
and other tracts

DEC 2 1922

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 25th 192

Editorial Rooms of The Crisis,
79 Fofth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Madam:

Last Year Nov. 10th I received from The Crisis a letter asking that I send to them my Photograph and report of the United Brothes of Friendship and Sisters of The Mysteriaus Ten for use in The Crisis, I immediately sent the package to you, since then I have never heard from you all, I would apprecaite it very kindly if you would by return mail send the photograph to Box 1605 Dallas, Tex.

Sincerely Yours, E. Arlington Wilson

THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY (INC.)

PUBLISHERS

THE Chicago Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

3435 INDIANA AVENUE CHICAGO

"Accurate For 14 Years"

January, seventh,

Miss Madeline Allison,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My Dear Miss Allison:

3/48/83

You perhaps recall meeting me when you were in Chicago with your mother some few years back. The introduction was made by the Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop, now of Pittsburg. I have been in the Crisis office a number of times but did not have the pleasure of renewing my aquaintance. This was during the winter of 1919-1920 when my aunt Mrs. Estelle Caution was there. If permiss able to you, I am in position to drop you items of national importance regarding Negro youths of ability.

Enclosed you will find first and second All American teams selected by me from our colored colleges and universities. I am sending matrice because it will better enable you to see that it has appeared in print before. The Associated Negro Press also sent out the selections and I have a letter from them saying it has been the best selected so far by any of the sport critics and has been selected without any sentiment. If you use same please add that I am sporting editor of the Chicago Defender.

Will be pleased if you will tell Miss Jessie Faucet that I would be glad to send in one or two sorties on athletics for either the Crisis or the Brownie. You might also call her attention to the fact that I am the brother of Miss Ethel Caution.

Thanking you for your kind attention, I beg to remain

Sincerely Yours

Frank A. Young

Home address 650 Rhodes ave.

Frank Young's All-American Selections

Eleven Players Picked by Boston Sports Editor—Eleven

KINKER, Lincoln ..... End ..... NURSE, Howard

FULLER, Howard ..... Tackle ..... WILLIAMS, Lincoln

COSTON, Lincoln ..... Guard ..... BELLINGER, Howard

DABNEY, Hampton ..... Center ..... HOLTON, Howard

BARKSDALE, Virginia Union ..... Guard ..... JOHNSON, Virginia Union

LONG, Fisk ..... Tackle ..... BROOKS, Howard

TRIPP, Wilberforce ..... End ..... HOLLAND, W. Va. Collegiate

KEAN, Howard ..... Quarterback ..... CLARK, Morris Brown

LAW, Lincoln (Captain) ..... Halfback ..... FENTRESS, Virginia Union

PAYNE, Howard ..... Halfback ..... CONTEE, Howard

JOHNSON, Fisk ..... Fullback ..... EDWARDS, Talladega

[illegible] two All-America elevens have been picked with much care and considerable merit given them. The work of the individual has been considered on the knowledge of the game, his team play, I do not consider any player a star unless he will have been playing the position in the line, like this [illegible] Howard three, Kirk two, Hampton, Wilberforce and Virginia Union one each. I believe this team will meet the approval [illegible]

3148/82

Crisis - Young

1922

January 18, 1922.

Mr. Frank A. Young,
6502 Rhoden Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

3/48/81

Dear Mr. Young:

Thank you so much for letting me see the material which you enclosed in your letter of January 7th. I regret very much that I am unable to use it. We try, as far as possible, to print matter that has not appeared extensively in the Negro press. I shall be glad to receive at any time, notes regarding Negroes together with photographs.

If you will send us some of your stories, we will be glad to consider them.

Thank you so much for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

MEA/FF

1922

R. Phofolo
Brakpan
Transvaal
South Africa
10th May 1922

The Editor
The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue
New York

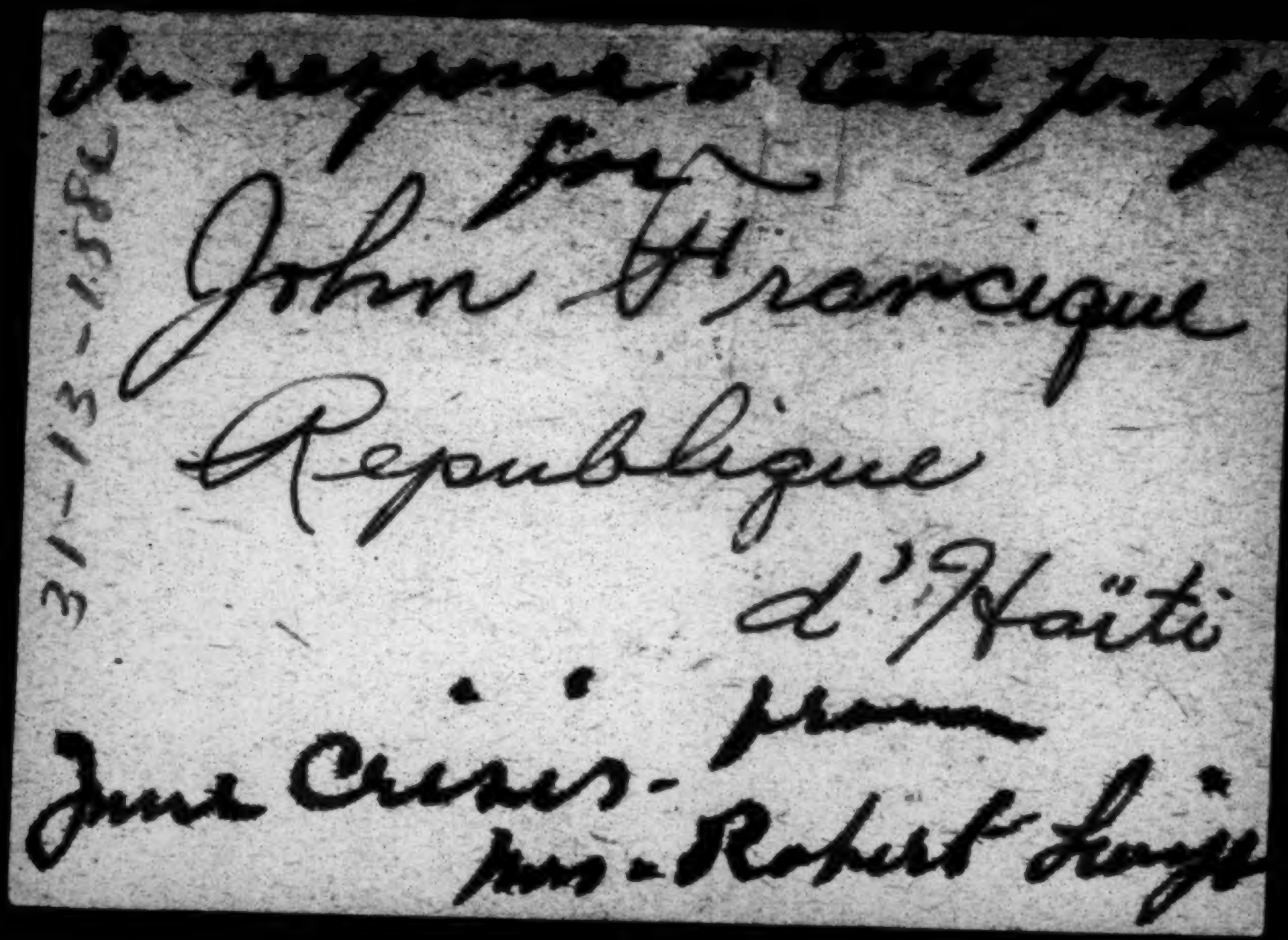
3/48/19

Sir

I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th April last, I am quite surprised to here from you that my subscription to the Crisis has not been renued whereas I sent you a registered letter on the 17th March last, the Nomber of Which is "532" enclosing not only the amount for the Crisis but also for the book Dark Water by Dr Du Bois, I also sent in on the same date under same cover about 50 cents for the Calender 1922

I still have a hope that if you can make enquiries at your Post Office you will find a Registered letter (one of your envelopes) enclosing a cheque. Should you find the said Cheque please send a copy for March, April &c as I dont want my name cut off the roll, Your Magazine is very badly wanted in this country, I am going to try & get an Agent. I have on the very same date sent you a good Number of names of those who would be interested to the Crisis should they get first free copies

I beg to remain
Sir yrs truly
S. P. Ziswana


Du regime d'Oct. Jorge
Sur
John Francique
Republique
d'Haïti
Jean Cesar -
Mrs - Robert Lafaye
31-13-15Pc

[1922]

Francique

31-13-1584

May 23

Dear Editor

The June issue of "The Crisis" is
hand this morning. It was full of thrilling
interest. One thing distressed me -

On Page 58, a letter from John Francique
I am not "Colored," I am not "White",
Neither a member of Christian brotherhood,
But the appeal of the British West Indian
boy has touched me - He is one of
thousands such under the Tyrannical
Union Jack.

Enclosed please find 30¢ & send
them to the boy. I wish I could send
more - But it is not possible just
now - Shall do so later -

Excuse my timidity in not revealing
my name or address - It would serve
no purpose but do some harm -

Yours admiringly
A Reader

The World Tomorrow

A Journal looking toward a Christian World

Vol. V, No. 3 MARCH, 1922 10 Cents

The Negro and the White

The Negro's Contribution to America
The Negro in Industry
The Myth of Racial Inferiority
The Poison of Race Prejudice
The Black Man's Burden
Social Equality and Race Mixture
Approaches to a Solution

Articles by

Sarah N. Cleghorn, W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, Jessie Fauset, Leslie Pinckney Hill, Charles S. Johnson, Eugene Kinckle Jones, Florence Kelley, Mary E. McDowell, Herbert Adolphus Miller, John Nevin Sayre, Edward T. Ware and L. Hollingsworth Wood.

Also a Story by

Dorothy Canfield

32-40-57

The Fellowship Press, Inc.

108 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The

World Tomorrow

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The

World Tomorrow

VOL. V MARCH, 1922 NO. 3

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WHO'S WHO IN THIS ISSUE

DOROTHY CANFIELD is a well-known novelist and short-story writer. Her latest book is "The Brimming Cup."

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS is Editor of *The Crisis* and Director of Research and Publicity for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He is the author of numerous books, including "Darkwater" and "The Souls of Black Folk."

JESSIE FAUSET is Literary Editor of *The Crisis.*

LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL is Principal of the Cheyney Institute for Colored Youth, at Cheyney, Pa.

CHARLES S. JOHNSON is Director of Research and Investigations for the National Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes.

EUGENE KINCKLE JONES is Executive Secretary of the National Urban League.

FLORENCE KELLEY is well known as a writer, lecturer and worker on social problems.

MARY E. McDOWELL is head of the University Settlement in Chicago.

HERBERT ADOLPHUS MILLER is Professor of Sociology in Oberlin College. He has included in the curriculum of his department a course on race problems that is unique among American colleges.

EDWARD T. WARE is President of Atlanta University.

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD is President of the National Urban League, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Fisk University, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Penn Normal, Industrial and Agricultural School on St. Helena's Island, South Carolina.

Other contributors to this number are well known to our readers.

COMING

¶ Should a follower of Jesus wield Property Power?

¶ What answer has Christianity to the religious difficulties of young people to-day?

¶ Is Luxury compatible with Brotherhood? What is Luxury, anyway?

These questions will be discussed in the next three numbers of THE WORLD TOMORROW

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

The World Tomorrow

A Journal looking toward a Christian World

Vol. V. No. 3 MARCH, 1922 10 Cents

The Myth of Racial Inferiority

HERBERT ADOLPHUS MILLER

THE rise and fall of dominant ideas can be charted as well as the rise and fall of powers and principalities, and their rise and fall mark the course of the world's history. Our own time has seen the fall of the idea of the divine right of kings, of the divine right of class and of male superiority. Though the French Revolution killed the fiction of the divine right of kings, it took the last war and the dissolution of three empires to bury it.

It is hard to understand why it took the world so long to discover that empires and monarchs were simply tribes and chiefs grown large, and that the forms and the individuals were quite accidental, and that the course of their development was marked by brute force and injustice; yet, when once established, the claim of God's sanction and protection was accepted as a justification. This which was once a religion we now know to have been a myth.

It is the custom of men to make divine approval bear the burden of that to which they have become habituated, and that which they desire. Kings lost their prestige and their power, but there were still those who possessed power and position, and were just as eager to be permanently entrenched as ever kings were. Because they had culture and refinement which gave a moral flavor, it was easy for the classes to claim to be on the side of God.

We do not hear the bald assertion of the divine right of class, because the idea of democracy is so widespread that it would arouse opposition. Recently, however, theology has made a marked change from transcendency to immanency and so we get the same quality of divine sanction by the identification of God with nature, that formerly came from direct gift; and through combination with the technicalities of science, we confound and delude the masses, as was done by priests and symbols of old. The divine rightists can now seize on biology and the process of evolution to establish social position which formerly was only secured by aristocratic birth.

The same kind of reasoning that so glibly established the superiority of kings and classes was long used to prove the superiority of the male. The myth of masculine superiority is almost exploded, but from the creation of woman out of the rib of man, to "the sphere of woman is the home," equality of the sexes has been contested, and God called on to witness that man was born to rule. It is difficult for us now to realize how recently this notion of the mental inferiority of women has prevailed. Even in the most advanced colleges, a short generation ago, in addition to the classical course, and the scientific course, there was a "Ladies' course." Wellesley College was founded as the result of a facetious article in the Atlantic Monthly by Thomas Wentworth Higginson entitled "Can Women Learn the Alphabet?" Now, almost as few will claim the inherent superiority of men as will claim the divine right of kings.

The myth of racial inferiority—or racial superiority—differs from most myths in the modernness of its origin. Two hundred years ago it did not exist. It is true that races always had little compunction about the killing of the members of other races; but in those days power, and not right, was the justification of action, and there was no difference between attacks on races and those on nations, when they offered opportunities for exploitation. It is only when an entrenched idea is under criticism that it has any necessity of justifying itself. Just as kings held their positions naturally until challenged, and danger demanded an artificial prop, and God was appropriated to sanctify the position, so at the present time, as the dominated races are beginning to assert themselves, the dominating groups are searching for moral support. They find it in the theory of evolution. The reasoning is that of *post hoc, ergo propter hoc,* that is, since they find themselves in a dominating position, therefore they are inherently superior.

The Perversion of Darwinism

The result of such reasoning is the perversion of Darwinism to give cosmic approval of those in high places. The social process would be simple if the explanation by evolution were only valid. To identify social progress with biological evolution is very misleading. Spencer tried to make the analogy actually parallel, but his own disciple, Huxley, formulated the issue in his lecture on Evolution and Ethics, saying:

"There is another fallacy which appears to me to pervade the so-called 'ethics of evolution.' It is the notion that because, on the whole, animals and plants have advanced in the perfection of organization by means of the struggle for existence and the consequent 'survival of the fittest,' therefore men in society, men as ethical beings, must look

to the same process to help them towards perfection. I suspect that this fallacy has arisen out of the unfortunate ambiguity of the phrase 'survival of the fittest.' Fittest has the connotation of 'best' and about 'best' there hangs a moral flavor. . . . . Social progress means the checking of the cosmic process at every step and the substitution for it of another, which may be called the ethical process; the end of which is not the survival of those who may happen to be the fittest, in respect of the whole of the conditions which obtain, but of those who are ethically best." [1]

In the thirty years since Huxley a great deal of attention has been given to analyzing the relationship between the evolutionary and social processes, and to sociologists has come a practical agreement that social evolution has its own laws and that they often have no connection with biology; popularly, however, since evolution is so comprehensive and clear cut, it has been widely adopted, and makes easy a way of thinking which completely confuses the facts.

A modern culture group results from the fortuitous possession of organization, accumulated wealth, momentum, machinery and prestige; each of these as a factor multiplies the significance of both the individual and the group incalculably more than any possible variation in natural endowment could do. Nor must any one of these be taken alone. The possession of a machine alone has a very different effectiveness from the possession of a machine along with organization or prestige. Certain ideas and the organization of government gave the white race a start some four hundred years ago that enabled it to expand to the uttermost parts of the earth, but there is not an iota of proof in this expansion that therefore the white race is better endowed than those whom they have subjected.

As an attitude there is no difference between caste prejudice within a race, and prejudice between races, and much of our race prejudice is so involved with caste that it is impossible to tell which predominates, but it will all be attributed to race and justified as harmonizing with the cosmos. Wherever there is the dominance of one race over another there is a class cleavage, and since we have relegated class to the region of myths it is obvious that part of the race feeling is based on an extraneous accident. In fact we may conclude with Professor Ross that " 'Race' is the cheap explanation tyros offer for any collective trait that they are too stupid or too lazy to trace to its origin in the physical environment, the social environment, or historical conditions." [2]

Professor Royce said: "Our so-called race-problems are merely problems caused by our antipathies.

"Now, the mental antipathies of men, like the fears of men, are very elemental, wide-spread, and momentous mental phenomena. But they are also in their fundamental nature extremely capricious, and extremely suggestible mental phenomena. Let the individual man alone, and he will feel antipathies for certain other human beings very much as any young child does—namely, quite capriciously—just as he will also feel all sorts of capricious likings for people. But train a man first to give names to his antipathies, and then to regard the antipathies thus named as sacred merely because they have a name, and then you get the phenomena of racial hatred, of a religious hatred, or class hatred, and so on indefinitely. Such trained hatreds are peculiarly pathetic and peculiarly deceitful, because they combine in such a subtle way the elemental vehemence of the hatred that a child may feel for a stranger, or a cat for a dog, with the appearance of dignity and solemnity and even of duty which a name gives." [3]

We strive to make sacred or holy the classification to which our capricious antipathy has led us. Now, as unqualified physical evolution is being questioned rather widely in its application to this problem, a new line of defense, or attack, appears in the form of comparative psychology. Its data have been accumulating rapidly in recent years and seem to have a direct application to the classification of races by natural endowment.

Comparative Psychological Teste

Constant effort has been made to find tests whose results would be independent of educational and cultural differences. No one can question the almost revolutionary value of the results which will eventually come from investigations by this method, but there are two criticisms against conclusions that may be drawn about races from present data.

First, the conditions under which tests are given are necessarily artificial, and the tests themselves must be so simple that only a very narrow range of the psychological equipment can be compared. The really significant mental processes which may mark fundamental differences between people are not yet subjected to controlled psychological experimentation.

Second, granting that one race may show a larger number of individuals lower in the psychological scale than the other, every series of tests will show that the number of either race who fall outside the curve plotting the cases, either above or below the other race, is a very small per cent. In other words, instead of drawing a line between races, psychological comparison demonstrates, by the overlapping, similarity instead of difference. Divergences between the extremes of the "superior" and the "inferior" groups, are almost exactly equal. It is manifestly absurd for the great mass of a race whom the tests classify as being of C grade, to claim, because there are one or two per cent. more of the A grade in their race, that therefore these Cs have a God-given right to rule the other race which also has As and Bs in it.

Further, since there is slight relation between the originators and possessors of culture, it may often happen that the culture of the dominant race has been secured from the "inferior" race or culture. Anthropologists think that the method of working iron, whose use has been perhaps the greatest single asset to the white race, was originated by the Negro in Africa. The Greeks made a contribution to the world's culture which does not correspond to the present status of the Greek people on the culture scale. And Korea, which Japan feels that she must rule because of Korea's backwardness, gave Japan much that is now of highest value to Japan.

The egotistical impulse is universal and tends to exagger-

[1](Evolution and Ethics ,p. 80.)
[2](Social Psychology, E. A. Ross, p. 3.)
[3](Race Prejudices and Other American Questions, Josiah Royce, pp. 47, 48.)

ate the feeling of importance and superiority. With individuals and freely competing groups this trait is harmlessly self-correcting, but when there is domination of a nation or race, and the zeal for its maintenance calls itself holy, we have the arrogance of imperialism and distorted social organization.

We need to take cognizance of the *superiority complex* as well as the *inferiority complex,* for while the latter may be pathological for the individual, the former is certainly pathological for society. The following quotation shows the way it appears in the white race: "The world-wide expansion of the white race during the four centuries between 1500 and 1900 is the most prodigious phenomenon in all recorded history. In my opening pages . . . . I showed that the white stocks together constitute the most numerous single branch of the human species, nearly one-third of all the human souls being whites. I also showed that white men racially occupy four-tenths of the entire habitable land area of the globe; while nearly nine-tenths of this area is under white political control. Such a situation is unprecedented. Never before has a race acquired such a combined preponderance of numbers and dominion. . . . A single decade before the voyage of Columbus, he would have been a bold prophet who should have predicted this high destiny." [4]

The significant words of the above quotation are the last two, *high destiny.* They give the mark of the superiority complex. Surely four hundred out of hundreds of thousands of years of human history, and the recently demonstrated instability of political dominion, hardly give a proper basis for such unquestioned assurance of either divine purpose or its equivalent—high destiny.

The white race has finally succeeded in dominating nine-tenths of the world, and as murmurings of discontent and revolution are being heard, the same old sophistries are being offered that have been offered by kings and classes when they have felt themselves toppling down.

Unquestioned superiority of the white race is the honest conviction of the great mass of those in it. This is not injustice nor immorality, but illusion. The other races have had similar illusions about their superiority. Race prejudice is strangely undiscriminating. The disdain for the "Chink" who is not allowed in certain restaurants in California; the saying that "there is no good Indian but a dead one"; the Englishman in India calling the native a "dirty beggar," all express the same attitude as that held by those who fear social equality with the Negro.

White Superiority an Illusion

In America the race problem means mainly the Indian and the Negro. Although we have much romance about the Indian and had "A Century of Dishonor," his small numbers and his comparative isolation leave the Indian problem outside the thought of most people. We think of the race problem as being essentially that of the Negro, though as a matter of fact, the twelve millions of them in America out of some hundred and fifty million Negroes, and eleven hundred million non-whites in the world, make our race problem actually insignificant. Both the yellow and brown races have almost as large numbers as the white, there being approximately five hundred million of each of the three.

It is easy to think that because two groups are juxtaposed, as are the Negro and the Caucasian in America, that they are living in the same cultural environment; but this ignores the psychology of groups, and the method by which cultures are transmitted and transformed. Innumerable examples can be given, not of different races, but of people potentially alike, who have lived side by side for centuries, uninfluenced. Lowie tells of neighboring Indian tribes a few miles apart where one was agricultural and the other pastoral. German villages have been situated in various parts of Russia for a century and a half, and today the line of demarcation between Russian and German is as clearly visible to the eye as though just transplanted from Germany. The fact that the Negroes have lived in America and have not all reached the same standards of life as the white people is no measure of inability to do so, and must be credited to culture inheritance, rather than race inheritance.

The black race certainly seems to stand on a different footing from the yellow and brown races, for the latter have a history which enables them to look down on the white race and gives the lie direct to the white claim of inherent superiority. There has been Negro history in Africa, but it has not been highly organized and continuous, but as has been suggested above, and is clearly expressed by Stoddard, white superiority makes no distinction of races when it classifies the others as inferior, so that the case for Negro inferiority is vitiated by this lack of discrimination. In making a comparison of races it is unscientific to compare Negroes on a low level of culture with whites on a high level, but rather they should be compared with illiterate backwater communities, such as may be found in the mountains of the South, or with isolated peasant villages in Europe. Then it will be found that on the basis of efficiency, superstitions and customs, there may be difference in degree but none in kind. And we do have the French author Dumas, and the Russian poet Pushkin, who had Negro blood, and we have Negroes in America who rank with the best whites.

With the Negro it was his "previous condition of servitude" that has given him a social position that is not easily forgotten. Much that is attributed to race is merely a social attitude. A Negro athlete was captain of the track team of a Western university when his university was competing in a Southern city. As he was warming up, the spectators in a spontaneous, almost unanimous shout cried, "Take the nigger out, we don't want to see him run." The announcer took his megaphone and said that the man in question was not a Negro, but a Cuban Indian, and the crowd broke into applause.

In reactions to the larger situations, the resemblances of races is most striking. The Poles, the Irish, the Czechs in the white races have been outstanding examples of groups which have developed a definite psychology in their struggle to escape domination. The colored races are going through almost identically the same experience. The solidifying of the Chinese, the Indian revolution, the pan-African movement are of the same piece with Sinn Fein, and what England has yielded, the white race must yield.

[4] (The Rising Tide of Color, Stoddard, p. 145).

Democracy or Cultocracy?

We have characterized various stages and forms of social organization as autocracy, aristocracy, and plutocracy, and have had as an ideal, as yet unattained, democracy; but actually we live in a régime of cultocracy. The principle of Kultur was not confined to the Germans, but is dominant in the English and the Americans, and it motivates the white race. It assumes the right to rule. To question the right which inheres in Kultur smacks of sacrilege, but it has been questioned, and the mythical character of that right is beginning to appear. We may expect that the challenge offered by the races who actually are inferior in culture will be a vigorous challenge, and that the career of cultocracy will be like that of the other forms of the control of the many by the few.

The rise of racial self-respect will follow the same course as the rise of national self-respect. In 1912 I asked a German in Vienna about the Czechs, and he talked just as many white Americans talk about the Negro. The Czech was all right in his place, but his place was that of a servant; in fact, the German could seem to conceive of Czechs in no other guise. But now Austria has made a treaty with Czechoslovakia and accepted a loan from her.

The race problem is infinitely difficult—vaster and more difficult than the problems involved in kings and principalities. The conflict of cultures is more pronounced when there is the inescapable mark of race to solidify the area of the group. The first step towards the solution must be disillusionment from the belief that religion and ethics and science sanction the right of one race to rule another. If both the culturally superior and inferior races will accept the fact that inherent racial inferiority is a myth, the world may be saved some of the painful experience it has suffered as other myths of privilege and prestige have been shattered.

The Negro's Contribution to America

EUGENE KINCKLE JONES

THE greatest single contribution of the Negro to America is his economic gift, and in this gift his labor is supreme. The Negro was first brought to this country as an economic expedient and has ever since this time been considered as a group, a source of labor supply to be used for all kinds of laborious farm work and for the obscure and undesirable, though necessary, work around factories and foundries and on railroad right of ways, the latter especially in the South. His employment as a common laborer and as a servant has released for more desirable employment millions of white persons many of whom are gaining thereby the leisure necessary to the development of art, invention and literature. In fact, it is just this relegation of the great mass of toilers of a different race to less desirable and less favored occupations that has enabled the United States to grow in wealth and power beyond that of any European community. The development of the four great crops—sugar, rice, tobacco and cotton, the commercializing of which has largely revolutionized the world's economic history—has been mainly through the use of Negro labor. One-fifth of the farm operators in this country to-day are Negroes. Although they form only one-tenth of the total population Negroes are one-third of the farmers and farm laborers in America.

Negro women were the first group of women who, voluntarily and involuntarily, became self-supporting and considered themselves, though toilers, respectable. Fred Douglass and Booker T. Washington, with other negro leaders like Sojourner Truth, for many years preached the "dignity of labor" whether by man or woman, if honestly and well done. Thus, "self-sustaining womanhood," later universally accepted, was first a reality among Negro women in America. Among Negro women 39 per cent. are gainfully employed as compared with 18.5 per cent. among white women.

The late Dr. Booker T. Washington did more than any other one man to popularize industrial training for all the people in the United States. Through some five thousand patented inventions the Negro has added to the industrial advancement of the country. Some of the basic inventions on the telephone are credited to Granville Wood, practically the whole system of locomotive lubrication to Elijah McCoy, and the machine for making a complete shoe by mechanical contrivances to Matzeliger, all Negroes. Dr. George F. Grant, appointed 1872 as professor of Mechanical Dentistry at Harvard University, invented the oblate palate, a dental appliance for use by persons born without palates. There are other lines in which Negroes have made contributions which have helped in the high rating that America has among the nations. Dr. Daniel H. Williams, a colored physician of Chicago, in 1894, while the surgeon-in-chief of Freedman's Hospital in Washington, D. C., performed the first successful operation on the human heart.

Wherever the opportunity has presented itself the Negroes have shown capacity for efficient and loyal work and have given evidence of ability to turn out the finished product in record time. During the World War Negroes carried off both the riveting and the pile-driving records in shipbuilding.

The Negro has not remained a liability on the country as it was assumed that he was at the close of the Civil War, but has continued to create wealth (most of which, as before the war, he could not retain for himself) and to raise his own standard of living, skill and intelligence; so that now Negroes compare favorably with recently arrived Europeans in earning power and acquired wealth.

It is estimated that fifty-four years ago the Negroes possessed $20,000,000 in wealth. To-day it is close to $2,000,000,000. They now have more than 50,000 businesses and 72 banks capitalized at $3,500,000,000, doing a yearly business of more than $35,000,000. There are two Negro banks with more than $1,000,000 in deposits and one with more than $2,000,000. More than two score insurance companies operated by Negroes are writing policies exclusively

him appearing in magazines with the largest circulation of any in this country paints the same unvaried pictures. The average white person knows no other Negro. When they have mastered these concepts they "know the Negro." If the Negro does not agree with them then the rub begins.

These are serious handicaps, but they cannot be so easily measured as certain others growing out of them. The belief in the uneducability of Negroes, or fear of them educated, might be said to register in part in the following facts: Fifty-one per cent. of the Negro children between the ages of six and nine and thirty-two per cent. of those between ten and fourteen are out of school. For those in school (where separate schools are provided) desiring to complete the standard 8th Grade, on the present arrangement of short terms, short hours and limited curriculum it would take 22 years in Louisiana, 26 years in Alabama and 33 years in South Carolina. For each dollar spent for the eduction of white children twenty cents is spent for Negroes. Compulsory education was opposed in Mississippi because it meant that Negroes would have to go to school.

Economic Handicaps

In gaining an economic footing there are further handicaps. It is not right for Negroes to hold positions of authority over white men. For that reason 70 per cent. of them fill unskilled jobs. They cannot expect to rise much above this menial station. They must not expect ever to be foremen, superintendents or owners, but they must be as ambitious, energetic, loyal, efficient and full of initiative as men who have this hope dangling before them.

It has been decided that they love to be "off to themselves" in "communities of their own." These communities, north and south, run true to type: "San Juan Hill" and Harlem in New York City, the Second Ward in Chicago, Wylie Avenue in Pittsburgh, Beale Street in Memphis, Niggertown in Tulsa—the inescapable ghetto, the Black Belt. The old saw about all Negroes looking alike eloquently pictures the solid, unassorted, homogeneous mass that they appear to outsiders. The good and bad, thrifty and thriftless, ignorant and cultured, all have a common lot and destiny. A Negro is a Negro; if you don't believe it, the Milwaukee Sentinel for January 21, 1922, advises that you look at the skull of the Hottentot carefully labeled and preserved in the Natural History Museum.

They are expected to prove their worth by producing great statesmen when they are not allowed to vote or hold responsible office, by developing captains of industry when they are held in menial jobs; by developing great surgeons and scientists when they are kept out of hospitals and laboratories; by producing Napoleons before they can be officers and distinguished soldiers when their regiments are converted into labor battalions.

Children of this generation begin by reading in their fairy stories that black is associated with evil, in their geographies that there are five races of man of whom the Caucasian is superior, in their histories that Negroes were slaves and left no other mentionable contribution to the history of the world; in their science text books that the Negro is "prognathous, has a smaller cranial capacity and emits an odor like a goat," all to make up the content of a prejudice in later life for which they can assign no other cause save that of instinct and natural aversion.

Nor can Negroes themselves resist the overwhelming influence of this suggestion of inferiority and incapacity conveyed by every institution and custom of the civilization in which they live. They have in large measure come to look upon themselves in a vague, abstract sort of way as a block to the fulfillment of Anglo-Saxon ideals and civilization. When Negroes themselves refer to the "Negro Problem" they evidence this feeling.

The Negro speaker touched a keynote when he told his audience that it hurts a Negro to be called "nigger" only when it makes him feel like one. The greatest struggle with them is to overcome those insistent implications. They have developed distortions of conduct, as when many of them straighten their hair, whiten their skins and otherwise attempt to conform to superimposed standards of physical attractiveness. Under the pressure of daily slights and rude reminders of their station they have become super-sensitive and suspicious. Natural impulses are balked. Their philosophy is defensive rather than positive.

They may read the daily papers, books, listen to the discussions, and fit into the same educational requirements as do the children of Patrick O'Brien, who came over in 1857. But Mr. O'Brien's children will soon forget that they are anything but American citizens and eventually run the town. Generation may succeed generation in the Negro world but they must remain the same, living, thinking and acting in the same way, if they are to get along without friction. Molded in the same American institutions with the rest they are expected to have a Negro psychology, to think and react differently to the same stimuli. They must understand ethics to refer to conduct between white persons; democracy to mean government of the people by the white people; and Christianity to be an abstract code of living good to preach but indiscreet to practice.

Negroes Forced to Be Self-Conscious

They are as a group self-conscious, for they are never permitted to forget their race. General national questions like the freedom of speech, the labor problem, the tariff, war, prohibition, woman suffrage are interpreted first in the light of what it means to the Negro. Goaded by derision many of them have tried to develop a distinctive culture and the ignorant of their number have more than once been innocently exploited with rapid race redemption schemes. Over two million Negroes are supporting a movement to go back to Africa. They probably will never go but they are able to fabricate for themselves the safety valve of a hope however visionary.

After all the burden of the black man is not so much the actual handicaps of which his life is made as the fact that the white world around him thinks itself right in imposing these handicaps. Honest prejudice is difficult to remove, especially when a system of laws and conduct has been worked out on the basis of it. But it has been removed. Women were granted suffrage in 1919. Only a fanatical few hold today that the world is flat.

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Some Notes On Color

JESSIE FAUSET

A DISTINGUISHED novelist said to me not long ago: "I think you colored people make a great mistake in dragging the race problem into your books and novels. It isn't art."

"But good heavens," I told him, "it's life, it's colored life. Being colored is being a problem."

That attitude and the sort of attitude instanced by a journalist the other day who thought colored people ought to be willing to permit the term "nigger" because it carries with it so much picturesqueness defines pretty well, I think, our position in the eyes of the white world. Either we are inartistic or we are picturesque and always the inference is implied that we live objectively with one eye on the attitude of the white world as though it were the audience and we the players whose hope and design is to please.

Of course we do think about the white world, we have to. But not at all in the sense in which that white world thinks. For the curious thing about white people is that they expect us to judge them by their statute-books and not by their actions. But we colored people have learned better, so much so that when we prepare for a journey, when we enter on a new undertaking, when we decide on where to go to school, if we want to shop, to move, to go to the theatre, to eat (outside of our own houses) we think quite consciously, "If we can pull it through without some white person interfering."

I have hesitated more than once about writing this article because my life has been spent in the localities which are considered favorable to colored people and in the class which least meets the grossest forms of prejudice. And yet—I do not say I would if I could—but I must say I cannot if I will forget the fact of color in almost everything I do or say in the sense in which I forget the shape of my face or the size of my hands and feet.

Being colored in America at any rate means: Facing the ordinary difficulties of life, getting education, work, in fine getting a living plus fighting every day against some inhibition of natural liberties.

Let me see if I can give you some idea. I am a colored woman, neither white nor black, neither pretty nor ugly, neither specially graceful nor at all deformed. I am fairly well educated, of fair manners and deportment. In brief, the average American done over in brown. In the morning I go to work by means of the subway, which is crowded. Presently somebody gets up. The man standing in front of the vacant place looks around meaning to point it out to a woman. I am the nearest one, "But oh," says his glance, "you're colored. I'm not expected to give it to you." And down he plumps. According to my reflexes that morning, I think to myself "hypocrite" or "pig." And make a conscious effort to shake the unpleasantness of it off, for I don't want my day spoiled.

At noon I go for lunch. But I always go to the same place because I am not sure of my reception in other places. If I go to another place I must fight it through. But usually I am hungry. I want food, not a law-suit. And, too, how long am I to wait before I am sure of the slight? Shall I march up to the proprietor and say "Do you serve colored people?" or shall I sit and drum on the table for 15 or 20 minutes, feel my anger rising, prepare to explode only to have the attendant come at that moment and nonchalantly arrange the table? I eat but I go out still not knowing whether the delay was intentional or not. The white patron would be annoyed at the delay. I am, too, but ought I to be annoyed at something in addition to that? I can't tell. The uncertainty beclouds my afternoon.

An acquaintance—a white woman—phones me that she can accept a long-standing invitation of mine for luncheon. We meet and I suggest my old standbye. "Let's go somewhere else," she urges. "I don't like that place."

Ruefully but frankly I stammer, "Well you see—I'm not quite sure—that is—"

"Oh, yes," she rejoins in quick pity. "I forgot that. I'm so sorry."

But I hate to be pitied even so sincerely. I hate to have this position thrust upon me.

All of us are passionately interested in the education of our children, our younger brothers and sisters. And just as deliberately, as earnestly as white people discuss tuition, relative ability of professors, expenses, etc., so we in addition discuss the question of prejudice. "Of course he'll meet some. But would *they* let it interfere with his deserts? I don't know. I guess I'd better send him to A. instead of B. They don't cater as much to the South as at B."

I think the thing that irks us most is the teasing uncertainty of it all. Did the man at the box-office give us the seat behind the post on purpose? Is the shop-girl impudent or merely nervous? Had the position really been filled before we applied for it? What actuates the teacher who tells Alice—oh, so kindly—that the college preparatory course is really very difficult. Even remarkably clever pupils have been known to fail. Now if she were Alice—

Other things cut deeper, undermine the very roots of our belief in mankind. In school we sing "America," we learn the Declaration of Independence, we read and even memorize some of the passages in the Constitution. Chivalry, kindness, consideration are the ideals held up before us—

> "Honor and faith and good intent,
> But it wasn't at all what the lady meant."

the lady in this case being the white world. The good things of life, the true, the beautiful, the just, these are not meant for us.

So much is this difference impressed on us, "this for you but that quite other thing for me," that finally we come to take all expressions of a white man's justice with a cynical disbelief, our standard of measure being a provident "How does he stand on the color question?"

powerful instinct against intermarriage, or we have no such instinct, but only an artificial custom, for keeping which alive we must pay the monstrous price we do pay, in intellectual subterfuge and spiritual insincerity—in hateful exclusiveness, in nervous fear, in vulgar rudeness, in juggled laws and Pickwickian democracy.

Most of us believe that there is such an instinct, in both races, against intermarriage; or rather, such a natural inclination to mate within the tribe. We believe so in spite of the vast steady mixture of the two races which is now going on, and which has already created so many thousands of mixed-blood types of every shade of fairness. Some of us, indeed, believe that this prevalence of miscegenation arises partly *from the lack* of social equality between the races; just as we all believe that the commercialization of sex relations is the product principally of economic and social wrong. If this supposition be true—and certainly there is a common-sense probability about it—the best way to keep the races as pure as they now are would be to encourage social equality as rapidly as possible.

Intermarriage, it used to be said, demoralized both races. That this is certainly not true in any direct or immediate sense, we white people prove out of our own eager mouths every time a mulatto becomes distinguished in any field. "Ah!" we say, "that's his white blood."

Perhaps, however, the whole case is one for the psychoanalyst. It is strange that no psychological study has ever been made of the white American's complex about the Negro. Once we could get a historical perspective on that complex, we might easily see how like it is to the anti-Semitic rage of the Middle Ages; and how exactly our myth of the black man's "licentiousness" tallies with the once passionately believed myth of ritual murder. As to what we can accomplish toward freeing ourselves from this appalling superstition I suppose the white women of America have, from one point of view at least, the key position in the situation. I have sometimes dreamed of a band of justice-loving white women who would attend no social gatherings, patronize no theatres, restaurants, street cars or railway trains where manhood and womanhood were not respected for their own sake, and could not meet on an inter-racial equality.

Of One Blood?

JOHN NEVIN SAYRE

IT is recorded of Jesus of Nazareth that one day as He was teaching in the midst of the people His mother and brethren came seeking Him and that when they sent for Him, He looked at those who were sitting around Him and said: "These are my mother and my brothers! Whoever does the will of God, that is my brother and sister and mother." Did Jesus mean to include in this close relationship Gentiles and Negroes and persons of every race?

St. Luke narrates how once in the synagogue at Nazareth He challenged race prejudice. Preaching from the text "The Spirit of the Lord has consecrated me to preach the gospel to the poor," He proceeded to show how God had cared for and had respect unto persons of non-Jewish nationality. "In Israel," said He, "there were many widows during the days of Elijah . . . when a great famine came over all the land; yet Elijah was not sent to any of these, but only to a widow woman at Zarephath in Sidon. And in Israel there were many lepers in the time of the prophet Elisha, yet none of these was cleansed, but only Naaman the Syrian." This perhaps sounds not very radical to us, but to Jesus' hearers it was red revolution. Steeped in the prejudice of racial antipathy they were roused as men in the Great War might have been roused had a preacher said, "There were many widows in Belgium in 1914 but to none of them was God's messenger sent but to a widow in Germany; there were lots of lepers in Armenia but God's prophet cleansed only a Turk." The 100 per cent. citizens of Nazareth took Jesus to the brow of a hill to hurl Him down; but He made His way through them and went off.

On another occasion Jesus uttered memorable words about the Gentiles. A Roman army captain came to Him seeking help for his sick servant but he said that Jesus need not come to where the servant lay, it would be sufficient if He but said the healing word. Whereupon Jesus exclaimed, "I have never met faith like this anywhere, even in Israel. Many I tell you will come from east and west and take their places beside Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob in the Realm of heaven while the sons of the Realm will pass outside into darkness. . . ."

But though most of the Jews considered Roman Gentiles beyond the pale they scorned and looked down upon Samaritans even more. These were regarded as people of mixed and mongrel ancestry; to eat their bread or drink their wine was thought terribly defiling, to pronounce even their name was unworthy—it was almost synonymous with devil[1]—a writing of divorcement could be declared invalid if a Samaritan signature appeared on it. Amid such an environment of racial contempt Jesus claimed for Samaritans the rights of human fellowship. He accepted water from, and entered into conversation with, the Samaritan woman at Jacob's well. He stayed two days in her Samaritan village. He held up as a model of neighborliness the good Samaritan who helped the man that had fallen among thieves. And ever since, thanks to Jesus' story, the world has associated with the term Samaritan the thought of one who was good.

So Jesus did not exclude from fellowship the Samaritan or the Gentile, and when He spoke of the Last Judgment His words allowed for no exclusion by His followers of anyone from fellowship because of race. "All nations" will be gathered before Me, He says, and I will judge that those persons are righteous who have ministered unto such as were strangers or unclothed or ill or in prison—in a word to all who were in any sort of need. Jesus identifies Himself with

[1]See John 8:48.

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the downmost, the most oppressed. He refers to them as of one blood, of one humanity with Himself. "In so far as you did it to one of these brothers of mine, even to the least of them, you did it to Me."

But the teaching of Jesus, clear as it was on the principle of universal kinship and unlimited brotherhood, did not encounter the testing out of extended application to this world's facts until after His death. Then arose a great question in the Church as to the social and religious equality of Jewish and Gentile Christians.

There was one party which said, "Unless the Gentiles consent to be circumcised, that is, go through the form of joining the Jewish race and agree to keep the Jewish law, we cannot have social equality with them. We cannot eat with them at the same table, we cannot allow intermarriage with them, our brotherhood must be limited."

On the other hand the Gentile group, headed by Paul, said, "If all of us as Christians cannot have table fellowship together and cannot mingle in daily affairs without keeping up bars of social separation, then what good is it to say that on some distant spiritual plane we are perhaps brothers? Of what use is faith in Christ if it does not take precedence over the separation of the Law and over difference of race and sex and all things else?"

Shall We Have a Jim Crow Church?

The matter at issue between the two parties was in effect the question of a Jim Crow Church. Peter withdrew from eating with uncircumcised Christians and Paul withstood him to his face. In the end Paul won, for it was seen that the Church could not be Jim Crow and Christian at the same time. The principle of brotherhood proclaimed by Jesus was given sway in practical details. That was where it counted. And Paul wrote to the Galatians, "Faith has come and we are wards no longer. You are all sons of God by your faith in Christ Jesus . . . There is no room for Jew or Greek, there is no room for slave or freeman, there is no room for male or female, you are all one in Christ Jesus."

In the twentieth century in the United States we are face to face with the question, Shall our civilization be Jim Crow? Besides the dominant white race we have twelve million Negroes, a considerable number of Chinese and Japanese, some thousands of American Indians and many other racial groups intermixed. Closer and closer our lives are being pressed together by economic centralization and intercommunication. We are being knit into one body by electricity and steel.

There is danger in the process. It is not unnatural that many should seek to arrest it by immigration restriction, segregation, race prejudice and political and social repression. This means Jim Crowism. That in turn must be backed by force, and the certain end of such policy is explosion.

But what if Jesus Christ was right in assuming that all of us were men of one blood? What if Paul was right in his belief that every diversity could be fused into rich unity in Christ? On such foundations one can conceive of a civilization reared in love and creating a new humanity of wondrous beauty. Is it withheld because our faith is timid?

Approaches to a Solution

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD

IN our United States twelve million Negroes make, for practical purposes, about one-tenth of our population. They came here as involuntary migrants, unique therefore among the multitudes who have left the shores of the old world with their faces turned toward "America" as a refuge. Unique they are also in that their color more persistently marks them out as of different origin from the other immigrants who have been taken up into our body politic.

Does this large group of Negroes constitute an unanswerable challenge to the principle and ideals on which America's experiment in democracy was founded?

Many who would help, viewing the aspects of the race problem as presented by the presence of these millions of Negroes in our country, ask for something easier, more tangible, less baffling. And yet is it not the real fundamental problem, the "acid test" of democracy so to speak, that we have in the long last to meet and solve if we are to emerge from a world of suspicion, rivalries, and hatreds?

And is this not a favorable environment in which to experiment with a section of the great problem of race, divorced from the additional complication of national boundaries, geographical isolation and climatic difficulty?

The founders of our Republic were many of them keenly aware of the evil effect of slavery upon the people and upon the prospects of their new experiment in Government. Patrick Henry found slavery "totally repugnant to the first impressions of right and wrong." Thomas Jefferson in his Notes on Virginia wrote: "The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions . . . The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals undepraved by such circumstances."

Schemes for the solution of this problem not only of slavery and the freeing of the slaves, but of the adjustment of the race question were soon agitated. Jefferson was in favor of colonization and thought we could learn much from watching Santo Domingo (which may yet be true if we would with some humility study by other agencies than the Marines). As President, he made inquiries as to the possibility of sending some of our Negroes to Sierra Leone; and there were various other colonization schemes. Some people even suggested that far-off Ohio should be employed as a reservation in which to set up a black colony!

Jefferson, although acquainted with Benjamin Banneker, a Negro mathematician and surveyor who was largely employed in the laying out of the City of Washington, confessed himself as always anxious to obtain trustworthy evidence as to the possibility of intellectual achievements by black men, but he never seems to have carried through to

have brought these groups into closer and closer contact with each other. Many religious and national barriers have been broken down. People of minor racial distinctons, such as those in parts of Europe, are already commingling their blood with great rapidity. A similar racial mixture is going on with more or less speed all over the world.

The tendency today is strongly towards amalgamation of the races. If complete amalgamation does not eventually take place, the number of distinct races will be very small. Whether natural selection will hold even these separate, with the aid of climatic factors, remains to be determined. Meantime, we are in the midst of a rapid amalgamation with its numerous conflicts, which, though often bitter, are on the whole surprisingly few in number and small in extent.

Is this cross-breeding detrimental to the race or not? Dr. Holmes has no final answer, and doubts if science has found out enough of the facts to warrant sweeping generalizations. Certainly, however, there are not sufficient evidences of harm to justify the insensate fears of some dominant races of mixture with those of less developed culture. But even when there is no biological harm wrought by race mixture environmental reasons may sometimes make race fusion undesirable.

Culture and Ethnology, by Robert H. Lowie (Boni & Liveright), is an attempt at popularization, an effort to acquaint the layman with some of the results of modern ethnological work. It disposes neatly of numerous popular fallacies about racial superiority, and in particular demolishes the assumption that the human species can be divided into different groups classified according to their respective degrees of evolutionary advancement from a position only one step removed from the lower animals.

> In the simpler mental operations, comparative psychological studies indicate a specific unity of mankind. Differences in culture are certainly not proportionate to mental differences, *i. e.*, relatively slight differences in native ability may well have produced tremendous cultural effects. Since, finally, cultural differences of enormous range occur within the same race, and even within very much smaller subdivisions, the ethnologist cannot solve his cultural problems by menace of the race factor.

Mr. Lowie's book necessarily deals mainly with principles and problems. However, in *The Mind of Primitive Man,* by Franz Boas (Macmillan), we have more than these; we have data that are marshalled from many sources, and which are often available nowhere else, because they are the results of Prof. Boas's own investigations. In all probability, this is the best book for the average reader ever written on the biological aspect of the race question. Prof. Boas has chapters on Racial Prejudices, the Influence of Environment on Human Types, the Influence of Heredity on Human Types, the Mental Traits of Primitive Man and of Civilized Man, Race and Language, the Universality of Cultural Traits, the Evolutionary Viewpoint, Some Traits of Primitive Culture, and—to point the book to a concrete issue close at hand—a chapter on Race Problems in the United States. His viewpoint is essentially that of Lowie, though his reasoning gains greater force because of the wealth of illustration and the larger scope of the work. Of the colored people in our country he says:

> The traits of the American Negro are adequately explained on the basis of his history and social status. The tearing away from the African soil and the consequent complete loss of the old standards of life, which were replaced by the dependency of slavery and by all it entailed, followed by a period of disorganization and by a severe economic struggle against heavy odds, are sufficient to explain the inferiority of the status of the race, without falling back upon the theory of hereditary inferiority.
>
> In short, there is every reason to believe that the Negro, when given facility and opportunity, will be perfectly able to fulfil the duties of citizenship as well as his white neighbor.

When one knows a little about the findings of anthropology, he is likely to be more tolerant of races whose civilization is different from his own, and to have more sympathy in their problems and a deeper faith in their future. He can, of course, prefer to disregard the facts and cater to his class pride and racial egotism. But in the long run he will have to yield, for the great tidal forces of human development will carry him before them. The races of man, in their long, strange journey to their unknown goal, seem bound to seek as one a common destiny.

D. A.

Imagination and Research

TWO memorable sonnets, "William James" and "Jim Crow," are the finest pieces, I think, in Leslie Pinckney Hill's rather uneven volume, *Wings of Oppression,* lately published by the Stratford Company. But fine and stately lines, living echoes of old English poetry, abound in his book, especially in the first part of it. They prove a long and loving acquaintance with the old poets, such as few of Mr. Hill's contemporaries show.

These solidly melodious iambics are well fitted to sustain the burden of race sorrows which he has poured into them. They carry well, too, the wondering thrill with which every impressionable mind must ever regard the depth and reality of the racial faith as expressed in the Negro hymns and prayers. And they are most appropriate for his repeated and impassioned refusal of all retaliation.

> "Down through the years the mighty ships of state
> Have all been broken on the rocks of hate."

This book, and others, display a high magnanimity toward the immediate oppressors of the race, which is queerly found compatible with deep disdain and loathing for our late "enemies," the Germans. But this nationalistic pride and choler seem almost universal of late among Negro leaders. It is probably impossible to dissociate such feelings from the intense pride the race as a whole has felt in the marked bravery of its soldiers in the war. This pride and choler are noticeable, for example, in the scores of editorials quoted in Colonel Kerlin's absorbingly interesting collection of documents, *The Voice of the Negro, 1919.* This book, published by E. P. Dutton the following year, is part of that considerable movement toward research and chronicle, which is being carried on by both races, and which is beginning to make the black race aware of itself. To the average citizen what an eye-opener it is to read anyone of these carefully authenticated books:—Benjamin Brawley's *A Social History of the American Negro,* which is reviewed in this issue; his condensation of that book, *A Short History of the American Negro* (Macmillan); his less interesting but still valuable *The Negro in Literature and Art* (Duffield); Carter Godwin Woodson's *History of the Negro Church* (Associated Publishers); which delves back to the days when our puzzled forefathers decided that the Gospel must be withheld from the slaves, since it would be embarrassing for fellow Christians to buy and sell each other; and such fruits of research into folk literature as Professor Talley's *Negro Folk Rhymes* (Macmillan), and Natalie Curtis's thrice fascinating volume, *Songs and Tales of the Dark Continent,* published by G. Schirmer and Company. Two young Africans, Kamba Simango and Madikane Cele, collaborated with Miss Curtis, and their books of unvarnished, un-"arranged" songs and stories exert on the reader that peculiar magic that actual folk literature always must.

Elizabeth Ross Haynes, in *Unsung Heroes* (Du Bois and Dill), has begun the pleasant task of revealing to American children the romance and adventure crowded so thickly into the Negro past. Her tales are told with a singular charm, with real and attractive simplicity of manner; and though some of her heroes are not unsung, for Pushkin, Dumas, Frederick Douglass and Booker Washington are among them, and she quotes Wordsworth's great sonnet on Toussaint L'Ouverture—it is none the less to be hoped that the book

will be largely used as a Christmas and birthday present to children.

Miss Grimke's play, *Rachel* (Cornhill Company), is the antipodes of all those picturesque and exciting descriptions of the barbaric Negro, such as "The Emperor Jones," "The Congo," etc. Miss Grimke has endeavored to portray the cultivated Negro woman in her home, under the tragic shadow of the white race's dull and vulgar scorn. Rachel is a typical carefully bred young girl of the present day, extraordinarily fond of children; she loves and is loved in a most normal fashion, but foregoes the wifehood and motherhood she longs for, in her agonized reaction to the newly discovered fact that her father and brother were lynched, and to the miseries of mortification two little children of her race suffer from their white schoolmates. The play is not so convincing as a sturdier realism would have made it; it moves too fast, and the nose of the conversation is too steadily held on the grindstone of plot advancement. It is important chiefly as a sincere attempt to describe the modern Negro, articulate and aware of himself and the world about him.

S. N. C.

The Family, in Black and White

THE Social History of the American Family, by Arthur W. Calhoun (The Clark Company), expresses an interesting compound of economic interpretation and idealism. Mr. Calhoun reviews the mediaeval, old-world standards and the standards of the Protestant Reformation as the background for the colonial family in this country. The southern landowner, lording it over Indians whose land he had taken and, later, depending on Negro slaves, was a late survival of the European feudal lord. Both expected chastity in their wives while they enjoyed unrestricted intercourse with women of the lower classes; both respected the family, as a unit at once economic and social, among the landowning class but had little or no respect for family relationships among their inferiors. Whether we have yet wholly outgrown such a class conception of morality, Mr. Calhoun leaves one questioning. One point running through the book, and well demonstrated at every turn, is the essential kinship between the problem of prostitution and the problem of miscegenation,—both problems the fruit of the interplay of economic dominance and of lust. The book is valuable in the perspective it gives for the evils of the present. It is human and interesting, although Mr. Calhoun has not given to the documents and facts quite the marvelous vitality of the great books of J. S. and Barbara Hammond. And one wishes that the good and the bad, and the conflicting factors of various kinds, had been more clearly weighed so that the unlearned reader might have a more confident measure of their relative importance. But these are flaws in a work which is monumental and readable.

A. R.

IN addition to the books reviewed in this number and the books referred to in the material For Group Discussion, the following will have a special interest for our readers:

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. The Negro's Progress in Fifty Years. Volume 49. 1913.

Negro Year Book, 1918-19. Negro Year Book Pub. Co., Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Park, Robert E. Racial Assimilation in Secondary Groups. American Journal of Sociology. Volume 19. March, 1914.

Royce, Josiah. Race Questions and Other American Problems. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1908.

"An effort to apply to some of our American problems that general doctrine about life" summed up in The Philosophy of Loyalty.

Thomas, Wilbur I. Sex and Society. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1907.

The last essay, on The Mind of Woman and the Lower Races, makes detailed comparisons between our attitude to colored people and the now obsolescent attitude of men to women.

Leonard, William Ellery. The Lynching Bee and Other Poems. New York, B. W. Huebsch, 1920.

Martin, George Madden. Children in the Mist. New York, D. Appleton & Company, 1920.

For Group Discussion

GENERAL PROBLEM

By an understanding of the reasons why the Negro has been considered inferior, and by a study of the progress made by the race, to seek what should be the next steps toward the full recognition of brotherhood between black people and white people.

I. Slave and Freedman

Problem—To trace through the history of colored people as slaves and freedmen the causes back of their present position.

QUESTIONS

1. Do you think it would have been better for the Negro race if Negroes had never been brought to America?
2. How far did the emancipation of slaves change the attitude of the white people toward the Negro?
3. How do you account for the disfranchisement of colored people in so many states during the generation following the Civil War?
4. Does the history of Liberia justify the starting of such a colony?
5. Is the instinct for domination on the part of one race over another an instinct to be expressed or should it be controlled and transformed?

REFERENCES

(Any one of the following)

Boas, Franz—The Mind of Primitive Man—Especially pp. 1-94, 251-278.

Brawley, Benjamin—A Social History of the American Negro—Especially pp. 1-20, 172-212, 262-296.

Washington, Booker T.—The Story of the Negro—Vol. 1.—Especially pp. 1-35, 144-170. Vol 2—Especially pp. 3-28, 383-401.

Woodson, C. G.—The Education of the Negro Prior to 1861—Especially pp. 1-17, 70-121, 151-204.

II. Drudge

Problem—To study the relationship between the immediate profit of exploited Negro labor and the "inferiority" of the race.

QUESTIONS

1. How do you account for the migration of so many Negroes to the North during recent years?
2. Should the principle of "equal pay for equal work" apply as between colored people and white people?
3. How far has the immediate profit of cheap Negro labor influenced the attitude of white people toward the education and enfranchisement of colored people?
4. What is the significance to industry (to employers and labor unions) in the fact that there is still a supply of unorganized, unconscious Negro labor?
5. Is it fair to assume the inferior mental capacity and moral standard of colored people until, for at least a generation, they have had absolutely equal opportunity?

REFERENCES

(Any one of the following)

Brawley, Benjamin—A Social History of the American Negro—Especially pp. 297-340.

Consumers' League of Eastern Pennsylvania—Colored Women as Industrial Workers in Philadelphia.
Haynes, George E.—Negro Newcomers in Detroit, Michigan.
National Consumers' League—A New Day for Colored Labor.
Olivier, Sydney—White Capital and Colored Labor.
Sandburg, Carl—The Chicago Race Riots.
Woofter, Thos. J.—Negro Migration—Especially pp. 1-68, 138-147.

III. Man

Problem—To determine how far the progress of colored people during the last 50 years promises fulfilment of their aspirations for the future.

QUESTIONS

1. Compare the statements made today about the inferiority of the Negro with the statements made 50 years ago about the inferiority of women.
2. What do you consider the most encouraging sign of progress on the part of the Negro race?
3. Is there any race that has made equal progress in as short a time?
4. Should colored people have the kind of education they want or the kind of education that white people think they ought to have?
5. How far has the principle of equal opportunity for the Negro been accepted in the United States?

REFERENCES

(Any one of the following)

Brawley, Benjamin—A Social History of the American Negro—Especially pp. 341-371.
Brawley, Benjamin—Women of Achievement.
Dubois, W. E. B.—The Souls of Black Folk.
Miller, Kelly—Race Adjustment—Especially pp. 179-198, 257-274.
Seligmann, Herbert J.—The Negro Faces America—Especially pp. 186-217.
U. S. Bureau of Education—The Negro Education—Vol. 1, pp. 23-38; Vol. 8, pp. 9-26.
Washington, Booker T.—Working With the Hands—Especially pp. 3-42, 231-246.
Weatherford, W. D.—Present Forces in Negro Progress—Especially pp. 93-143.

IV. Brother

Problem—To find the responsibility of the individual follower of Jesus for establishing real brotherhood between colored people and white people.

QUESTIONS

1. (For white groups): If you were a colored man or woman what specific changes would you want to see in the attitude of white people in the United States?
2. (For colored groups): What can a follower of Jesus do to lessen the hatred that naturally follows the treatment of colored people by white people?
3. (For white groups): Can a follower of Jesus refuse equal opportunity to colored men and women?
4. What can we, as individuals, do to help overcome color prejudice?

REFERENCES

(Any one of the following)

Brawley, Benjamin—Your Negro Neighbor.
Brawley, Benjamin—Social History of the American Negro—Especially pp. 372-389.
Dubois, W. E. B.—Darkwater.
Seligmann, Herbert J.—The Negro Faces America.
Southern Sociological Congress—1919—V. Race Selections—Especially pp. 106-136.

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The Last Page

IT is written how Bhad Ali Rhound, a famous caliph of Dhoo Dhad, was approached one morning by a courier who announced the discovery of a remarkable tree filled with rare fruits growing just within the border of Bhad Ali's kingdom. "Excellency," cried the menial, "this tree drops some of its fruit on the soil of your neighbor sovereign, the caliph of Blah; but forasmuch as it springs from your fertile land, the tree and its fruit are beyond a doubt your own." Whereupon the prudent caliph uttered the words that have made him unforgettable, even by historians. "Cut it down!" he ordered, in his sternest voice. "Cut it down! A tree that stands upon the borders of two kingdoms yields nothing but the fruits of controversy."

* * *

IT is in the kingdom of ideas, where borders come and go, that we find our cautious caliphs in abundance. Defeatists in the realm of the intellect, they fear nothing so much as the booming of verbal batteries across the no-man's-land of thought. From the enthusiasm of the high-pitched voice, the clamor of awakening minds, the advancing armies of new concepts, they flee without shame. Without shame? Nay, they boast of their timidity and make of it a virtue. "I get along with everybody," say these careful ones. "In my philosophy there is no place for bickering and strife."

* * *

I AM not one of these. I have no use for such. In a land of uniformity, where all were dignity and calm, I should boldly defy law and order, proclaim myself the extremest sort of radical, wave aloft the torch of revolution, and go forth to meet my fate, hopelessly outnumbered it may be, but bravely arguing to the end.

This is a *gospel* that I would set forth. My country is the world of disputation: to argue well is my religion. There is no proselyting zeal in my makeup; no need for ceremonials; but there is burning faith in the value of controversy —controversy by day or night, genial or tart, controversy for its own dear sake, undiluted by consideration for propriety or the wounded sensibilities of unbelievers.

My faith is here set down for the benefit of my friends, who, though somehow few, are to me none the less important. Read this, my friends, and know the inmost impulse of my hypoglossal nerves! When I have plunged you into a controversy, bear in mind that you are nothing but a catalytic agent, so to speak, whom I depend on to precipitate my ideas. I do not expect you to add to, or to detract from, the substance of my conclusions. Often, to put it differently, the intellectual driftwood that floats down my thought current has jammed and will not move ahead a bit. It piles up and up and frightfully obscures the vision. At such a time, one's stream of consciousness becomes a veritable River of Doubt, and anyone sufficiently combative to cast a few polemic brickbats into its sluggish channels may break the jam and start my mind off with fresh vigor. True, you may be annoyed because I do not stop when I have you quite convinced, but must keep on until I have convinced myself of what it is that I am trying to prove. But here is your opportunity for an act of sacrificial friendship.

* * *

MOST argument consists of two-thirds argue to one-third meant. So long as one avoids that dangerous one-third, he is free to enjoy the play of his mental powers. It is digging deep for the nuggets of eternal truth that leaves danger in its train. Let us not be lured by love or loyalty; let us not abandon eloquence, the nimbleness of wit and tongue, for the fool's gold of emancipating knowledge. The argument's the thing; let nothing save the needs of controversy itself induce us to get down to brass tacks and the vital points thereof.

People like me wear their ideas on their sleeves, whereas others cloak them with conventional conviviality. These worshipers at the feet of the great god Popularity never say much, if anything at all, that is provocative of opposition. Their contribution to the forum of ideas is nicely exemplified by the poet who wrote for the primers of their grandsires' days, and from whom it would seem that they derive their inspiration:

There was a monkey climbed a tree;
When he fell down, then down fell he.

It is altogether unlikely that anyone's feelings should be hurt by judiciously balanced statements like this, which find their modern counterparts in the small talk of afternoon teas and the large talk of chamber of commerce dinners.

My own forensic fashion is more akin to that of a certain aggressive damsel who challenged the facts of her most proximate environment:

There was a young maid who said "Why
Can't I look in my ear with my eye?
If I give my mind to it,
I'm sure I can do it;
You never can tell till you try!"

I hold no brief for mere trouble seekers; of course one always ought to be a gentleman if he can do it and still be a man. But let him not whisper his beliefs, even if they sound but faint to his own hearing. Many people are so afraid of the judgment of heaven they never dare use their own.

No philosophy e'er throve
In a nightcap by the stove.

* * *

DO not despise the goodly fruits of controversy that fall upon the borders of the kingdom of the mind. They may prove useful sustenance in these days of intellectual depression, when at the gateways of the mental life stand countless armies of the unemployed.

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Washington, D. C.

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3/4C/25

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392 Beale Ave.,
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Mr. Joseph D. Bibb,
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3420 S. State St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Mr. J. Finley Wilson,
~~926 [illegible]~~, 1940 - 11th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. c/o Washington Eagle

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2289 Seventh Ave.,
New York City.

Mrs. Mary B. Talbert,
521 Michigan Ave.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Hallie Q. Brown,
Wilberforce University,
Wilberforce, O.

Mr. M. Ashbie Hawkins,
21 E. Saratoga St.,
Baltimore, Md.

Mr. E. Burton Ceruti,
500 Thorpe Building,
Los Angeles, Cal.

3/46/26

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3815 Vernon Ave.,
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Mr. S. W. Green,
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New Orleans, La.

Mr. Monroe Trotter,
34 Cornhill St.,
Boston, Mass.

Mr. Robert S. Abbott,
~~3534~~ 3435 Indiana Avenue,
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1853 Penrose Ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio

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224 Topeka Ave.,
Topeka, Kan.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, X
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Mr. W. T. Andrews,
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Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Robt. L. Vann,
518 - 4th Ave.,
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Hon. H. L. Johnson,
1461 - S. St., N. W.,
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3/4c/27

Mr. Geo. W. Crawford,
567 Orchard St.,
New Haven, Ct.

Mr. Harry Burleigh,
823 E. 166th Street,
New York City.

Hon. W. H. Lewis,
226 Upland ~~Rx~~ Road,
Cambridge, Mass.

Hon. Thos. Miller,
c/o Mr. Henry Porter,
1926 College Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Chas. W. Anderson,
156 West 132nd St.,
New York City.

Mr. Ferdinand Q. Morton,
184 West 135th St.,
New York City.

Mr. George W. Harris,
135 West 135th St.,
New York City.

Mr. Fred R. Moore,
230 West 135th Street,
New York City.

Rev. W. H. Jernagin,
1341 - 3rd St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Prof. Kelly Miller,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. C. H. Tobias,
347 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Mr. J. E. Moorland,
347 Madison Ave.,
New York City.

3/4c/28

Pres. L. H. Williams,
Wage Earners Bank,
Savannah, Ga.

Mr. Jesse Binga,
Binga State Bank,
State Syreet,
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Mr. C. C. Spaulding,
North Carolina Mutual Ins. Co.,
Durham, N. C.

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902-4 St. James St.,
Richmond, Va.

Mr. C. H. Mitchell,
West Virginia Collegiate Institute,
Institute, W. Va.

Mr. John L. Hawkins,
1541 - 14th St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Carl Murphy,
628 N. Eautaw St.,
Baltimore, Md.

Kansas City Mo. Star
May 9

PERFECT IN MEMORY, 131

J. C. JAMES AND W. W. YATES SCHOOLS FIRST IN MUSIC TEST.

Competition Is Close Among the 1,000 Pupils—The Prizes Are Records for Use Next Year.

The J. C. James and W. W. Yates [illegible] places in the music memory contests Wednesday, Central High College, the Sanford B. Ladd and Wendell Phillips schools winning second places.

The competition was very close, the first twelve white schools ranging from 88 to 98.375 in their standing, the first five negro schools ranging from 86.8 to 99.5. Perfect scores were made by 84 white and 47 negro children, making 131 perfect scores out of 1,000 contestants.

Miss Mabelle Glenn, supervisor of music, finished marking the papers yesterday.

"The prizes were fairly earned," she said last night, "for the twelve schools making the best records are those that sent the largest classes of well trained children to the May 'sing.'"

TO SCHOOL A HALF HOUR EARLY.

"The children of the James school went to school a half hour early every day at noon and had a listening lesson from 1 to 1:30 o'clock. The James school children, moreover, have compiled five books of clippings of musical notes from many sources. J. C. James, for whom the school was named, gave most of the records required in the preparation."

In examining the papers, the supervisors found that the "Evening Star" selection from "Tannhauser" puzzled the greatest number of memories. Other memories confused Hungarian dance No. 5 with Hungarian dance No. 6. The "Dance of the Reed Pipes" was several times mistaken for the "Arabian Dance" in the same suite. These two dances are on the same record and were usually played in succession in the schools.

MISSED THE LITTLE WORDS.

The children spelled nearly all the long words correctly, missing only on little words like "pipes," "evening" and "waltz."

"It is a fine thing that one thousand children had the advantage of this final contest, but it is far finer that many times that number have had the same cultural training in the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh grades of the city schools," Miss Glenn said.

The Janes and Yates schools each will receive as prizes from The Star $50 in records to use in next year's contest, the Ladd and Phillips schools receiving each $25 sets of records. Additional prizes are tickets for the Kansas City Grand Opera Company's matinee next Saturday, given by the J. W. Jenkins company to the two white schools making the highest scores and tickets for the children's symphony matinees next season to the two negro schools making the highest scores. All children making [illegible] will receive silver pins from the National Bureau for the Advancement of Music.

Following are the twelve white schools making highest scores:

James	98.375
Sanford B. Ladd	98.025
William C. Bryant	97.85
Norman	96.525
Gladstone	95.17
Rollins	92.8
Benton	92.02
Whittier	91.6
Scarritt	89.72
Garfield	89.7
George B. Longan	89.65
Switzer	88.

The five negro schools making highest scores:

W. W. Yates	99.5
Wendell Phillips	99.3
Attucks	98.2
Douglass	95.7
Garrison	86.8

The 131 contestants making perfect scores:

James—Eleanore Dimmitt, Isabel Doherty, Martha Hardin, Ella McCance, Lois Votaw, May Wells, Augusta Roberts, Hazel Scott, Leola Shawhan, Florence Armstrong, Ruth Campbell, Frances Pearce, Everil Williams, Ruth Armantrout, Lucille Hill.

Sanford B. Ladd—Anna Wray Vanorden, Irving Strauss, Simon Shankman, Sadie Shankman, Virginia Becker, Jeannette North, George Woodward.

William Cullen Bryant—Lillian White, Samuel Otto, Mildred Snyder, Ruth Lee Bres, Charles Rhed, Virginia Tangey, Key Cole, Tom Baker, Harvey Pearson, Hazel Bren, Frances Payne.

Norman—James Smith, Victor Zabner, Ruth Sommerville, Lorraine Castle, Alice Nelson, Ruth Haley, Margaret Gere, Margaret Dietrich, Lora Bailey, George Bailey, Helen Eidson.

Gladstone—Zella Stanley, Harold Alvested, Ora Ward, Donald Heaton, Winifred Hadley, Helen Backstrom.

Karnes—Vincie Cecia.

Webster—Mildred Denser, Marie Todd.

Switzer—Genevieve Offield, Francis Snyder, Marie Huckstep.

Rollins—Alice Bazer, Merrilees Horton.

Linwood—Dan Stoenuker, Helene Hansman.

Whittier—Margaret Sitton, Vera Lindenberg, Grace Richmond.

Hyde Park—Frances Matterson.

G. B. Longan—Kenneth Cox.

Benton—Anna Simon, Peggy Fox, Rebekah Thompson.

Bancroft—Catherine Ruth, Jane Davis.

Clay—Sophia Petrovic, Mildred Risley.

Humboldt—Frieda Ellc.

Irving—Gladys Bucklew.

Benjamin Harrison—Virginia Putman, Linnie Pearl Scotten.

Henry C. Kumpf—Adrienne Tinker, Dora Krigel.

Garfield—Louis Rubenstein.

Van Horn—Metu Jackson, Josephine Peck, William Russell Crowell, Jean Marie Fulkerson, Elden La Mar.

Wendell Phillips—Thelma Foster, Lorajne Keet, Muriel Stewart, Virginia White, Elizabeth Caldwell, Leonard Johnson, Echols Elliott, Mildred Hoskins, Burnett Smith, Earlene Wright, Alta L. Lewis, Bernard Houston, Eurabell Houston, Josephine Slate, Jeffrey Richardson.

W. W. Yates—Chessie Smith, Otis Bruce, Elsie Ridley, Lyman Nichols, Juanita Buford, Helen Smith, Estella Reams, Katherine Turner, Wahda Piper, Eula Brown, Clara Russen, Silas Cluney, Gladys Smith, Berlea Harris, Clyde Washington.

Attucks School—Alberta Martin, Christina Roller, Kenneth Black, Edna Woods, Juanita Davis, Winifred Kelley, Virginia Nash, Elizabeth Lewis, Hattie Williams, Walter Vaughn, Wade Jordan, Romaine Martin.

Douglass School—Mildred Tellis, Anna Saunders, Anna Bocage, Herbert Mack.

Pram School—Philip Carrington.

Contestants making 99 or 99.5 (one or two words mispelled):

Clay—Grace Baker, Elizabeth Carson.

Mount Washington—Foster Malone.

Ladd—Albert Lyon, Fred Lundgrun, Leonare Groves, Dorothy Bushee, Isadore Helehen.

Benton—Ruth Orear, Josephine MacDowell, Frances Rush.

Norman—Margaret Bingham, Viola Harrington.

Lykins—Ruby Kirst.

Humboldt—Jean Babbage, Jack Hudson, Pauline Munroe, Rose Becht.

Horace Mann—Geraldine Fitzgerald, Ralph Le Beau, Vivian Kennedy.

Henry C. Kumpf—Betty Devens.

Longfellow—Helen Conn.

Whittier—Louise Burbank, Herman Owens.

Gladstone—Gordon Duncan, Howell Culbertson.

William Cullen Bryant—Sherman Jobst.

Scarritt—Howard Latta, Roger Fitzgerald.

Rollins—Margaret Holmlund, Clayton Lott, Katherine Holmlund.

Linwood—Aurelia Major.

Switzer—Frances Snyder.

James—Anna Dillon, Gordon Watson.

Van Horn—Josephine Lange, Edith Anderson.

G. B. Longan—Maxine Kinney.

Garfield—Ruthanne Kuhn.

Wendell Phillips—Bernice Reese, Fred Lewis.

W. W. Yates—William Lyons, Harvey Stevens, Mary Ellen Emery.

Douglass—Thelma Bonham.

3 19 16

Uno pietro alonso chiamato el negro con una carauella armata a sue spese se misse andare verso mezo di

ma nigro alonso

ma poi che alonso negro li vedde cosi humani

nel qual luocho alonso negro con sua compagnia per quelli zorniche stettero li traimpharono.

Cap. XXVl. Come Alonso negro compagno de lo admirante navigado trouo noue isole & inauditi paesi con diversi costumi

Cap. XXVll. Come Alonso negro ando a Canchiete; & altri bellitissimi luochi & de costumi de diverse nactione

Cap. XXVlll. Come Alonso negro partito dali trovati luochi con molte perle per andare in spagna; & come combattete con canibali & supero.

Libretto de Tutta La Navigation Venesia, 1504

(Reproduced by photostat)

Alonso Negro copagnò dello admirante trouo isole inaudite cu diversi costume & paesi

Lochi bellissimi & costumi de diverse natione retrouati per Alonso Nigro

Libretto of Vigentio 1507

Form 551

INCLOSURE 40881

4/13/55

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Rocky Mt [illegible]
[1926?]

King Tut-Ankh-Amen Was Part Negro, Declares Leader of Colored Race

"The majority of people believe that the future of the colored race lies either in becoming the servants of the white race or in dying out," said Dr. W. E. DuBois, one of the foremost leaders of the colored race, in a talk at the open forum at Grace Community church yesterday afternoon.

"This solution is quickly dissipated, however," said Dr. DuBois, "when one comes to realize what each race represents. It is true that the white race is responsible for the great spread of civilization, but the colored race represents a civilization older than that represented by the excavations now being made in Egypt. As a matter of fact it can be proven by history that King Tut-Ankh-Amen himself was part negro. History also records that Egyptian civilization came from the southern part of Africa, the land of the negro, and not from the north by way of Asia."

[Rocky Mt. ?]

32-40-101

Colored Race History.

Dr. DuBois gave a history of the colored race and its accomplishments, and recounted the treatment of the countries which had come under the control of the whites. "Civilization," he said, "should be for all human beings and not only for white human beings, and democracy should be for all citizens and not alone for white citizens.

"Some people consider civilization as a basket filled with articles of many kinds. They seem to think if an article is taken from the basket by anyone but themselves that their share is being depleted. This is not, however the proper conception of what civilization really is."

Some of the questions asked by the audience which were answered by the speaker follow:

Q. What will the future of the world be when children are taught patriotism instead of justice for the world? A. It all depends upon the kind of patriotism that is taught, there are several different kinds.

Difficult Matter.

Q. As long as there are dominating classes even in white civilization is there any chance for the colored race or any subject class to attain equality? A. It will be a difficult matter, of course, but the leveling of classes is a slow process and can only be brought about by degrees.

Q. Will the mingling of the races complicate the problem? A. If there is to be any complication of the problem, it already has come. There always will be a mingling of the races, altho a majority of each race are opposed to it. As to intermarriage, it is a difficult enough problem for two people of the same race to live together successfully, without bringing the race question into one's family. However, if two people of different races are determined upon the union, then it is a matter that concerns chiefly the parties to the marriage.

Q. Will segregation help in solving the problem? A. A great number of leaders have considered the question of establishing a separate country for the colored people. It is impossible in this day to unscramble the races. The white domination extends over the entire world, in Africa as well as here and in Europe, and it would be impossible to set up a nation that would be for the colored race alone.

Segregation Termed Bad.

Q. How about segregation in the cities? A. It is extremely bad. Tulsa, Okla., before the race riot was the most perfectly zoned city in the country. The colored people had a city distinctly their own. The result was that it made it easier for the whites to close in on this area and destroy it. Racial grouping establishes walls that can do no good; where there is a grouping of friends and acquaintances in a certain locality, that is different and brings mutual benefit.

Q. To what extent are the colored people of the South robbed of their constitutional rights? A. They have no voice in the government. In Atlanta the negroes voted, but the real question already had been settled in the white primaries and their votes were of no value.

Q. Will the Ku Klux Klan be able to handle the race problem? A. The klan has a way of handling all its own, and the methods grow out of the different localities and the individual problems. There has always been organized lawlessness, and the present klan is a combination of organized lawlessness, race hate and religious bigotry. We can never get away from such things until we know better.

Q. What is the difference between the British and the German rule in Africa. A. Chiefly a difference in language.

Dr. DuBois will give an address at the Shorter Methodist Episcopal chapel, Twenty-third avenue and Washington street this evening.

Yesterday's open forum meeting concluded the sessions for the present season. This marks the close of the fourth season of these meetings and has been the most successful of any of the previous series.

4/12/41

June 12th, 1923.

Mr. Robert S. Abbott,
3435 Indiana Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Abbott:-

Has not the man who calls himself "Prince Challoughlozilozise" been in Chicago sometime within a year or so ago? If so, what do you know about him? I should be glad to have any information that you can give me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

3450 - Jun

[Adams]

1036 Frank Ave
Cleveland, Ohio
Sept. 14, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Ave
New York City.

My dear Sir,

I see that you are advertising the meeting of the next Pan-African Conference. Is it this coming November and what date? Are you making any special arrangement for those going from America? and will there be any ladies with the group?

I am a public school teacher, but should like to

4/15/1119

attend, if conditions are favorable.

Please let me hear from Jas. I am

Yours in the cause,

(Miss) Agnes A. Adams.

4/15/1020

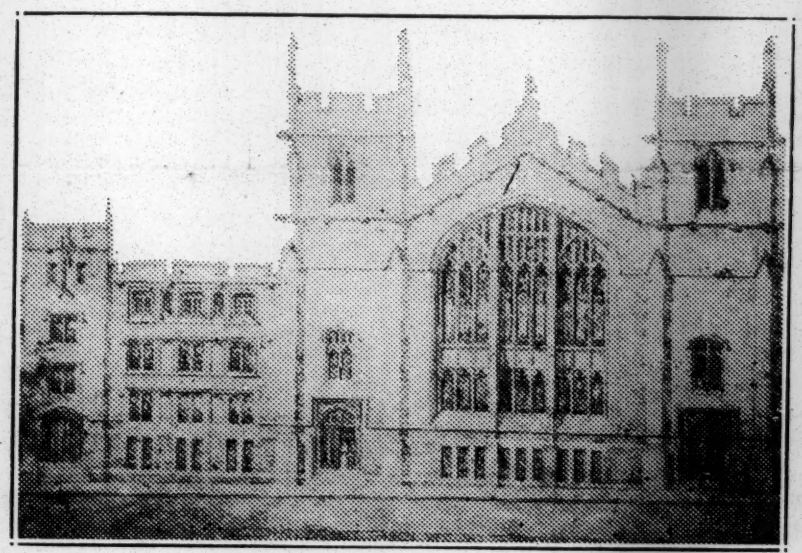
The Advance

ABYSSINIAN BAPTIST CHURCH

Dedicated to Christ; His Church; and Our Community

VOL. I. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 17, 1923 No. 49

32-20-3



THE ABYSSINIAN BAPTIST CHURCH AND COMMUNITY HOUSE
138th Street, near Seventh Avenue

Have you prayed ?
Have you pledged ?
Have you paid ?

THIS AND THAT

The Building Committee has paid on the work of the church for the month January $13,780.54. Up to this writing every payment has been made without embarrassment. If our members who are behind in their pledges will pay up between now and March 10th, we will be able to meet the next payment without having to borrow any money, and if all of our members who did not pledge will give $100 as did Miss Anna J. White last Sunday, we will have enough to meet the payment in April.

The Metropolitan M. E. Church, Rev. A. L. Wilson, pastor, sent an offering to our Building Fund of $5 through Mrs. Nannie D. Wynn, and Mr. Alfred W. Booth and Son of Bayonne, N. J., donated $4 through Mrs. Mary S. Dangerfield.

We had two great sermons last Sunday;—Dr. S. L. Johnson stirred us to action in the morning at the Casino on "The Church's Last Program," and Rev. Marshall Shepard delivered one of the best sermons of his life in the lecture room of the Metropolitan Church, Sunday evening on "The Fruit of the Spirit."

Next Sunday, February 25th, we will enter the vestry of our new church. The pastor will preach at 11 a. m.; Dr. W. P. Hayes, pastor of the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, will preach at 3:30 p. m., and his Choir directed by Mr. L. F. Dyer will accompany him; the assistant pastor will deliver the message at 7:45 and the Abyssinian Choir will lead the singing at the morning and evening services. The vestry room will hold 1000 folks and we expect it crowded at all the services. It is not completed yet, but though unfinished there is no place like home.

CHIT-CHAT

Hurrah! our last Sunday in the Casino, folks. Do you ask where are we going? We are going to our new home in 138th Street, next Sunday morning. Am I going to see you there? Aint going to miss. Its awful how that slang slips out, s'cuse me.

"Lord have mussy," as Rev. Johnson says, Miss C. M. is wearing a great big solitaire. Hope he wont have to eat in the automat, dear, after buying that jewel. I also notice that Adam's feet are almost as "small" as his dad's; that Mrs. President of the P. A. is still shufflin' along with "Lucy" and her corps of ladies close behind. Good work!

Rev. P. spoke so highly of the loyalty of the Jerseyites that not one of the chawming widows were out last Sunday. Sure the "Advance" is going to advance in every

[continued on third page]

THE ADVANCE

The Advance is published Saturday of each week by and in the interest of The Abyssinian Baptist Church

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ABYSSINIAN BAPTIST CHURCH
138th Street between 7th & Lenox Avenues

SUNDAY 11 a. m. and 7.45 p. m.

FRIDAY 8:30 p. m. Public Worship with Preaching

SUNDAY 1:30 p.m. Sunday School

PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED

SEEING THRU

Points of View

If you feel sort of restless and get tired of the old line of chatter, the wisest thing to do is to edit a paper yourself or to gain the goodwill of an Editor and tell him that you have something to say; something new; something marvelous; that you have a sure selling, popular medium for the paper. The first week you will feel wonderful. You will write your fool head off about a whole lot of nothing. The second and third week you will do even better and about the fourth week you will get so tired of the silly thing that you will wish you had never started it. I know this feeling and appreciate exactly what I say for I have been in such a predicament.

Watch this Column for Pledges, Payments and the Amount Due towardthe Fifty Thousand Dollar Campaign

	Amount Pledged	Amt. Paid Last Sunday	Total Amount Paid	Balance Due
Friends		$ 37.00	$ 7,493.05	
Mingonette Social Club	$ 315.00		150.50	$ 164.50
Personal Workers	150.00		201.00	
Golden Link	1,645.80	1.00	568.00	1,077.80
Dorcas Circle	1,806.00	31.00	1,801.50	4.50
Musical Circle	669.00	47.35	396.35	272.65
Uneeda Bible Class	1,668.00	15.00	1,133.50	534.50
Brotherhood Club	468.00		72.00	396.00
Pastor's Aid Society	9,281.20	74.00	5,816.72	3,464.48
Sunday Morning Band	2,915.25	36.00	1,833.44	1,081.81
Lady Usher Board	3,341.00	17.50	1,912.98	1,428.02
Male Usher Board	3,891.00	25.00	1,740.75	2,150.25
B. Y. P. U.	1,286.20		318.50	967.70
Highway & Hedges & F. C.	4,207.08	108.50	3,501.89	705.19
Missionary Society	4,207.00	27.00	2,777.47	1,429.53
Friendly Society	9,061.60	60.50	8,163.50	898.10
Choir	7,800.00	31.50	4,184.57	3,615.43
Sunday School	7.977.40	73.25	5,172.61	2,804.79
Joint Boards	9,868.00	83.50	8,850.60	1,017.40
Total	$70,557.53	$ 668.10	$56,088.93	$22,012.65

SUMMARY

Subscriptions	$79.00
Collections	90.03
Total	$837.13

Seeing Thru — Points of View begins a new idea I have had: a wonderful thing; a sort of a column where you can write with your feet perched upon the other fellow's desk; where your stiff collar does not worry you, and where you gently glance out of your window upon a wide, wide horizon seeing with the other fellow, for him, against him, over him; getting his point of view and thrusting yours upon him. It is a sort of "Seeing things at night:" a sort of "Conning Tower," with apologies to F. P. A., Deems Taylor and Heywood Broun. The essential difference however, between this wonderful idea and the similar columns, above mentioned from the dailies, is that the concept of the writer embodies fundamentally christianity, clean-cut consideration for a christian church, loyalty and then frankness and freedom of speech — viewed, as it were, generally, more often than specifically.

I would not for the life of me attempt to rival Chit-Chat. Fundamentally she knows more, sees more, and hears more about other people in one week than I do in a year. She makes you feel her presence by telling you the color of your Easter Bonnet; who you made eyes at, at church; who you love best; and a lot of other things that people like to hear. Of course they wont admit it, to let them tell it. Chit-Chat refuses to discuss finance, Dr. Grant, Our Community House, a good play, a good book, the scarcity of coal, the progress of our building fund, prejudice and progress, and a lots of other things. That's where "Seeing Thru — Points of View" comes in minus the nerve-racking courtesy of posing as a real "Editor."

All this leads me to say that the business of building a church, and financing its construction is no small job. The seeing thru of such an undertaking requires brains, stamina, training and oversight. We have every reason to be proud of the men who have performed this big job for Abyssinia. Let us see them over the last lap with paid-up pledges — words of praise and a firm devotion to all they have, in their efforts tried to accomplish.

"THE CRISIS"

The "Crisis"—published monthly by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a most valuable little publication. It brings to light each month much valuable information concerning the activities of the Negro throughout the world which we would not otherwise learn of. It is well written, pleasing in its make-up and decidedly fearless in its editorials. If you have not read the "Crisis" you should do so, for you will learn many things of interest concerning the activities of the Negro. You will also be helped in shaping your opinion in regard to many of the important things that go to make up your life and interests. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is located at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. You can buy copies of the "Crisis" for fifteen cents at most all newsstands or you can subscribe for it through its business manager, Mr. A. G. Dill at the Association office.

WANTED

5000 People, who have not contributed for our New Building, to give $10.00 each within the next month.

Send check, P. O. money order, drafts, or Express money order to

Rev. A. Clayton Powell

227 W. 136th Street

New York City

ANNOUNCEMENT

Robert S. Moore begs to announce to his many friends and the public in general that he has formed a co-partnership with Joseph J. Yancey under the firm name of Yancey & Moore, funeral directors and embalmers, at 146 West 138th Street, New York City, a few doors from the new Abyssinian Church. Every requisite for the burial of the dead, prompt service day or night, at moderate prices.

Mr. Moore is a native of the State of Virginia, and a graduate of the Norfolk Mission College. Entered the famous Renouard College of Embalming in 1909, from which he graduated with high honors. In 1910 Mr. Moore entered the establishment of the late J. Wesley Lane, where he spent about five years fitting himself for the practical side of the preservation of the dead.

Upon the death of Mr. Lane, Mr. Moore became undertaker and embalmer of record for the J. Wesley Lane estate which lasted for two years. For the past five years Mr. Moore has practiced as an embalmer for the profession. While he has kept himself very much in the background, it is nevertheless true that thousands have filed past biers to take a last look at remains that have passed through his hands.

Mr. Moore has lived at 229 East 75th Street for the past fifteen years, and a resident of the Yorkville section for the past thirty years, where he is widely known and respected by all Yorkvillites. He is an honored member of the Abyssinian Baptist Church and ever ready to contribute to its well being.

For Mr. Yancey, it can be said that he was formerly manager and funeral director for the establishment of J. Wesley Lane, 112 West 133rd Street, and is well known to the public and the trade in general. He is a native of Virginia and received his education in Philadelphia and Boston, Mass. He is well known in literary, church and fraternal circles, his genial and kindly disposition having won for him a host of friends. He is a member and former chairman of the trustee board of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, active worker and officer of the B. Y. P. U.; ex-president of St. Mark's Lyceum; a member of the Sons and Daughters of Virginia, Inc.; Southern Beneficial League; Eutopian Council, No. 20; Knights and Daughters of Honor; Empire State Lodge, No. 3; I. B. P. O.; M. W. Gilbert Council, No. 468, I. O. of St. Luke; Past Chief Council No. 5 of St. Luke; board of directors, St. Luke Hall Association, Inc.; Mahlah H. H. of Ruth, No. 4893, G. U. O. of O. F.; Metropolitan Lodge, No. 7167, G. U. O. of O. F.; District Grand Supervisor of District Grand Lodge, No. 2, State of N. Y., G. U. O. of O. F.; Celestial Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M.

CHIT.CHAT

(continued from first page)

way. Let's Coueize it—Day by Day in every way the Advance is advancing better. We shall have a birth column, a marriage column, a sick column and a death column. Who said anything about a divorce column? And of course Chit-Chat will ge 'em all.

Mr. C. why make believe you don't know who that valentine was from? Well girls, I'm sorry to have to break the sad news to you. It's sad but true (snif-snif). Take it calm now—Yes, its about Rev. S. Not one of you have got a chance now, 'cause they tell me the future Mrs. S. was even prayed for Sunday night. Take this little ditty from me, Rev. S.

"If a Southern Belle, she may be
She will love you thru all eternity,
And tho at times she may get cross,
Just pick up the broome and say
"I'm the boss."

See you next Sunday, folks, in our bran new church,

S'Long.

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African Progress Union.

Tel. Park 1269.

23, Westbourne Park Road,
London, W. 2.

23.8.23

Dear Du Bois

Mrs Jeffers, President of the "Coterie of Workers" Trinidad, writes me to the effect that it is proposed to hold the 3rd Pan-African Congress in Trinidad about Christmas time. I should like to know whether this is true, and if true what we in England can do to assist: any information you send me will be made public in "West Africa" & the "African World". I think it advisable to make such announcement at the earliest moment.

In view of the great depression in trade & in Europe I very much doubt whether many on this side of the Atlantic will attend. The British Empire Exhibition next year is another factor to be reckoned with.

I understood from Mr. Belton, Secretary of the Pan-African Association Paris that the Congress

4/11/1963

African Progress Union.

TEL. PARK 1269.

23, WESTBOURNE PARK ROAD,
LONDON, W. 2.

was to take place at Lisbon. in September an announcement appeared in "West Africa" sometime ago without any details. nothing has since transpired.

Mrs Alcindor. Mr. Broadhurst & other friends wish me to convey to Mrs. Du Bois & yourself their good wishes in which I join heartily

I am. dear Dr. Du Bois

Yours Sincerely

John Alcindor

[Alcindor]

D. W & T. B. Du Bois.

4/5/14

September 11, 1923.

Dr. John Alcindor,
23, Westbourne Park Road,
London, W. 2, England.

My dear Dr. Alcindor :

I have written Mr. Broadhurst a week or so ago telling him that I am calling the third Pan-African Congress in London and Lisbon, that in London I am proposing to have a meeting the first week in November.

This is a short notice but I have been forced to do this because the French secretary has failed in his work and was about to give up the whole project. I am loathe to surrender six years of work for so great a cause.

My idea is that we might personally invite about fifty colored people of intelligence representing different parts of the Negro world to a series of conferences and one or two public meetings. Can you suggest the names of person whom we could invite? I have writtem Miss Aldridge also. I should appreciate your advice.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

AFRICAN PROGRESS UNION.

TEL. PARK 1269.

23, WESTBOURNE PARK ROAD,
LONDON, W. 2.

19.9.23

My dear Dr du Bois.

I have to thank you for your letter which reached me this morning & note what you say with reference to the sitting of the Pan-African Congress in London and Lisbon. But will you please let me know by return mail when you hope to reach London & the date of your departure for Lisbon as I should like to make arrangements for the conferences & public meetings. It is fortunate that the annual meeting of the African Progress Union will take place about that time & I should like to arrange matters so that this meeting take place a day or two before the Congress public meeting. It would then act as a sort of intro-ductor to the Congress, so kindly let me have as precisely as you can the dates you decide upon. We shall have no difficulty in getting a good attendance of coloured people in London & Europeans interested in our cause at these meetings. I have sent to "West Africa" and

2

African Progress Union.

TEL. PARK 1269.

23, WESTBOURNE PARK ROAD,

LONDON, W. 2.

the "African World" the news you sent me.

It's rather unfortunate that the Pan. African Ass. did not come up to expectations. I too had hope that Body would have been a source of strength to the cause.

4/15/50

I should be disheartened. The splendid work you have already done & that we in London are trying to do, will in the fullness of time bear fruit.

With best regards to Mrs & Miss du Bois and all friends I am yours very sincerely

John Alcindor.

P.S. I hope to see Mr. Broadhurst made a peer.

[AFRICAN PROGRESS UNION]

TELEPHONE, PARK 1269.

23, WESTBOURNE PARK ROAD,
W. 2.

28. 9. 23

My dear Dr. du Bois

Your letter of Sept. 11 was discussed yesterday by the committee of the African Progress Union & the following plans were provisionally adopted.

1: That a committee representing all sections of coloured people be formed for the purpose of making arrangements for the Congress

2.- That the annual meeting of the African Progress Union be so arranged as to take place immediately before the public meeting of the Congress, or to form part of the Congress.

At this meeting the delegates will receive a welcome.

3. That Dr. du Bois & Mrs Casely-Hayford be invited to become Vice-Presidents of the Union.

These charges compare favourably with those for the Central Hall.

I enclose some literature for your perusal.

Yours very sincerely

John Alexander

that W. du Bois be asked to address the Africa Progress Union and

Mr John Harris of the Aborigines Protection Society to do likewise.

We anxiously await your replies hoping you will do us the honour of accepting our invitation.

Mrs Hunt. the wife of the U.S.A. Consul. M. Etienne Lagrua. made inquiries for Cooper. I hinted at some misunderstanding I sincerely hope this will be cancelled before the meeting takes place

Do you want to have the meeting held at Central Hall Westminster? At Denison House Vauxhall Bridge Road. the charges for a morning session are £1.1.0. afternoon & evening £2-2-0

October 4, 1923.

Dr. John Alcindor,
23 Westbourne Park Road,
London, W. 2, England.

My dear Dr. Alcindor:

I am greatly obliged for your activity in behalf of the third Pan-African Congress. I am sending you by registered parcel post this week one hundred invitations to the congress. It will be necessary to write in at the bottom of each invitation the exact place and time of the congress. I expect to reach London between November first and third and to leave about November eleventh. I would suggest that Thursday and Friday, November 8 and 9 might be good dates for the congress with a program something like the following: November 8, morning conference and a public meeting at night. November 9 afternoon conference.

As I have said before we shall have to have a small meeting place for these conferences and for the night meeting. I want to expend for rent the smallest amount

possible and we don't need a large place. I will leave this in your hands trusting that you will keep the expense down to the lowest point. Also I shall be glad to bear the expense of sending out the invitations. I am deeply indebted to you for your interest.

Mr. G. W. Lattimore, has offered us the use of his hall, Philharmonic Hall, Great Portland Place, for any morning conferences. I am therefore going to use that hall as a sort of office and place where inquiries may be made and correspondence sent. As I told you before I have written also to the Fabian Society to see if they had a cheap hall that they could rent.

I shall write you again once or twice before I sail.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Alexander, 24 W[illegible] R. W, Lond.

Hire hall for four sessions
Morning and night Wednesday
and Thursday November eleven
ad eight. Cost not to exceed
eight pounds. ~~Draft follows~~
Convent Bradhurst. Draft follows

4/15/1904

October 6, 1923.

Alcinder,

24 Westbourne Park Road, West, London, England.

Hire hall for four sessions morning and night Wednesday and Thursday November seven and eight. Cost not to exceed eight pounds. Consult Bradhurst. Draft follows.

W. E. B. DuBois.

Charge to Crisis.

(copy) Cable

October 6th, 1923.

68114

Alcindor,
23 Westbourne Park Road, West London, England

Hire hall for four sessions morning and night Wednesday and Thursday November seven and eight. Cost not to exceed eight pounds. Consult Broadhurst, Draft follows.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Charge to the Crisis

1A/15/194 (cup)

TELEPHONE,
PARK 1269.

23, WESTBOURNE PARK ROAD,
W. 2.

Oct. 9. 23

My dear Dr. du Bois

Your cable reached me on Saturday 6th. as arranged I send you the enclosed. We have the usual of the afternoon of Wednesday or Thursday as you will notice.

It is essential that we have some sort of programme for the congress. I might suggest you open the session with an address outlining the aims and objects you have in view.

I note in the African World your article on Pan-Africanism

why not take this as your text to be followed by a discussion. this subject might occupy two sessions and the time spent would not be wasted ~~an~~

I am trying to get some speakers together ; for no part schools like to read a paper on native education in British East Africa. sent me by a correspondent in Kenya. the paper is exceedingly interesting & informative

The annual meeting of the African Progress Union will take

place on Tuesday 6th. at which I hope
you will deliver an address. I have
secured Mr. Harris for one on "The League of
Nations" and "Native races" I am
trying to get some one to speak on
the British Empire Exhibition

I can state with confidence that
this Congress will constitute an
epoch in the history of the Afro peoples
for it has created a good deal of
interest in many directions. it is up
to us to make some definite statement
and so consolidate the positions we
have captured so far.

With very best wishes to Mrs & Miss du Bois
from Mrs Alexander & myself

Yours very sincerely

John Alexander

P.S. You will note the charge for hire
of hall is £6..6.0 - we pay
for our own meeting.

JA

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October 8th, 1923.

Dear Sir,

Denison House. Council Chamber.

With reference to our conversation this afternoon I am instructed to say that the Directors have pleasure in reserving the Council chamber for you for private meetings as follows:-

	£	s	d
The Afrikaner Progressive Union.			
Tuesday, Nov. 6th, from 2. 45 p.m. to 6 p.m.	2	2	0
The Two Africaner Conferences.			
Wednesday, Nov. 7th. from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.	1	1	0
" " " " 2. 45 p.m. to 6 p.m. or 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.	2	2	0
Thursday " 8th from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.	1	1	0
" " " " 2. 45. p.m. to 6 p.m. or 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.	2	2	0
£	8	8	0

It is understood that you will kindly ask those invited to bring their letters of invitation with them, also that you will add to the advertisements of the meetings that "Africans and their friends are invited." This is necessary as the Council Chamber

can only be let for private meetings.

Yours faithfully,

F. Dawson

Secretary.

Dr. John Alcindor,
23, Westbourne Park Road, W. 2.

P.S. I shall be much obliged if you will kindly confirm the above engagements if in order.

F.T.

October 11th, 1923.

Dr. John Alcindor,
23 Westbourne Park Road,
London, W. 2, England.

4/15/23

My dear Dr. Alcindor:-

I have your letter of September 28th. I immediately cabled you to secure Central Hall for two morning and two evening sessions at a price not to exceed 8 pounds. I am enclosing a draft for 8 pounds. Of course if you can get a hall for less than this or get one donated, so much the better as our funds this time are very limited.

I should be glad to become a vice president of the African Progressive Union and in general, I quite agree with your program. I suggested in my letter that the Congress have but two days session and that they be Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th. I leave here October 24th on the President Monroe, United States Line, coming direct to London where I land November 4th. I shall probably go to the same little hotel where I staid before unless you recommend a better one. I shall look you up immediately. Thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

October 13th, 1923.

Dr. John Alcindor,
23 Westbourne Park Road,
London, W. 2, England.

My dear Dr. Alcindor:-

4/1st/209

Sir Sidney Olivier, whose address is Old Hall, Ramsden, Charlbury, hopes he will be able to attend the London meeting and if he can, will speak. Please write him immediately and give him dates and place.

F. W. Jalton of the Fabian Society, 25 Tothell Street, Westminster, London, S. W. 1, has a small cheap hall which he could let us have. Please consult him.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

TEL. PARK 1269.

AFRICAN PROGRESS UNION,

23, WESTBOURNE PARK ROAD,
W. 2.

12.10.23

My dear Dr du Bois

I have to acknowledge receipt of your cable, reply to which was dispatched last mail. I now enclose a resolution passed by the Pan-African Association. I should be hoping to have your observations. This arose from a letter I wrote to M. Besson in connection with the Congress. I was invited to go over to Paris to discuss this & other matters but was unable to go for personal reasons, & am attempting I suppose a Std a conference be held when you come to London, up to the moment of writing I have had no reply.

You will be pleased to learn that the coming Congress is creating considerable interest not only amongst our people but Europeans as well.

I was approached by the Union of Students of African Origin to invite you to address them during your stay in London. They meet every other Saturday evening. Perhaps you might make it convenient to do so on Saturday Nov. 10th at or about 8 o'clock. As to the present these are the engagements I have provisionally made for you. Don't be surprised if some more are forthcoming.

Yours very sincerely

J. Alcindor [John Alcindor]

34-6-26

TEL. PARK 1269.

AFRICAN PROGRESS UNION.

23, WESTBOURNE PARK ROAD,
W. 2.

Dear, Sir

We have pleasure in announcing that the Annual Meeting of the African Progress Union, will be held on Tuesday. November 6th, 1923, in the Council Chamber, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, (near Victoria Station), at 2.45 p.m.

That the Pan. African Congress will also meet at the same address on Wednesday, November 7th, and Thursday November 8th, at 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. respectively.

The following is the Agenda of the Annual Meeting of the African Progress Union.

1. Address of welcome to the Delegates to the Pan. African Congress.
2. Correspondence.
3. Minutes of last Annual Meeting.
4. Abrogation of Rule 9 and amendment of Rule 12.
5. Adoption of Annual Report and Balance Sheet.
6. Election of President and Vice-Presidents.
7. Election of Officers and Committee.
8. President's remarks on some Native problems in British East Africa.
9. Address by Dr. W. E. B. du Bois.
10. Address by Mr. J. H. Harris, on the League of Nations and Native Races

Please bring a friend as well as this letter of invitation.

John Alcindor, President.
Emma Smith, Hon. Sec.

1923

1923

January 5th, 1923.

Mr. Leo W. Daniels,
11 Camarron Street,
Glasgow, Scotland.

4/10/13

My dear Sir:-

Answering your letter of December 22nd, I hereby decline to have my name used as honorary vice president of the African Race Association.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

[African World]

Pan-African

September 13, 1923.

40-8-F-1

Mr. Leo Weinthal,
Editor of African World,
801 Salibury House,
London Wall,
London, E. C. England.

My dear Sir:

I am venturing to enclose a short article on the third Pan African Congress for which I trust you can find space at an early date in the African World.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[Enclosure] 1923

The Third Pan-African Congress

The third Pan-African Congress will hold two sessions in 1923. The first in London during the first week of November and the second in Lisbon during the fourth week of that month.

The decision to have a London session has been rather suddenly thrust upon us because of unexpected developments in the Pan-African movement. The second Pan-African Congress which met in London, Brussels and Paris in 1921 formed a permanent body known as the Pan-African Association of which M. Gratien Candace, Deputy from Guadeloupe in the French Parliament was president and M. Isaac Beton, Assistant Professor of a Lycee in Paris, was secretary. There was a Directing Committee of which I was the ranking member and a small Executive Committee of Paris members. This attempt at permanent organization was not successful so that eventually M. Candace resigned and M. Beton after long endeavors to establish a permanent office and secure adequate income without success, postponed his activities indefinitely. He had however already arranged for a session of the third Pan-African Congress at Lisbon. In Lisbon there is a promising organization called the Liga Africana at the head of which was an intelligent and far sighted mulatto M. Santos Pinto. Unfortunately in the midst of preparation Mr. Pinto died last winter and the movement in Portugal came to a stand still. In America the Pan-African movement was fostered by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who fostered funds to finance the first and second congresses. This association, however, is primarily, although not exclusively, interested in the local American race problems and the Board of Directors did not feel that they could do anything further for the Pan African movement except in a small way. Nevertheless the beginning already made interested other organizations and this year one of the committees of the National Association of Colored Women, which represents more than a hundred thousand members of groups engaged in social uplift,

40-8-F-2

felt that they should help in the international Negro movement and send representatives to the third Pan-African Congress.

It was at this point that we discovered that nothing was being done to organize this third congress. This seemed to us most unfortunate. For six years now we have been trying to organize the movement. It is still an idea but it is a great idea. Here there are in the world several hundred millions of people of Negro descent divided into tribes and groups and distributed among the nations, speaking different languages, representing wide differences in grades of culture and yet having certain definite and pressing problems in common. These problems all chiefly center around the question "Are Negroes to be regarded as human beings potentially the equals of other human beings, or are they to form a permanently inferior class?" For the good of the whole world it is necessary that this fundamental question and other questions arising from it should be settled at the earliest possible moment. The economic and educational problems of the world, the problems of peace, war, government and nationhood depend upon the future status of black men and other colored people in the world.

40-8F-3

It has seemed, therefore, to many thinking Negroes in this part of the universe that something should be done to bring the Negro world into common understanding and acquaintanceship in order that in conjunction with the advancing thought of the rest of the world they should work for the uplift and emancipation of black folk. This is the thought underlying the Pan-African movement. It has, of course, aroused widespread curiosity and suspicion. Many have thought that like Pan-Germanism and Pan-Slavism and Pan-Islamism the Negroes were forming a militant movement of hate against the world. This is not true. Of course every group movement is tempted toward group selfishness and the dislike and depreciation of its neighbors, but Pan-Africanism holds a higher ideal. It hopesto bring about the peace of world democracy

through the inclusion of all in opposition to the idea of aristocracy of races where the backward are to be permanently ruled by the forward. We American Negroes therefore hope that the Pan African movement may survive and that the third congress, although small and tentative may mark a step forward in the development of mankind.

4-F8-04

The African World (supplement)
Oct. 6, 1923

40-8E-1

Our Portrait Gallery.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt du Bois, the distinguished Editor of "The Crisis," New York, whose interesting article on 'The Ideals of Pan-Africanism' is contained in this issue.

"The African World"
EST. 1902

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Professor J.V.E.Du Bois,
Hotel Glenburn
26, Great Russell Street
W.

November 10th.1923.

Dear Dr.Du Bois,

Thank you for note of 9th. Am very sorry I shall not be able to see you this time, as I am leaving in an hour for the country on a prior engagement.

I am posting you to-days "African World", we are 21 one years old. If you care to send me a few ,lines by Tuesday for publication in our next issue, giving your views of our journal, I should be grateful.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely.

Leo Weinthal

4/15/23

We are giving full reports of Congress and Progress Numbers in the next monthly supplt.

September 11, 1923.

Miss Ira Aldridge.
2 Bedford Gardens,
Kensington, W.,
London, England.

4/15/139

My dear Miss Aldridge:

I am going to hold a thrid Pan-African Congress in London and Lisbon. The London meetings take place the first week in November. This is a rather sudden decision due to the fact that the French contingent of our organization who had matters in charge have practically given up the job and the whole work of six years seemed about to fail.

I am trying therefore to see if I can get together in London about fifty people of Negro descent representing, as far as possible, different parts of the Negro world. I want them to come together as a sort of committee and talk over the possibility of a real Pan African movement. One of the evening meetings might be a public meeting in which we would have some speeches. I have written Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and there might be others. I

have already written Mr. Robert Broadhurst and I am writing Dr. Alcindor.

I write to know if you could suggest persons whom I could invite to such a meeting. I know that this is short notice and that probably we cannot accomplish much, but the idea is worth repeated trial. Here are hundreds of millions of persons separated in various groups, languages and nationalities throughout the world yet with many common objects and interests. Can they not be brought into cooperation and is it not worth trying?

I know you are very busy, but I should be glad to have your advice and help.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

London

October 4th, 1923.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Thanks for your letter.

I am so glad that you are coming to London again and will Mrs. DuBois come too? I hope so.

I'm afraid that I am not much ~~[illegible]~~ help in your magnificent work – here. But my sympathies are entirely yours

[illegible]

with kindest regard & love to best
brother Sunday School
are all quite well.

Very sincerely yours
Ira Aldridge

1/32/3

166 West 141st Street,
New York City,
April 25, 1923.

Dear Doctor Du Bois, -

Mother, with a friend of hers, visited Miss Guy yesterday, while you were making preparations to go to Nashville, and learned of Yolande's illness. I sincerely trust that there will be good news, on your arrival.

Should there be any way in which I can be of assistance to you, Mrs. Du Bois, or Yolande, you have but to let me know.

Sincerely,
Mathilde G. Allison

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

1923

May 3, 1923.

4.1.7

Miss Madeline C. Allison,
166 West 141 Street,
New York City.

My dear Miss Allison:

Yolande had to have another small operation, but she is recovering quickly and I think will be all right very soon.

Thank you for your thoughtful enquiry.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Miss Madeline Allison

SHOPPER

Seventy Fifth Avenue
Room 622 NEW YORK, N.Y.

Miss Madeline Allison

SHOPPER

CATALOG

1921

Shippensburg, Pa.
January 10, 1921

My dear Miss Allison:

I have received the writing paper and it was satisfactory, and I want to thank you for your kindness.

Very sincerely yours,
Edna Russ.

Jamesville, N.C.
January 24, 1921

Dear Miss Allison:

The package was received tonight and I thank you very much, especially for being so prompt.

Very sincerely yours,
William Green.

Whitney Point, New York
December 27, 1920.

My dear Miss Allison:

I received the shaving-set and georgette, and thank you for purchasing them. I was pleased with both of them . . .

Thanking you for your kindness, I am,

Very truly yours,
Caroline L. Carter.

Seventy Fifth Avenue

Room 622 NEW YORK CITY

[Refer by permission to the Editor of the Crisis.]

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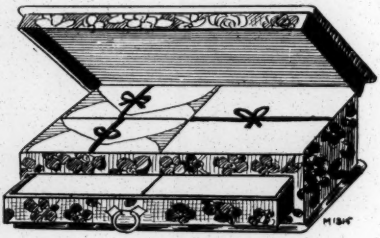


LADIES' AND MISSES' APPAREL

—

House Dresses and Aprons

W1—Bungalow apron of percale or gingham, in pretty patterns; belted model with large pockets **1.98, 2.98**

W2—House dress of fine gingham; chambray collar trimmed with white piping, belted waist and large pockets, **2.98, 3.98**

W3—Fancy white apron, lace or embroidery trimmed **98c, 1.69**

W4—Large white or gingham apron, full made **1.39, 1.98**

Handbags

W5—Satin or velvet handbag in brown, black or blue; silver polish frame and chain, good quality lining, extra inside change purse and mirror **4.50, 5.98**

W6—Gold or silver mesh bag with chain handle **7.98, 9.98**

W7—Coin purse in gold or silver with chain handle **4.98, 6.98**

W8—Handbag of oriental figured leather, silk lined **5.98, 7.98**

W9—Kodak bag of leather, silk lined, with mirror and purse **4.98, 5.98**

W10—Beaded bag in pretty design and combination of colors; beaded handle, silk lining **11.98, 13.50, 14.98**

W11—Black leather pocketbook with 3 compartments, silk lined..... **3.98, 4.98, 6.98**

Hosiery

W12—Good wearing cotton stockings, double sole, toe and heel; black, white or tan **69c, 89c**

W13—Silk stockings in black, white or colors; fashioned seamed back, double silk lisle garter top **2.50, 2.98**

W14—Black silk drop stitch stockings in pretty lace effect; double sole, heel and toe, fashioned seamed back, silk lisle garter top **4.50, 5.50**

W15—Lisle stockings, double garter top, double sole, heel and toe; black, white and colors **79c, 98c**

W16—Black silk embroidered stockings, double silk lisle garter top, double sole, toe and heel, fashioned seamed back, **4.50, 5.50**

Handkerchiefs

W17—Good wearing hemstitched handkerchiefs ..... **6 for 1.00**

W18—Linen handkerchiefs with fancy embroidery or embroidered initials, **6 for 1.59, 2.00, 2.50**

W19—Crepe de chine or silk handkerchiefs, in white or colors..... **3 for 98c**

W20—Very fine quality linen handkerchief with lace edge and fancy corners, **98c ea.**

Boudoir Caps

W21—Boudoir cap of voile in white or colors; finished with dainty lace edge..... **98c**

W22—Good quality silk and lace boudoir cap with ribbon and rosettes, in white or colors **1.98, 2.98**

Slippers

W23—Extra fine quality felt slippers in black or colors, ribbon and pom-pom trimmed, flexible leather sole..... **1.98, 2.98**

W24—Boudoir slippers of fine quality kid, trimmed with pom-pom; quilted inner sole; in black or colors..... **2.49, 2.98**

Combs

W25—Pretty side combs with reenforced tops set with stones..... **2.49 a pair**

W26—Stylish back comb set with stones in fancy shapes..... **1.98, 2.98, 4.98**

Rings

W27—Signet ring of gold, bright or dull finish, in newest style designs with space for engraving initials..... **6.00, 8.00**

W28—Gold ring with fancy stone setting, **6.00, 7.50, 10.00**

Watches

W29—Neatly engraved gold watch, open or closed face, guaranteed movements, **11.98, 14.98**

W30—Gold bracelet watch with gold links or black ribbon armband, guaranteed movements; very fashionable **11.50, 12.98**

Bracelets

W31—Roman gold wire bracelet in pretty designs **4.98, 7.98**

W32—Gold bracelet with pretty engraved top, **4.98, 5.98, 6.98**

Earrings

W33—Screw earrings—for those whose ears are not pierced—in pearl, black, blue, coral or green.....**89c, 1.25 a pair**

Garters

W34—Fancy garters of frill web elastic, gilt buckle, combination silk and rosette bow .....**79c, 98c, 1.25 a pair**

Corset Covers

W35—Corset cover of good wearing muslin with embroidery, lace insertion and edging **1.29, 1.69, 1.98**

W36—Fancy camisole in satin or silk, pink or white, with French knot embroidery, elastic waist band, ribbon shoulder straps **2.29, 2.69, 2.98**

W37—Camisole of flowered satin ribbon with ribbon shoulder straps, elastic waist band **2.29, 2.50, 2.98**

Envelope Chemise

W38—Envelope chemise in pink or white muslin, trimmed in lace, with ribbon shoulder straps **2.29, 2.98**

W39—Silk or georgette envelope chemise, embroidered and lace trimmed, ribbon shoulder straps **3.29, 4.98**

Nightgowns

W40—White or pink muslin nightgown with lace trimming and embroidery, **2.49, 2.98**

W41—Crepe de chine or georgette nightgown with embroidery and lace trimming, in pink or white.....**5.98, 6.98**

Corsets

W42—Pink or white corset of standard quality cloth, high, medium or low bust, four elastic supporters.....**3.98, 5.98, 6.98**

Skirts

W43—Good wearing serge skirt in black or colors; belt, pleats or button trimmed **8.98, 10.00, 12.98**

W44—Satin skirt in beautiful shades and black or white; pleats, 2 pockets, belt and deep hem **14.50, 16.98**

W45—Skirt of pretty plaid, tailored model, well made **9.98, 12.98**

W46—White wash skirt in neat, stylish model **3.98, 5.98, 6.98**

Necklaces and Beads

W47—Pretty pearl necklace with gold plated catch **1.49, 1.98, 2.98**

W48—Necklace of fancy beads, in green, blue, black, yellow or purple ...**1.98, 2.98, 4.98**

Fancy Pins

W49—Cameo brooch set in gilt border, embossed **1.29, 1.79**

W50—Beautiful bar pin of gold or silver, inlaid with stones **2.50, 3.50**

Gloves

W51—Two clasp good quality kid gloves, soft and pliable, 3 rows of fancy stitching on back; black, white, gray, or tan, **3.25, 3.98**

W52—Short silk gloves, double tipped fingers, 3 rows of fancy stitching on back; in black or white **2.25, 2.98**

W53—Long silk gloves in black or white, 3 rows of fancy stitching on back, double tipped fingers **3.25, 3.98**

Drawers

W54—Drawers of good quality muslin with tucks, embroidered or lace edging, **1.49, 1.98 a pair**

Petticoats

W55—Standard quality white muslin petticoat with embroidered or lace flounce, **2.25, 2.98, 3.98**

W56—Silk or taffeta petticoat in black or colors, with elastic waist band and pleated flounce **5.98, 7.98**

Umbrellas and Parasols

W57—Black waterproof umbrella, tape edge, plain or fancy handle.....**2.98, 3.50**

W58—Good quality silk parasol, latest styles and shades **5.98, 6.98**

W59—Waterproof black silk taffeta umbrella, 7 rib frame, plain or fancy handle; in black or colors **4.98, 5.50, 6.50**

Kimonas

W60—Fine quality Japanese crepe kimona in pink or blue, with fancy embroidery, belt and negligee sleeves.....**3.98, 4.98**

W61—Silk kimona with embroidery, lace and ribbon trimmings **7.98, 8.98**

Shirt Waists

W62—Voile or organdy shirt waist trimmed with lace and tucks.....**2.49, 2.98**

W63—Taffeta or crepe de chine shirt waist in black, white or colors, tailored model, **4.98, 5.98**

W64—Georgette embroidered shirt waist or blouse **5.98, 7.98**
With fancy beaded embroidery, **8.98, 10.98**

Neckwear

W65—Lace, organdy or georgette collar, good wear **98c, 1.49, 1.98**

W66—Organdy, lace or georgette collar and cuff set, with fine lace edging, **1.98, 2.98, 3.98**

Shoes

W67—Shoes of pliable leather in black or brown, medium or high heels, good oak soles **7.00, 8.50, 10.00**

W68—Patent leather bottom shoes with top of black, brown or gray, medium or high heels **9.50, 11.00**

W69—White canvas shoes or ties, good wearing material **6.00, 7.50**

W70—Patent leather, fancy kid or satin pumps in pretty strap models.....**9.00, 11.00**

Rubbers

W71—Standard quality rubbers or sandals, neat model **1.65, 1.89**

Raincoats

W72—Pretty raincoat of tan canton cloth with pockets and belt; well made and finished **9.98, 12.50, 14.98**

Toilet Sets

W73—Toilet set—comb, brush and mirror, in ivory or silver; useful and decorative **6.98, 7.98**

W74—Combination toilet and manicure set of ivory in a fancy box..... **14.98, 16.98**

Dresses

W75—Satin, serge, taffeta or silk dress in black or colors; neat or dressy model, well made and finished.. **19.50, 22.98, 25.00**

W76—Worsted jersey suit, tailored coat with pockets and belt, neat skirt in blue, green, brown or heather mixtures, **15.98, 17.98**

Hats

W77—Ready-to-wear hat, straw or satin, in mushroom, sailor, poke, turban, or off-the-face model; brown, blue, gray, black or henna shades..... **4.50, 5.98, 7.98**

Coats

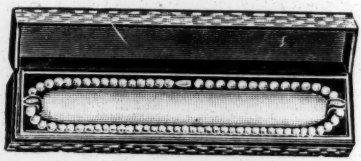
W78—Coat or cape of good wearing serge, in black or colors; belted, stylish model, **19.98, 22.98**

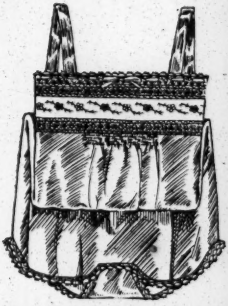
Vests and Brassiers

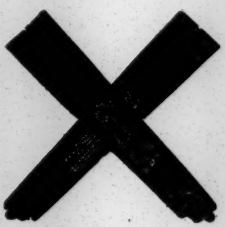
W79—Lisle vests in white or pink, with embroidered yoke and narrow shoulder straps ..... **3 for 1.75**

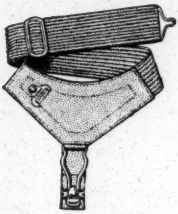
W80—Brassier in pink or white, hooked model, durable wear **98c, 1.29, 1.69**

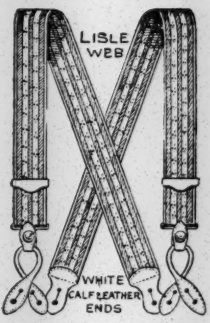
W81—Silk vest in white or pink with ribbon shoulder straps **3.50, 4.50**







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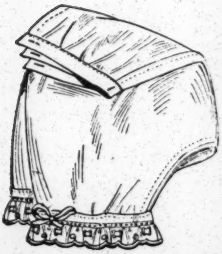

MEN'S AND BOYS' HABERDASHERY

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Armbands

M1—Fancy armbands of elastic done over in pretty braiding **15c, 25c, 39c**

Shirts

M2—White shirt with colored stripes; very neat **1.98, 2.49, 2.98**

M3—Soft collar and cuff band shirt in white or colors **1.98, 2.75**

M4—Silk shirt of first-class style, in white with colored stripes or in solid colors, **6.00, 7.00, 7.98**

Ties

M5—Open end four-in-hand silk tie, solid shades or designed in pretty colors, **98c, 1.49, 1.98**

M6—Knitted tie in solid shades or mixtures; very fashionable **1.25, 1.65**

M7—String tie, plain or designed, in black, white or colors.....**69c, 98c**

M8—Neat bow tie in black, white or colors, **49c, 69c**

Shoes

M9—Shoes of pliable leather in black or brown, with oak soles; good looking and durable **7.00, 8.00, 9.50**

M10—Patent leather bottom shoes with brown, black or fawn colored tops; correct style **9.50, 11.00**

M11—White canvas ties, good wearing canvas and soles **6.00, 7.50**

M12—Pliable leather oxfords in black or brown; very fashionable ..**7.00, 8.00, 9.50**

M13—Patent leather oxfords; especially nobby **9.00, 11.00**

Hosiery

M14—Cotton socks in black, white or tan, ribbed tops **49c, 69c**

M15—Lisle socks with ribbed tops; black, white or colors **79c, 98c**

M16—Silk socks, ribbed tops, in white, black or colors **98c, 1.29, 1.50**

Handkerchiefs

M17—Fine quality hemstitched handkerchiefs, soft finish .....**1.00, 1.49 a half-dozen**

M18—Fancy satin stripe handkerchiefs, **3 for 1.25**

M19—Linen handkerchiefs, hemstitched, fancy embroidered initial, **1.69, 2.25, 2.98 a half-dozen**

M20—Silk handkerchief with neat hemstitching and embroidered initial, **98c, 1.25 ea.**

M21—Turkey red handkerchiefs, fast dyes, **2 for 49c**

Garters

M22—Non-binding garters with three-quarters of an inch pad, full rubber grip, **50c, 69c a pair**

Belts

M23—Black or brown, one inch wide, leather belt with buckle; well stitched, **1.29, 1.50, 2.00**

M24—Leather belt, one inch wide, in brown, black or tan, fancy buckle with space for initial.....**2.59, 3.00, 3.50**

Over-Alls

M25—Over-alls, full cut and roomy, well made, 2 front, 2 hip, 1 rule and a watch pocket **2.39, 2.98**

M26—Blue over-alls with suspender back, double stitched throughout.....**1.98, 2.25**

M27—Coat to match over-alls.....**1.98**

Cuff Links

M28—Gold cuff links with fancy stone settings **1.69, 2.25, 2.98**

M29—Engraved gold cuff links with highly burnished tops, lever backs, **1.49, 1.75, 2.50**

M30—All pearl link cuff buttons **98c, 1.25**

Watch Chains and Fobs

M31—Leather watch fob, black or tan, with attractive charm **75c, 98c**

M32—Black silk watch fob with a gold charm **98c, 1.49**

M33—Gold link watch fob with a gold charm. **1.98, 2.98**

M34—Gold watch chain with a gold knife or pencil attached.....**2.25, 2.75, 3.50**

M35—Double-breasted gold watch chain; very pretty and durable **2.25, 2.50, 3.00**

Slippers

M36—Felt or kid slippers in black or colors, comfortable and durable.....**2.59, 2.98**

Tie Clasps

M37—Gold tie clasp with neat engraving, good spring **49c, 79c**

Collar Buttons

M38—Pearl collar buttons, one piece..**3 for 49c**

M39—Heavy rolled gold collar buttons with pointed or ball tops.....**3 for 59c**

M40—Gold collar buttons or scarf-holders with one-piece top hinged to base..**3 for 69c**

Umbrellas

M41—Black waterproof umbrella with steel frame, tape edge, straight or hooked handle **2.98, 3.50**

M42—Black silk taffeta umbrella with steel frame and rod, tape edge, carved or silver trimmed handle.....**4.98, 5.50, 6.50**

Raincoats

M43—Single or double-breasted raincoat of olive Bombazin cloth, slashed pockets; very stylish **10.98, 12.00**

M44—Black and gray mixed raincoat, fully strapped and cemented, convertible collar, slashed pockets, tabs on sleeves. **16.98, 19.98**

M45—Raincoat of tan canton cloth, double back across shoulders, fly front button neck, ventilation holes underneath sleeves **13.98, 15.00**

M46—Tan canton cloth raincoat, fully strapped and cemented, belted model with flap pockets, straps on sleeves; a swagger coat **14.98, 18.00**

Rubber Footwear

M47—Superior quality rubbers, neat model; good wear **1.65, 1.98**

M48—High cut boots in black or gray, good quality rubber **4.25, 5.00**

Bill-Folds and Wallets

M49—Black or brown leather card-case and bill fold, 2 pockets, celluloid front for card-holder, long pocket for bills; very serviceable **1.98, 2.50, 2.98**

M50—Four compartment black or brown leather wallet, bill roll strap.... **3.98, 4.98**

Rings

M51—Signet ring of gold, beautifully designed, with space for initials..... **6.00, 8.00**

M52—Gold ring with fancy stone setting, **6.00, 7.50, 10.00**

Watches

M53—Beautifully engraved gold watch, open or closed face, neat figures, guaranteed movements **12.50, 14.98**

Scarf Pins

M54—Fancy gold scarf pin engraved in neat design **98c, 1.50, 2.00**

M55—Gold scarf pin with fancy stone setting **1.25, 2.00**

M56—Combination set—scarf pin and cuff links in gold **98c, 1.49, 1.98**

Military Sets

M57—Military hair brushes, oval shape, with good wearing bristles..... **3.75, 5.50**

Smoking-Stands

M58—Smoking-stand with ash tray, match and cigar holders; both useful and ornamental **3.98, 5.98, 6.98**

Pipes

M59—Briarwood pipe with large or small bowl, straight or curved stem.... **69c, 98c, 1.49**

Cigarette-Holders

M60—Erinoid cigarette-holder, non-inflammable **29c**

Suspenders

M61—Cross-back suspenders in neat, woven designs, leather trimmings **1.49, 1.98**

M62—Suspenders of high-grade web, in attractive woven patterns, adjustable back and ends, brass trimmings **2.49**

Shaving-Stands

M63—Shaving-stand of nickle with circular base, mirror, cup and brush **3.98, 6.98**

M64—Shaving-set, circular or square base, beveled mirror, sanitary cup and brush, a bay rum bottle and a can of shaving powder; very serviceable **12.00**

M65—French ivory shaving-stand with cup, brush, mirror and shaving stick **7.98**

Collars

M66—Soft collars in white or colors .. **2 for 69c**

M67—Stiff white collars, good wearing quality ..... **2 for 59c**

Bath-Robes

M68—Bath-robe, belted model, 2 large pockets, neat patterns **5.98, 6.98**

Hats and Caps

M69—Black derby hat, gross grain ribbon band and bow; well made **6.00, 7.00, 8.50**

M70—Good wearing felt or velour hat, in black, brown, gray or green; very fashionable **7.00, 8.00, 9.50**

M71—Straw hat of good quality material, stylish model **4.98, 5.98**

M72—Cap in solid colors or mixtures, durable wear **98c, 1.25**

Gloves

M73—Well made kid gloves in tan or gray, with 3 rows of fancy black stitching on back **3.25, 3.98**

M74—Gray silk gloves in good wearing material, 3 rows of fancy stitching on back, well made **2.50, 2.98**

Suits

M75—Stylish suit of fine quality blue serge or in brown, gray, black or mixtures, 2 or 3 button coat model, well made and finished **25.00, 27.00, 32.00**

M76—White flannel suit, good looking, fine wear **29.98, 32.00, 35.00**

M77—Trousers in blue, gray, black, brown or mixtures, good wearing materials, **$5.00, 7.00, 8.00**

Safety Razor Sets

M78—Safety razor set, with razor, holder and blades; very popular..... **1.98, 2.49**

M79—Very fine safety razor set, with razor, holder, blades and 2 containers, **5.98, 7.98**

Night-Shirts

M80—Night-shirt of serviceable white muslin, button model with pockets..... **1.98, 2.49**

M81—Pajamas in white or colors, roomy and well made **3.98, 5.98**

Union Suits

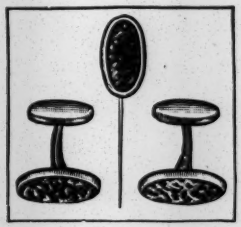
M82—Union suit of fine cotton; very comfortable **1.98, 2.49**

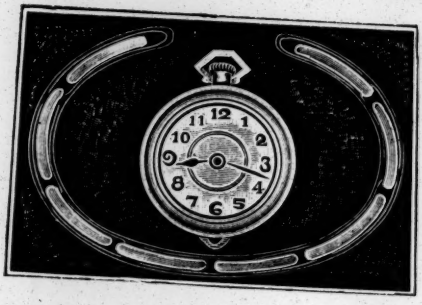
Combination Set

M83—Combination military, toilet and manicure set of ivory, in a case; very useful **10.98**

Overcoats

M84—Stylish spring coat of good wearing cloth, in black, blue, tan or mixtures, **22.50, 25.00**

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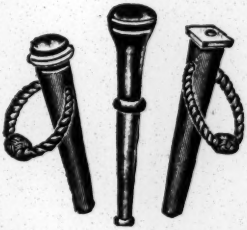


CHILDREN'S FURNISHINGS

—

Shoes

C1—Infants' kid button shoes in white, black or colors, pliable white sole...3.50, 4.50
C2—White canvas shoes, lace or button model, with leather sole.....5.50, 6.50
C3—Tan sandals with two straps, good leather sole 2.98, 4.98
C4—Patent leather pumps with tailored bow 4.98, 5.98
C5—Black or tan leather shoes or ties with good soles 5.98, 6.98

Hats

C6—Pretty straw hat in tailored or dressy model, trimmed with ribbon; in black, white or colors 3.98, 4.98
C7—White poplin or silk bonnet with lace edging and ribbon rosettes.....3.98, 4.98
C8—Felt hat in black or colors, good wearing material 2.98, 4.98

Underwear

C9—Union suit of fine quality nainsook; roomy and comfortable 1.69, 1.98
C10—Muslin drawers with lace or embroidered ruffle 1.29, 1.49, 1.98
C11—Underwaist of good wearing muslin, 98c, 1.29, 1.49
C12—Princess slip of fine quality muslin with embroidered or lace ruffle..2.29, 2.98, 3.98
C13—Muslin petticoat with pretty lace or embroidered flounce 1.98, 2.49, 2.98

Blouses

C14—Boys' blouse of standard quality white percale with narrow colored stripes, 1.69, 1.98, 2.98

C15—Girls' white middy blouse with collar of white, red or blue.....1.98, 2.98

C16—Embroidered linen smock blouse for girls, with belt and pockets, in white or colors 3.98, 4.98

Umbrellas

C17—Black umbrella with good handle, 1.98, 2.98, 3.98

C18—Parasol in solid colors or flowered materials 2.98, 3.98

Dresses

C19—Pretty gingham dress in plain or dressy model 2.98, 4.98, 6.98

C20—Lawn, organdy or voile dress in white or colors; good models.....4.98, 7.98

C21—Infants' white dress with embroidered yoke and lace edging on neck and sleeves 2.49, 2.98, 3.98

C22—Good wearing serge dress in colors; pretty model 6.98, 7.98

Night-Gowns

C23—Fine quality muslin night-gown with embroidered or lace edging on sleeves and neck 1.69, 1.98, 2.98

C24—Pajamas of standard quality muslin, in white or colors 1.98, 2.98

Rompers and Aprons

C25—Rompers of pretty gingham or percale, with pockets and belt.....1.89, 2.49

C26—Gingham apron with pockets and belt across back 1.29, 1.98

Hosiery

C27—Cotton stockings in black, white or tan 69c, 89c

C28—Silk lisle stockings or socks in black, white or colors 89c, 1.39

C29—Cotton socks with colored borders. 59c, 89c

Suits

C30—Boys' washable suit in solid colors or striped materials; belted models with pockets 2.98, 3.49, 4.98

C31—Good wearing serge suit in colors; stylish model 6.98, 7.98

Rubbers and Raincoats

C32—Good wearing rubbers, well made and roomy ..... **98c, 1.49 a pair**

C33—Tan canton cloth raincoat with pockets, in pretty models **4.98, 6.98**

Pocket-Books

C34—Satin or leather pocket-book in pretty colors, good wear **98c, 1.29, 1.49**

Bracelets and Rings

C35—Pretty gold bracelet with engraved top **1.98, 2.98, 3.50**

C36—Gold signet ring with fancy engraving and space for initials or pretty ring with stone setting **2.98, 3.98**

Handkerchiefs

C37—White lawn handkerchiefs with embroidery children, etc..... **6 for 79c**

C38—Linen handkerchiefs with neat hemstitching ..... **6 for 98c**

Garters

C39—Hose supporters in white or black elastic **49c, 79c**

C40—Elastic garters for socks, in white or colors, with pretty ribbon rosettes, **39c, 59c**

Slippers

C41—Pretty felt slippers with soft soles, pom-poms and ribbon, in dainty colors. **1.59, 1.98**

Gloves

C42—Kid gloves, one button, in white, tan or gray **1.59, 1.98**

C43—White silk gloves of good material, well made **98c, 1.69**

Coats

C44—Infants' coat of cashmere or silk, with prettily embroidered collar, well made. **3.50, 3.98, 5 98**

C45—Coat or cape for girls, neat belted models, good wearing serge, in black or colors, **7.98, 9.98**

C46—Boys' coat of serge, in colors or mixtures **7.98, 9.98**

MISCELLANEOUS

—

Alarm Clocks

X1—Continuous alarm clock fitted with good American movement, nickel case...**2.50**

X2—One day time alarm clock with nickel case; can be stopped by switch.....**1.98**

Scarfs and Centerpieces

X3—Hemstitched scarf with lace edging and embroidered design in corners, **1.59, 1.98, 2.98**

X4—Fancy lace and embroidered linen centerpiece **1.59, 1.98, 2.98**

Stationery

X5—High grade stationery, 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes, in white or colors, **69c, 89c**

X6—Fine quality linen stationery and correspondence cards, 24 sheets of paper, 24 correspondence cards, 48 envelopes, in white or colors **1.29, 1.50, 2.00**

X7—Cabinet box of fine stationery in colors, 48 sheets of paper and 48 envelopes, **2.98, 3.50**

Pens and Pencils

X8—Fountain pen with gold pen point, black chased barrel, lever fill with clip, **1.98, 2.50, 3.50**

X9—Serviceable silver plated pencil with screw top for leads; six leads and safety clip **1.50, 2.98**

X10—Lead pencils of colored wood, rubber tips .....**3 for 29c**

X11—Rubber, cork or metal tip pen-holders, in colors .....**2 for 19c**

X12—Pen points, with stub or fine points, **18c a dozen**

Ink and Rulers

X13—Good writing ink, in blue, red or black .....**2 bottles for 29c**

X14—Ruler with brass edge, large numerals, **15c, 20c**

Paper

X15—Note book, ruled or unruled, white paper **18c, 25c**

X16—Pad of white or yellow paper, ruled or unruled **17c, 25c**

Bath-Mats

X17—Good wearing bath-mat with pretty, raised design, in white or colors, **1.98, 2.98, 3.49**

Towels and Face Cloths

X18—Huck towels with hemmed ends, red or blue striped borders..... **6 for 1.98**

X19—Turkish towel with pretty border in colors **98c, 1.25**

X20—Face cloths with fancy colored border, **2 for 35c**

Curtains

X21—Neat Dutch scrim curtains in white, **1.89, 2.98**

X22—Flowered cretonne Dutch curtains, **1.98, 2.98**

Napkins and Table Cloths

X23—Hemmed napkins with flower patterns, good wear ..... **6 for 1.98, 2.50, 2.98**

X24—Table cloth in pretty design, hemmed or scalloped edge..... **1.89, 2.98, 3.98**

Traveling Bags

X25—Durable traveling bag of black or tan leather, double leather corners, good lock and catches..... **4.98, 6.98**

Bedding

X26—Hemmed muslin sheet, full bleached, durable wear **1.79, 1.98, 2.49**

X27—Pillow cases to match sheets.. **98c a pair**

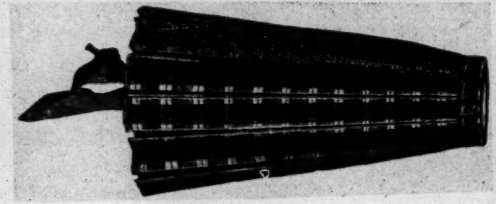
X28—White or colored spread in pretty, raised design, hemmed or scalloped edge, **3.98, 5.98, 6.98**

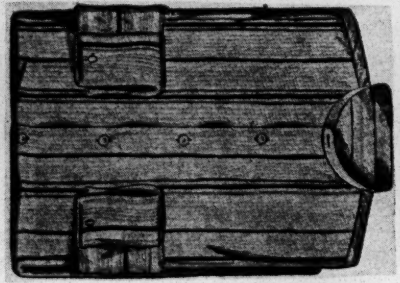
Tooth Brushes

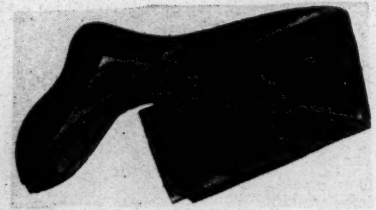
X29—Superior quality tooth brush, good wearing white bristles, bone or celluloid handle **29c, 50c**

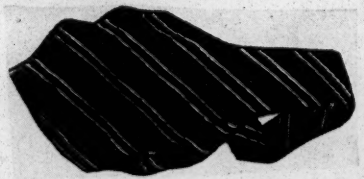
Manicure Sets

X30—Complete manicure set of ivory, pearl or ebony, in a case..... **4.98, 5.98**









MISS MADELINE ALLISON

SHOPPER

DATE _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

4/22/14

NUMBER	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	PRICE

ENCLOSED PLEASE FIND POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER FOR $_____

TO PAY FOR THE ABOVE ORDER TO BE SENT TO ME BY PREPAID DELIVERY.

MISS MADELINE ALLISON

ROOM 622, 70 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

[REFER BY PERMISSION TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRISIS]

[ALPHA PHI ALPHA – Alpha Epsilon Chapter]

569 A.:. - 32nd St.,

Oakland, Calif.;

Mar. 7, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
1800 San Pedro St.,
Los Angeles, Calif.
Dear Dr. DuBois:

91/20

The Alpha Epsilon Chapter, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, University of California desiring to render our due courtesy and to contribute its share towards making our visit here pleasant plans the extended tour of San Francisco and vicinity pointing out sections of historic and scenic interest. If you can find place in our program to include our plans we will feel honored. In any event we would appreciate an answer from you for our plans, until

them, until we held an
abeyance.

Sincerely yours,

[illegible]

April 12th, 1923.

Mr. M. C. Ross,
569A - 32nd St.,
Oakland, Cal.

My dear Mr. Ross:-

I was very sorry indeed, that my engagements at Oakland were such that I could not accept the kindly proffered hospitality of the Al ha Phi Alpha. Will you kindly express my regrets?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[ALPHA PHI ALPHA-
Chi Chapter]

ΑΦΑ

CHI CHAPTER

April 26, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Dear Brother DuBois:-

We, the members of the Chi Chapter Alpha Phi Alpha, regret exceedingly to hear of the serious illness of your daughter, and this is to express our heartfelt sympathy to you and Mrs DuBois, and hope very soon she may be restored to her usual health.

We are at your service and stand ready to extend any courtesy or consideration that is possible on an occasion of this kind.

Fraternally yours,

James Bynes Jr.,
Corresponding Secretary.

4/8/31

May 9th, 1923.

Mr. James Symes, Jr., Corresponding Secretary,
Chi Chapter - Alpha Phi Alpha,
Meharry Medical College,
Nashville, Tenn.

4/8/30

My dear Sir:-

Will you kindly express to Chi Chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha my very deep appreciation of their kindness during the illness of my daughter. Mrs. Du Bois joines me in this.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[ALPHA PHI ALPHA - Eta Chapter]

Alpha Phi Alpha
Eta Chapter
New York

181 W. L35th st.,
New York City.
April,23 1923.

4/26/23

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois,
70 Fifth Ave.

My dear Dr. Dubois:

In lieu of our arrangements of last week in regard to your speaking at the annual Big Meeting of the "Go to High School-Go to College"movement,I am stating herewith the hour of the program.

The program as aforesaid will consist of a few musical selections by prominent artist, preceeding and following the address on some educational subject by you. The musical selections will begin at 3:15 P.M.,and the address at 3:30. The meeting will be held in the New Renaissance Casino,7th Ave at the corner of 138th st.

Fraternally yours,

L. Garland Wood

Mr. Wood is going to call up Tuesday morning for the title of your subject.

Director Metropolitan District.

Copy of origional

Alameda County Hospital

San Leandar California

June I3- I923

A

Miss Edith Alston

I449- 76th Avenue

Oakland California

Dear Miss Alston;

In answere, to your letter of June IIth asking for admission to our school for Nurses, please note that it is impossible for me to consider your application. This matter was taken up sometime ago and definately settled

Trusting that you may realize that you cannot enter our school and with best wishes I am

Yours very truly

J.E.Cameron. R.N.

Signed

Superintendant of Nurses

4/1/10

[Amer. Fund.]

PERSONAL: NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

44 Edgehill Road,
Brookline, Mass.,
April 25, 1923

1923

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Friend:

When Charles Garland put his wealth to social uses, giving up all title to any property personally, he placed an income of about $15,000 a year in the hands of the undersigned, who, with himself, determine its use. This is independent of his gift to the American Fund for Public Service, and represents the income on a principal which is so tied up by will that he cannot give it away.

As the American Fund for Public Service aids organized enterprises, we have decided that the best possible use of this fund is to promote the creative work of individuals who are contributing to social or industrial progress along radical lines.

4/2517

Specifically, we will use the fund to help:

(1) Persons who are undertaking a definite job in research or writing;

(2) Persons who are carrying on experiments in community living or education on the soil;

(3) Persons who need a respite from executive or other hard routine to refresh their powers.

In order to get in touch with those who most need this sort of help, we are addressing a number of persons in position to know them. All values are relative, and we must, therefore, make our selections from a considerable range of opportunities. We have only a small fund and we can aid only a few in a given year. We will not make grants for periods of over a year. Except in rare instances, we do not intend to aid persons outside the United States.

We will welcome letters from any who care to put their needs before us, stating the facts briefly and simply. Letters should be addressed to ANNA N. DAVIS, at 44 EDGEHILL ROAD, BROOKLINE, MASS. The undersigned will meet about May 10 to 15 to go over the proposals in hand. It is intended to meet twice a year for that purpose. Will those who receive this letter see that any suggestions are in by that date?

Sincerely yours,

ANNA N. DAVIS,
A. J. MUSTE,
ROGER N. BALDWIN.

1923

May 9, 1923.

THE CRISIS
A
E D U C A T I O N A L

Miss Anna M. Davis,
44 Edgehill Road,
Brookline, Mass.

My dear Madam:

In answer to your circular letter with regard to the American Fund for Public Service and Individual Creative Work, I would like to recommend for consideration Miss Jessie Redmond Fauset.

Miss Fauset is a native of Philadelphia, a graduate of the Philadelphia High School and of the college department of Cornell University where she received the Phi Beta Kappa key in her junior year and a Master of Arts from the University of Pennsylvania. She is a writer of prose and poetry with an unusual gift of keen and subtle analysis and is also a student of social problems. She has been abroad twice, once at the beginning of the war when her stay was shortened by the outbreak and again in 1921 when she was Assistant to the Secretary of the Pan-African Congress.

She has long desired to return to Europe and make a special study of racial problems in France, particularlythe contact of the darker races with French civilization. She wishes to study this contact not simply from the scientific point of view but to make her interpretation of the facts a contribution to literature as well as to sociology.

Miss Fauset can furnish references as to her previous work and ability and I should be very glad if you would consider sending her to France for a year for the purpose indicated.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/1214

[AMERICAN LEGION-
YOUNG POST]

362 New Street,
Newark, N. J.

March 5, 1923.

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Editor Crisis.
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

4/20/18

Please forward to me by return mail the auto-biography of the late Colonel Charles Young both, his private and military life or information whereas I may procure the necessary book pertaining to Negro History of the United States regarding their services in the United States Army.

Hoping that I may receive an immediate reply in reference to the above as our post which is named after Colonel Young are holding services Sunday, March 11, 1923 in honor of his birthday and memory of him desire to have the complete life history of Colonel Young so as to relate it at the memorial services.

Thanking You in advance for your immediate co-operation and hoping to receive an immediate reply.

I am.

Respectfully yours,
Luther Thorpe
Historian, Col. Chas. Young,
Post #31 American Legion,
Department Of New Jersey.

LT/

Crisis
Mar. 1916
Oct. 1917
March 1918
Feb. 1922

COLONEL CHARLES YOUNG POST NO. 398.
AMERICAN LEGION

HEADQUARTERS 2350 SEVENTH AVE.
NEW YORK CITY

May 9th, 1923.

My Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I am now beginning the worrying process. I remember your saying once that the best way of reminding you was by writing. I am therefore adopting that method.

First I would like some data relative to the life and carreen of the Colonel. Can some one at the office manage to get that together for me?

Second: please do not for get to submit the names of persons whom I may ask as Honorary Bearers. I have already written Mr. Emmit Scott and Dr. Harry Furniss.

Thirdly: you may be able to suggest some persons who should be asked to sit on the platform during the ceremonies. I have the names of the people in the Association, including the two Spingarns. Have you a suggestion to make along that line?

That is enough to burden you with at present.

Very truly yours,

Wm Service Bell

William Service Bell,

P.S. Would you suggest another Colored man as one of the principle speakers. I would prefer one not connected with the New York office of the N.A.A.C.P.

B.

4/8/35

1923

4/8/34

May 9th, 1923.

Mr. William Service Bell,
2350 Seventh Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Bell:-

I have just written Mrs. Young the enclosed letter. Enclosed is data concerning the life of Colonel Young. I am also enclosing the list of possible honorary bearers. As to persons on the platform, you ought to have some folk like Colonel Heywood and Colonel Little, and perhaps representatives of the city and state government. As an additional colored speaker, you might consider Alderman Harris or Ferdinand Q? Morton or hields the member of the Legislature.

I do not quite understand yet just how you propose to take care of the Washington ceremony and how far you are going to have the same pall-bearers and speakers. Let me know.

Yours sincerely,

WEBD/W

OFFICERS
PRESIDENT
ARTHUR A. SCHOMBURG
VICE PRESIDENTS
J. R. CLIFFORD
L. Z. JOHNSON
CHARLES D. MARTIN
C. V. ROMAN
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
ROBERT A. PELHAM
RECORDING SECRETARY
T. MONTGOMERY GREGORY
TREASURER
L. M. HERSHAW

American Negro Academy

ALEXANDER CRUMMELL
FOUNDER
ORGANIZED 1897 | INCORPORATED

OFFICE OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
153 T STREET, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOHN W. CROMWELL
KELLY MILLER
JOSEPH J. FRANCE
F. H. M. MURRAY
JOHN E. BRUCE

December 12, 1923.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing the 1923 bill for dues and the announcement of the annual meeting of the Academy, in this city, Thursday and Friday, December 27 and 28, 1923.

The Business Sessions of the Academy will be held each day in the Library of the Mu-so-lit Club, 1327 R street, N. W., at 11 o'clock.

Two blank ballots and the personal data relative to the applications for membership, in the Academy, of Messrs. Maloney, of Wilberforce, Ohio; and Dabney, of Cincinnati, Ohio, are also enclosed.

The Executive Committee trusts that you will be in attendance at all the sessions of the Academy this year.

Very Respectfully,

Robert A. Pelham

Corresponding Secretary.

4/19/36

Section 3. - Failure in payment of this or any other obligation, voluntarily assumed, for two years, shall cause membership to cease.

This notice is appended in the belief coupled with the wish that you will preserve your membership in the Academy by settling the account herein stated at or before the next annual meeting.

[Enc.]

Please return this bill with your remittance.

No. 6.

Washington, D. C., _____ 19__

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois
70 - 5th Av. New York City

To THE AMERICAN NEGRO ACADEMY, Dr.

For annual dues for the year ending December 31, 1923 .... $5.00

For arrears for the year ending December 31, 1922 ..... 16.30

For extra assessment _____ #____

Total 21.30

Received payment

Corresponding Secretary.

4/19/37

Article VIII. - Fees.

Section 2. - The annual dues for membership in the Academy shall be Five Dollars, ($5.00), which shall be due and payable at the annual session of the Academy in December of each year.

[Enc.]

AMERICAN NEGRO ACADEMY.

Formal applications for membership in the Academy have been received from

A. H. Maloney (Arnold Hamilton Maloney) Wilberforce, Ohio
and
W. P. Dabney (Wendell Phillips Dabney) Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Maloney's endorser's are; Messrs. Bruce, Schomburg, Martin, Ferris, Cromwell and Williamson.

Personal data:

FORMAL TRAINING ---B. A. Cambridge University, England.
M. A. Columbia University, New York.
B. D. General Theo. Seminary, New York.
S. T. D. Morris Brown Univ., Atlanta.
Litt. D. Oskaloosa College, Iowa.
1 yr. toward Ph. D. Syracuse University.

MEMBERSHIP IN --- Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity
Sword and Shield Fraternity (scholarship)
Sin Meer Recht Frat'y(Egyptian scholarship)
National Geographic Society.

ACTIVITIES ---- Editor, The Atlantic Advocate.
Editor, The Fraternal Advocate.
Asso. Editor, Kappa Alpha Psi Journal.
Author, The Adequate Norm. Psychology of Salesmanship.
At present, Professor of Philosophy and Psychology, Wilberforce University.

Mr Dabney's endorsers are Messrs. Schomburg, Bruce, Clifford, Martin, Cromwell and Pelham.

Personal data:

Graduate of Richmond, Va. High School and undergraduate Oberlin College. Teacher in schools of Richmond and Virginia for ten years. Director of Orchestra and teacher of music and string instruments in that state.

Located in Cincinnati, with studio at Rudolph Wurlitzer Company, for whom he wrote six music books.

In civic life he was license clerk and paymaster in the City Treasurer's office, for several years. Editor and owner "The Union" a weekly paper for 16 years.

Author of pamphlet "Wolf and Lamb", which had a great bearing on the success of the fight and defeat of bill against "Intermarriage".

At present one of the most successful business men of Ohio.

December 12, 1923.

1/19/24

[Eve]

BALLOT
—OF—
American Negro Academy

4/15

APPLICANT
W. P. Dabney

4.1.9

FOR HIM
AGAINST HIM

Sign here.....

Date.....

Extract from Minutes :

"On motion that the Executive Committee be authorized to empower the Secretary to inform members notified of votes on applications for membership, that, unless they respond within 30 days, they will be construed as voting in favor of the applicant or applicants. Carried."

☞ Place a cross (X) before "For Him" or "Against Him" to indicate the direction of your vote.

[ENC.]

BALLOT
—OF—
American Negro Academy

APPLICANT
A. H. Maloney

4/19

FOR HIM
AGAINST HIM

4.1.8

Sign here.....

Date.....

Extract from Minutes :

"On motion that the Executive Committee be authorized to empower the Secretary to inform members notified of votes on applications for membership, that, unless they respond within 30 days, they will be construed as voting in favor of the applicant or applicants. Carried."

☞ Place a cross (X) before "For Him" or "Against Him" to indicate the direction of your vote.

[AMERICAN NEGRO ACADEMY]

December 28, 1923.

Mr. Robert Pelham,
153 T Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Pelham:

Dr. DuBois' absence in Africa made it impossible for him to take any action on the applications you sent him for membership in the American Negro Academy. I shall call the rest of the letter to his attention on his return.

Yours truly,

JF/PF

4/19/35

NATIONAL OFFICERS
WARREN G. HARDING, PRESIDENT
ROBERT W. DE FOREST, VICE PRESIDENT
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, VICE PRESIDENT
JAMES M. BECK, COUNSELOR
ELIOT WADSWORTH, TREASURER
MABEL T. BOARDMAN, SECRETARY

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS
JOHN BARTON PAYNE, CHAIRMAN
JAMES L. FIESER, VICE CHAIRMAN
ERNEST P. BICKNELL, VICE CHAIRMAN

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE
JOHN BARTON PAYNE, CHAIRMAN
JAMES M. BECK
MRS. AUGUST BELMONT
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR.
MABEL T. BOARDMAN
MRS. HENRY P. DAVISON
E. B. DOUGLAS
MRS. FRANK V. HAMMAR
HERBERT HOOVER
MAJ. GEN. M. W. IRELAND
W. W. MORROW
WILLIAM PHILLIPS
GUSTAVUS D. POPE
MRS. HENRY R. REA
JOHN D. RYAN
GEORGE E. SCOTT
REAR ADMIRAL E. R. STITT
ELIOT WADSWORTH

1923

4/7/37

To The Editor:-

The posters shown in the accompanying folder have been prepared for the 1923 Roll Call of the American National Red Cross, which will be held from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving, November 11 to 29.

The Roll Call is the only appeal which the Red Cross makes during the year, and upon its success depends the efficient carrying out of the duties placed upon the organization by Congress.

If you can use one of these posters as a cover design or on an inside page, in either the October or November issues, or both, of your magazine, it will be deeply appreciated, and by so doing you can make a substantial contribution to the success of the Roll Call.

If you will specify your choice on the enclosed post card, we will send you without charge an 8x10 glossy photographic print of one or more of the posters, suitable for reproduction.

We shall also be glad to send you one or more articles of any length you may desire, dealing with Red Cross work generally, or with any phase of it that would be of specific interest to your readers.

Permit us to express our appreciation of the support you have given the Red Cross in the past, and to thank you for whatever assistance you may give in this year's membership enrollment.

Very truly yours,

M. G. Scheitlin

M. G. SCHEITLIN
Director Public Information

Red Cross

Mother Bethel A. M. E. Church

RESIDENCE PHONE
BELMONT 8183-J.

6TH STREET BELOW PINE

CHURCH PHONE
LOMBARD 6050

H. P. ANDERSON, D.D., PASTOR 561 21 HAVERFORD AVE.

PHILA., PA.

STEWARDS
Ebenezer Williams
David E. Ambrose
John E. Marshall
Robert N. Perrin
Albert H. Marshall,
Mathew Maner
Edward J. Bishop
Malachi Morse

Treasurer
WILLIAM S. GLENN
Secretary
SIDNEY E. PURNELL

TRUSTEES
Armstead Rollins
Samuel Adams
William Smith
George Corson
Frederick McNeil
Robert T. Allen
William Webb
William I. Cooper
John Brown
Treasurer
W. G. W. BURDETTE
Secretary
F. LEONARD WILLIAMS
President
PHILLIP H. EDWARDS

Tuesday A. M.
July 17th. 1923.
Douglass Park.
N. J.

4/23/23

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois.
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

Dear Dr.

We are here in Douglass Park, and will be ready to accommodate guests, by the last of the week. You know I will be happy to take care of your family at your date.

Rates. $18.00 per week, adults. Let me hear from you if this is satisfactory, that I may keep a reservation.

Yours truly,
(Mrs) Anna L. Anderson

1523

September 6th, 1923.

Mrs. Anna Anderson,
Motor Route No. 1,
Pleasantville, N. J.

My dear Mrs. Anderson:-

Enclosed is my check for $37. the last instalment of the board for the family. I thank you so much for your kind care of them. They both look quite rested.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

[ANTI-LYNCHING CRUSADERS]

February 15th, 1923.

Memo to Mesdames Talbert and Alexander:-

4/20/40

You will be glad to know that the N. A. A. C. P. has assumed the debts of the Anti-Lynching Crusaders.

In the language of the resolution, the money was to be "advanced" when the balance on hand in the Guaranty Trust Company was turned over to the N. A. A. C. P. treasury, and the debts up to Two Thousand ($2,000) Dollars were to be paid. Please be sure and see that The Crisis' Seventy-Five ($75) Dollars is among the items.

During the debate, the resolution was strongly opposed by Mr. Butler Wilson, on the technical objection that the Crusaders had promised that every cent of the Anti-Lynching money should go for Anti-Lynching work. We met this by adding to the resolution, the "proviso" that the Crusaders attempt to make up this expense fund by entertainments.

Mr. Wilson said during the debate that some money was being held back because of his objections. He said that Massachusetts still had money that had not been turned in. We asked him what was going to be done with it, but got no

satisfactory answer.

I thought you would like to have these details.

WEBD/w

4/20/41

"A MILLION WOMEN UNITED TO SUPPRESS LYNCHING"

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Anti-Lynching Crusaders

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DIRECTOR
521 Michigan Avenue
Buffalo, N. Y.

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Mrs. Helen Curtis

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Mrs. Butler R. Wilson

Secretary,
Mrs. Lillian Alexander

Publicity,
Mrs. Grace Johnson

National Organizer,
Miss Mary Jackson

Program,
Mrs. Etnah Boutté, Mrs. Nina Du Bois, Mrs. Genevieve Cannon, Mrs. Laura Bullock, Mrs. Lillian Ray Waller, Mrs. Sadie E. Fitzallen

Finance,
Mrs. Butler R. Wilson, Mrs. Helen Curtis, Mrs. Mary Townsend Seymour, Mrs. Laura Bullock, Mrs. Etnah Boutté

Campaign Literature,
Mrs. Grace Fenderson, Mrs. Lottie Cooper, Miss Jessie R. Fauset

February 16th, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Dubois:-

4/20/75

Your letter, this morning, was like a healing baslm. I will not only sleep better tonight but , I think, I will enjoy the Sunday services better. I certainly included the Crisis' $75.00 among the items. Busy as you are you must read this bit of gossip.

Mrs. Butler Wilson has steadfastly refused to make her report to me. Women in Boston have sent me confidential letters, estimating that she has all the way from $500.00 to $1,000.00 kept back in Boston.

They have all along bucked the Crusaders and Mrs. Wilson has seemed to think that because her husband is a lawyer, they can do as they please I would not be at all surprised but that Butler Wilson would try to have this money placed in the Treasury of the Boston Branch. I don't know what I am going to do about it but I have written her five or six times, some of them registered letters, and to none of them has she made a reply.

Thanking you for your help, I am

Yours gratefully,

MBT/AHT

Mary B. Talbert

"To Your Knees and Don't Stop Praying"

recalcitrant,

February 20th, 1923.

Mrs. Mary B. Talbert,
521 Michigan Avenue,
Buffalo, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Talbert:-

Your letter under date of February 16th addressed to Dr. Du Bois has been received. Replying beg to say that Dr. Du Bois is lecturing on the pacific coast. On his return, April 5th, the same will be brought to his attention.

Very sincerely yours,

W

4/20/24

April 11th, 1923.

Mrs. Mary B. Talbert,
521 Micgihan Ave.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Talbert:-

4/20/23

I have just returned to my desk. Answering your letter of February 16th and also your communications to the Board, let me say that the only way in which we could help in this situation would be as follows:

I suggest that you write me a letter saying: "To the Editor of The Crisis: The work of the Anti-Lynching Crusaders, reported fully in your issue of March, has been finished except that I am unable, after repeated letters, to get in final report of funds now in the hands of the following persons: Here, you would fill in the names and addresses." I would take this letter and send a copy to each of the persons named, saying it is my duty to publish this lett in the forthcoming Crisis, unless the facts stated therein are wrong. I should be glad to hear from you immediately with regard to this statement.

I think that this may bring returns from recalcitrant chairmen. I trust this will find you in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

521 Michigan Ave.,
Buffalo, N. Y:,
April 16th, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubcis
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Dubois:-

Was glad to receive your letter and the suggested course to speed up our backward State Directors.

Since writing you, we have gathered in about $1,000.00 and I think that this month, I will be able to gather in $1,000.00 more.

I shall wait just a few more days for the tardy ones and then, if I have no reports, I will write them the letter suggested.

Yours sincerely,

Mary B Talbert

MBT/AHT

4/20/69

HOWARD U

4/20/70
BOWARE

521 Michigan Ave.,
Buffalo, N. Y.,
April 30th, 1923.

Mrs. Nina G. Dubois,
606 St. Nicholas Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Dubois:-

Was glad to get your [redacted] report. May I tell you in confidence that Grace Johnson has never reported up to the present minute? I have sent her letters and special deliveries and have asked Mrs. Alexander and others to urge her to send in her report but up to this 30th day of April not a line from Grace.

The thing that makes me feel bad is that, when I was after Mrs. Butler Wilson about her report, I told her I had everyone's report but hers. I had forgotten then that Grace Johnson had not reported. It looks bad because she is the wife of the Secretary of the Association and I could not afford to publish her name along with others, who have failed to report.

You are lucky to be able to move. We are trying to find a house but everywhere we meet with the eternal cross--that of being colored. We had negotiated for a very beautiful home in Hamlin Park and when we went to pay the money the man and his wife backed out, saying that the neighborhood had objected to her selling to colored people.

I am hoping for a final meeting of the board May 12th so that we can wind up the business of the Crusaders.

I hope that you will not overdo yourself moving and go to bed like you did after your breakfast. I had a bad spell Friday morning lasting about three hours. The first attack I have had in a week. I am trying to keep quiet but every little while something turns up to excite me and that is always bad.

Hoping to see you very soon, I am

Yours sincerely,

MBT/AHT

Mary B Talbert

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Wyoming, Mrs. Ollie Redd

4/30/22

Anti-Lynching Crusaders

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Finance,
Mrs. Butler R. Wilson, Mrs. Helen Curtis, Mrs. Mary Townsend Seymour, Mrs. Laura Rollock, Mrs. Etnah Boutté

Campaign Literature,
Mrs. Sadie E. Fitz Allen, Mrs. Grace Fenderson, Mrs. Lucy Carr Brooks, Mrs. Lottie Cooper

May 3d, 1923.

Mrs. Nina Dubois,
606 St. Nicholas Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Member of the Executive Board:-

The final meeting of the Executive Board of the Anti-Lynching Crusaders will be held Saturday, May 12th, at ten a. m. at the Public Library, 135th and Lenox Avenue. At this time all business relating to the campaign will be disposed of and all money on hand ordered turned over to the N. A. A. C. P.

It is earnestly hoped that each member will be present on time, that we may be able to finish our business and disband.

The reports are ready for printing. We should plan to reimburse the N. A. A. C. P. for our expense fund.

Yours sincerely,

Mary B Talbert

MBT/AHT

"To Your Knees and Don't Stop Praying"

Mrs Hunter

Mails comment

Mails out

Mrs B

Y's Cards

1923

May 9, 1923.

4/20/71

Mrs. Mary B. Talbert,
621 Michigan Avenue,
Buffalo , New York.

My dear Mrs. Talbert:

Mrs. DuBois is in Nashville with Yolande and will not return until May 19th. She will not, therefore, be able to attend your meeting May 12th.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Incorporated

JOHN R. HAWKINS, PRESIDENT — S. W. RUTHERFORD, SECRETARY-TREASURER

The Journal of Negro History

CARTER G. WOODSON
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January 22, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B.DuBois, Editor,
THE CRISIS,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I feel that you will be interested in letting the public have a brief resume of the achievements of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History during the past year. I am, therefore, sending you today an extract setting forth the most important facts in the annual report of the Director. Anything which you may do to give this publicity will be greatly appreciated by the undersigned.

Very truly yours,

C. G. Woodson,
Director.

CGW-s

Enc.

2/92/4

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March 2, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

4/2611

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I write you this as an invitation to address the Spring Conference of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in Baltimore Thursday evening the 5th of April. I need not mention the work of this society, for you well know its purposes and achievements in research and publication since its organization in 1915. It cannot prosecute this work very thoroughly, however, until it secures the cooperation of men like you. Pardon me for saying that you owe it to your race and to what you represent in the United States to give this undertaking your material and moral assistance.

This is not to be a mere occasion for rousing speeches and lengthy resolutions. The Conference will direct its attention to such important problems as the collection of the records of the Free Negro prior to the Civil War and Negro Reconstruction History, the preservation of Negro folklore, the training of selected youths for serious scientific investigation in these fields, and the study of Negro life and history in the schools. Your cooperation is earnestly solicited.

Thanking you for a sympathetic consideration of this request, I am

Yours very truly,

C. G. Woodson

C. G. Woodson,
Director.

CGW-s

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March 3, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, Editor,
THE CRISIS,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

4/26/12

I am enclosing herewith for immediate release an announcement of the Spring Conference of the Association of the Study of Negro Life and History to be held in Baltimore on the 5th and 6th of April. I shall feel very much obligated to you if you will give this matter as much publicity as possible. I realize how little I bring you in return for the many favors which you offer me. If it were possible, I would try to compensate you by giving you from time to time some advertisement of this work. As it now stands, however, the Association has no funds for such a purpose, for you probably know that this work is a purely scientific undertaking which can never be sufficiently popularized to be self-supporting. It gets its income largely by appealing to philanthropists and friends and it is only a recent thing that it has obtained sufficient to pay the actual expense of printing its magazine and the salaries of a few of its workers.

Reading this announcement, however, you will see that it primarily concerns the Negro race in that it takes up the question of getting into printed form the records of our people that they may have a hearing at the bar of public opinion, especially the circles hitherto closed. Furthermore, it is not only trying to save the records of the race but it is bearing the expense of training young men in accredited graduate schools that they may continue to work when the present staff of investigators will be no more.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Yours very truly,

C. G. Woodson,
Director.

CGW/FEH
Enc.

As you probably know from an answer to a previous communication Dr. DuBois is on the Pacific Coast and is not expected back until April 5th Your notice is — has come very late

but I am endeavoring to
make mention of some
conference in the April
issue which will come
out March. 24.

Yours truly

March 8th, 1923.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson,
k539 Ninth St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Woodson:-

As you probably know from an answer to a previous communication, Dr. Du Bois is on the Pacific coast and is not expected back until April 5th. Your notice has come very late but I am endeavoring to make mention of your conference in the April issue which will come out March 24th.

Yours truly,

JRP/W

11/24/h

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ROBERT C. WOODS, LYNCHBURG, VA.

October 1, 1923.

01/92/h

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 5th Avenue,
New York City,

My dear Dr. DuBois:

On the 25th and 26th of this month the Association will hold its annual meeting in Atlanta. I am therefore inviting you to be present and deliver an address on some phase of Negro life and history. We shall be very glad indeed to have you speak at one of the evening sessions at the Wheat Street Baptist Church. If you can do the cause this favor kindly inform me exactly what your subject will be that I may arrange accordingly.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation, I am

Yours very truly,

C. G. Woodson

C. G. Woodson,
Director.

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ROBERT C. WOODS, LYNCHBURG, VA.

4/28/24

Woodson

1923

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION TO PROMOTE HARMONY BETWEEN THE RACES BY ACQUAINTING THE ONE WITH THE OTHER

- - - - -

Harmony between the races by interpreting the one to the other is to be the keynote of the annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, to be convened in Atlanta, Georgia, on the 25th and 26th of this month. "Ye shall know the truth and the truth will make you free" has been exemplified in this effort to publish to the world the significant achievements of the Negro contrasted with the best elements of the civilizations of other races.

Dr. C. G. Woodson, the Director of the Association, does not believe that everything is to be gained by the mutual recrimination and vilification in which leaders of both races too often indulge. Heeding the exhortation "Come and let us reason together" he has enlisted the support of many thinkers of the North and South, who believe that a scientific presentation of the claims of both races will do more for the re-adjustment of their differences than all the firebrands which have been or will be hurled from either side of the controversy. Many white persons have said that they have changed their attitude toward the Negro since they have learned from the publications of the Association so many significant achievements to the credit of the race.

The Association urges the minister to warn the people against the dire calamities which must inevitably result from racial antipathy kept alive by ill-designed propaganda. This society entreats the press to array itself against the publication of inflamnatory matter which easily destroys the peace of communities before truth can get a hearing. The cause appeals also to teachers for their cooperation in using facts scientifically set forth to eradicate from the minds of the youth that bias which stifles the development of liberal-mindedness and so narrows one's vision as to blind him to the beauty of the world and the good in everything. This organization solicits further the support of professional and business men whose influence properly exerted may do as much as any other group in developing in the public mind a sane attitude toward social problems.

This has been the appeal of the Association during the last eight years since its organization in 1915. Though discouraged by numerous difficult problems, the Association has steadily grown from the impecunious position of no income at all to that of revenue amounting to about $20,000 a year, from an occasional investigation to that of

22/824

serious research work prosecuted by a staff of well trained scholars permanently employed to devote all of their time to this all important problem of unearthing the salient facts of Negro life and history that the race may not become a negligible factor in the thought of the world.

Representatives from clubs studying under the direction of the Association are expected to attend and schools are urged to send teachers desirous of knowing more about the Negro and to learn the proper methods of disseminating such information. Any person with an intelligent interest in the race will be welcomed as an active participant in the deliberations of this only organized body in the world devoted exclusively to the scientific treatment of the record of the Negro.

The day sessions will be held at the various schools in Atlanta and the evening sessions at the Wheat Street Baptist Church. On the program will appear such distinguished speakers as Mr. Eugene Kinkle Jones, Executive Secretary of the Urban League; Dr. George E. Haynes, Secretary of the Race Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; President Lucy H. Tapley, of Spelman Seminary; President John Hope, of Morehouse College; Professor E. Franklin Frazier, of the School of Social Workers; Dr. Peter J. Bryant, of the Wheat Street Baptist Church; Mr. A. A. Taylor, an Associate Investigator of the Association; Dr. C. G. Woodson, the Director of the Association; Dr. James H. Dillard, of the John F. Slater Fund and Bishop John Hurst, of the A. M. E. Church. Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and Dr. R. R. Moton have been invited also to deliver addresses.

The Association has already achieved much. For eight years it has published the JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY in which have appeared more than 4,000 pages of valuable documents and scholarly dissertations by some of the most learned men of our time. Inasmuch as this magazine circulates as a serious library publication throughout the civilized world, it has directed the attention of a large number of thinkers to the study of the Negro as a neglected field. Furthermore, it has demonstrated the possibility and the wisdom of approaching the question in a dispassionate way.

The administrative staff consists of the following: Professor John R. Hawkins, President, Mr. S. W. Rutherford, Secretary-Treasurer, and Dr. Carter G. Woodson, Director of Research and Editor, together with these members of the Executive Council: Mr. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago; President Henry C. King, of Oberlin College; Dr. James H. Dillard, of the John F. Slater Fund; Mr. R. R. Church, of Memphis; Bishop R. A. Carter, of the C. M. E. Church; Professor Carl Russel Fish, of the University of Wisconsin; Professor E. A. Hocton, of Harvard University; Bishop John Hurst, of the A. M. E. Church; Mr. A. L. Jackson, of the Chicago Defender; Professor Franz Boas, of Columbia University; Bishop R. E. Jones of the M. E. Church; President Clement Richardson, of Western College; and Dr. Robert C. Woods, of Virginia Seminary.

October 4, 1923.

Dr. C. G. Woodson,
1538 Ninth Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

4/26/9

My dear Mr. Woodson:

I regret to say that on or about October 26th I sail for Europe to attend the third Pan-African Congress and will be unable, therefore, to serve you at the Atlanta meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

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CARTER G. WOODSON
DIRECTOR AND EDITOR
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Walker

November 17, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, Editor,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/26/8

My dear Dr. Dubois:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the last report of the Association. This sets forth in succinct form what this society has done during the last year in popularizing the achievements of the Negro that the race may not become a negligible factor in the thought of the world. Any publicity and comment which you may give this report will be very much appreciated by the Association.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Yours very truly,

C. G. Woodson

C. G. Woodson,
Director.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the DIRECTOR *of the*

ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY

INCORPORATED

July 1, 1922 to June 30, 1923

TOGETHER WITH THE

Financial Statement of the Secretary-Treasurer, the Official Staff, and Life Members

WASHINGTON, D. C.

327-7-28

What the Association Is

ITS HISTORY:

1. Organized in Chicago, September 9, 1915.
2. Incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, October 3, 1915.
3. Brought out the first number of THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY, January 1, 1916.

ITS PURPOSES:

1. To collect sociological and historical data.
2. To publish books on Negro life and history.
3. To promote the study of the Negro through clubs and schools.
4. To bring about harmony between the races by interpreting the one to the other.

ITS PROMOTERS:

1. Well-known philanthropists like Harold H. Swift, Cleveland H. Dodge, Paul Warburg, Julius Goldman, James J. Storrow, and Julius Rosenwald.
2. Distinguished scholars like Roland G. Usher, John M. Mecklin, Jerome Dowd, Kelly Miller, H. N. Sherwood, William Renwick Riddell, Franz Boas, Charles E. Chapman, J. Franklin Jameson, and J. R. Angell.
3. Prominent persons like Henry Churchill King, William J. Schieffelin, Helen Adams Keller, James H. Dillard, and Joel E. Spingarn.
4. Some noted publicists, among whom are Walter Weyl, Frederick L. Hoffman, A. H. Stone, Mrs. L. Hammond, and Oswald Garrison Villard.

ITS ACHIEVEMENTS:

1. It has directed the attention of investigators to this neglected field.
2. It has published many articles and documents giving facts which are generally unknown.
3. It has extended the circulation of THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY into South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa.
4. It has organized and stimulated local clubs and classes, which have done much to change the attitude of communities toward the Negro.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

The fiscal year which ended June 30, 1923, was the most prosperous in the history of the Association. The efforts of the staff were directed toward carrying out the purposes for which the Association was organized, namely, to collect historical data and to promote studies bearing on the Negro. To attain these objectives the Director had to perform the two important tasks of soliciting funds to finance the Association and then to use the same in the employment of assistants to investigate the various aspects of Negro life and history.

Funds have been received and disbursed as follows:

COMPLETE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ALL DEPARTMENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY *

July 1, 1922–June 30, 1923

Receipts		*Disbursements*	
Research Fund	$5,000.00	Printing and Stationery	$2,996.34
Interest on Reserve	78.77	Paid for Research	4,401.62
Subscriptions	1,798.91	Petty Cash (Incidentals)	900.00
Memberships	321.10	Stenographic Service	1,330.01
Contributions	6,727.99	Rent and Light	518.50
Advertisements	264.55	Salaries	2,733.37
Refunds	57.11	Traveling Expenses	300.39
Miscellaneous	107.80	Miscellaneous	520.47
Books	3.25		
Total Receipts	$14,359.48	Total Disbursements	$13,700.70
Balance on hand for Research June 30, 1922	5,000.00	Balance on hand, June 30, 1923, appropriated for Printing and Research	5,677.15
Balance on hand, General Expense Fund, June 30, 1922	89.46	Balance on hand, General Expense Fund, June 30, 1923	71.09
Grand Total	$19,448.94	Grand Total	$19,448.94

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) S. W. RUTHERFORD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

* The books of the Association have been audited by a certified public

VARIOUS INTERESTS

The Director, who is editor of the JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY as well as the executive of the Association, has devoted some of his time to administrative duties, which, with the expansion of the work, are rapidly multiplying. It has been possible, however, to give much stimulus to all phases of the work in spite of arduous duties. That the additional assistants now associated with the Director will relieve him of some of these tasks is indeed gratifying.

THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY has found its way into additional libraries and schools where it is becoming more and more to be regarded as a valuable aid in research. It is now used as such in the accredited colleges and universities of both races in the South and serves for similar purposes in centers of research in the North. A larger number of institutions abroad, moreover, are now subscribing to this publication, requiring, too, a complete file of the magazine in bound form. Briefly stated, then, while this publication has not a popular subscription list, it circulates throughout the civilized world as a library magazine of value for advanced students, investigators, and social workers.

The Director has spent some of his time in field work. Wherever there is a call to encourage a school or a club to do more for the study of Negro life and history, the Director generally responds. In this way the people of Kentucky, especially in Lexington and Louisville, were made acquainted with the purposes of the Association and induced to do something for the preservation of the local records of Negroes who have achieved well. Enterprising citizens of Lexington have organized for this purpose.

At Nashville, the Director availed himself of a similar opportunity to carry the work of the Association to the

accountant who reports that the receipts have been duly deposited, that all disbursements have been made through numbered voucher checks properly approved, and that the balances given in the records of the Association agree with the balances reported by the banks.

thinking people of the city, speaking to them for two days in their schools and churches. The interest aroused was most encouraging and resulted in the organization of a local club to co-operate with this national organization. In addition to preserving the records of Negroes in that particular community, this group will engage in the actual study of the neglected aspects of Negro history, using the Branch Library as a center where numerous works on Negro life and history have been provided.

In Baltimore, where the Spring Conference of the Association was held, the citizens showed the same sort of interest in the work and pledged themselves to do more to save local records which are now being rapidly lost. Persons having an intelligent interest in the past of the Negro are now taking steps to organize there a Maryland Historical Society, to record and popularize the achievements of the Negroes of that commonwealth under the leadership of the teachers of history of the public schools and instructors at Morgan College.

RESEARCH

For the first time in the history of the Association its researches have taken a definite course. Up to the year just ended, the Association had the benefit of merely what investigations the Director's manifold duties permitted him to conduct, or of what others of their own will worked out in the interest of unearthing the truth. Thanks to the appropriations of the Carnegie Corporation and the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial, however, the Association can now outline a definite program of investigation and systematically carry it out. For the present the staff is engaged in the study of the Free Negro prior to 1861 and Negro Reconstruction History.

With the assistance of a copyist, Mrs. C. B. Overton, the Director has been preparing a report on the Free Negro in the United States. This report will be decidedly statistical, giving the names of the persons of color who were

heads of families in 1830, where they were living, how many were in each family, how many slaves each owned, and what relation these free Negroes sustained to the white people. This research covers also the statistics of absentee ownership of slaves by whites. The first volume of the report will be published within the next six months. Using it as a basis, the Director will make further investigation of the Free Negroes to determine their economic status, their social position, the attitude of the southern whites toward this class, and the opinion of the North with respect to them as citizens.

Working in this same field, but developing special aspects of this history, are Mr. George F. Dow and Miss Irene A. Wright. Mr. George F. Dow has been employed to read the 18th century colonial newspapers of New England for facts bearing on the Negro. Up to the present, however, he has been unable to finsh this task and does not promise to accomplish much until next fall. Miss Irene A. Wright is now extracting from the Archives of the Indies in Seville, Spain, some valuable documents showing the part the Negroes played in the early struggle between the British and Spanish in America and especially the records of the Mose Settlement of Negroes in Florida and the achievements of the Negroes in Louisiana. Miss Wright will also copy all accessible documents of Latin-America giving accounts of Negroes in higher spheres of usefulness. The Association is endeavoring to employ an investigator to render the same sort of service in the British Museum and the Public Record Office in London.

During the year the Association has had one worker in Negro Reconstruction History. This was Mr. A. A. Taylor, an alumnus of the University of Michigan, who has recently received the degree of Master of Arts for graduate work done at Harvard University under Professors W. C. Abbott, F. J. Turner, and Edward Channing. Although he has devoted only a part of his time to this research, he has produced one valuable dissertation, *The Social Condi-*

tions and Treatment of Negroes in South Carolina, 1865–1880. He has also made a scientific study of the social and economic conditions of the Negroes in Virginia for the same period, but has not yet completed this treatise. It is expected that it will be ready for publication within the next twelve months. Mr. Taylor will continue this work as Associate Investigator, permanently employed by the Association to devote all of his time to this effort.

The Association continues its interest in the work of training young men for scientific investigation. As far as possible it will follow its program of educating in the best graduate schools with libraries bearing on Negro Life and History, three young men supported by fellowships of $500 each from the Association and such additional stipends as the schools themselves may grant for their support. These students are assigned to different fields, one to make Anthropometric and Psychological measurements of Negroes, one to study African Anthropology and Archaeology, and one to take up history as it has been influenced by the Negro.

Closely connected with these plans, moreover, are certain other projects to preserve Negro folklore. In this effort the Association has the co-operation of Dr. Elsie Clews Parsons, the moving spirit of the American Folklore Society. She is now desirous of making a more systematic effort to embody this part of the Negro civilization and she believes that the work can be more successfully done by co-operation with the Association. As soon as the Director can obtain a special fund for this particular work, an investigator will be employed to undertake it. For the present the Association is endeavoring to stimulate interest in this field by offering a prize of $200 for the best collection of tales, riddles, proverbs, sayings, and songs, which have been heard at home by Negro students of accredited schools.

The interest in the result of these researches has become all but nation-wide. Most advanced institutions of learn-

ing now make some use of historical works on the Negro. *The Negro in Our History* has met with the general welcome as a much desired volume giving the essential facts of Negro achievement. It has been extensively used as collateral reading and has been adopted as a text in more than a score of schools and colleges. The demand for this book is so rapidly increasing that the second edition has been almost exhausted. The third edition, which is now in preparation, will be revised and enlarged so as to give more attention to the Negro in freedom, a period of more concern to most students than that of the Negro before the Civil War.

In almost every center of considerable Negro population and in most of the large schools of the race there are clubs or classes engaged in the study of Negro life and history. Some of these were organized under the supervision of the Association and others sprang up of themselves in response to the increasing desire among Negroes to know about themselves and to publish such information to a world uninformed as to what the race has thought and felt and attempted and done. These groups thus interested in the scientific study of the Negro, moreover, are not restricted to the schools and communities controlled by this race. The Association has found little difficulty in interesting advanced students in large northern universities, and this work has extended to some of the best white schools of the South.

THE STAFF

The staff has suffered one irreparable loss in that Miss A. H. Smith, who during the last seven years has served the Association as Office Manager and Assistant to the Secretary-treasurer, has recently retired from the service. The Association is immeasurably indebted to Miss Smith for the faithful service which she has rendered the cause, and it will be difficult to fill her position. Although offered opportunities for earning a larger stipend elsewhere, she remained with the Association because of her interest in the

work which it has been prosecuting. The Association wishes her well and earnestly hopes that she may be welcomed in some other field of usefulness.

Respectfully submitted,
CARTER G. WOODSON,
Director

1538 NINTH ST., N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Sept. 18, 1923

What the Public thinks of the Work of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History

I am impressed by the excellent form in which the publication is gotten up, and I feel sure that you will make a great success of this venture.—W. B. Munro, *Professor of Government, Harvard University.*

It is a real pleasure to see a journal of this kind, dignified in form and contents, and conforming in every way to the highest standards of modern historical research.—J. E. Spingarn.

I want to congratulate you on the appearance and contents of this publication. It has received most favorable comment from every one to whom I have shown it. I certainly wish it every success.—Caroline B. Chapin, *Englewood, N. J.*

Thank you very much for THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY. There are many things in the history of the race, which, if not collected in some such form now, would be inevitably lost.—A. Lawrence Lowell, *President of Harvard University.*

I am deeply interested in the work for the study of Negro history which you have inaugurated, and trust that it may meet with the support which it deserves.—Alfred H. Stone, *Dunleith, Mississippi.*

I have read with considerable interest copies of THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY. The enterprise seems to be an excellent one and deserving of enthusiastic support.—A. A. Goldenweiser, *The Department of Anthropology, Columbia University.*

I have read THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY with pleasure, interest, profit and withal, amazement. The typographical appearance, the size, and strong scholastic historical articles reveal research capacity of the writers, breadth of learning and fine literary taste.—J. W. E. Bowen, *Vice-President of the Gammon Theological Seminary.*

I am obliged to you for your copy of THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY and am interested in knowing that you have undertaken this interesting work. I shall endeavor to see that it is ordered

for our Library. I should suppose that if you could manage to float it and keep it going for a few years, at least, that it would have considerable historical value.—A. C. McLaughlin, *Head of the Department of American History, the University of Chicago.*

I have examined with interest the first number of THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY. It is a credit to its editors and contributors and I hope it may continue to preserve high standards and to prosper.—Frederick J. Turner, *Professor of American History, Harvard University.*

. . . True history concerns itself with any and all achievements and not merely with political changes or military events. Unquestionably a true political history is of real value, but the social history of mankind is infinitely more important.

THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY seems to meet the foregoing requirements for a social history of the Negro race rather than a mere increase in the already voluminous so-called history of the political aspects of slavery reconstruction or reorganization during recent times.—Frederick L. Hoffman.

I am glad this work has been undertaken and in the broad spirit of scientific research. The result is both dignified and interesting, as well as of genuine historical value.—Mrs. L. H. Hammond, *Dalton, Georgia.*

Here is an historical journal of excellent scientific quality, planned and managed by Negro scholars.—*The Boston Herald.*

This is a new and stirring note in the advance of the black man.—*The New York Evening Post.*

An interesting new quarterly periodical is THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY edited by Dr. Carter G. Woodson. The first number is well printed and edited and the articles are of substantial value.—*The South Atlantic Quarterly.*

An undertaking which deserves a cordial welcome.—*The American Historical Review.*

It is a fine volume both in appearance and content. It should be in the hands of every one interested in the Negro race.—*The Crisis.*

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc.

JOHN R. HAWKINS, PRESIDENT

S. W. RUTHERFORD, SECRETARY-TREASURER

CARTER G. WOODSON, DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND EDITOR

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To become a life member requires a contribution of $50. One thereby becomes a subscriber to the JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY for life and is entitled to receive all other publications of the Association without further charge.

December 7th, 1923.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson,
1538 - 9th St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Woodson:-

We have received your last report of the Association. I am writing to say that we shall be glad to give it some attention in the January number of the Crisis which will appear about December 20th.

Yours truly,

W

4/2617

THE ASSOCIATED PUBLISHERS, Inc.
1538 NINTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Miss Fraker
please assign
on Dixie paper

December 17, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I am sending you for review a copy of Miss Gertrude Sanborn's VEILED ARISTOCRATS. Any publicity which you may give this in your columns will bevery much appreciated by the undersigned.

Thanking you in advance for this cooperation, I am

Yours very truly,
THE ASSOCIATED PUBLISHERS, Inc.

C. G. Woodson

4/26/6

December 28, 1923.

Mr. C. G. Woodson,
1538 Ninth Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

4/20/15

My dear Mr. Woodson:

We have received the copy of Miss Sanborn's "Veiled Aristocrats" along with a copy of Professor Kerlin's anthology. We shall be glad to give them publicity in some future number of The Crisis.

Yours truly,

ASSOCIATION OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

2370 SEVENTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

January 20, 1923.

Dear Member:

The annual meeting of the Association of Trade and Commerce will be held Friday, January 26, 1923 at 8:30 P.M.

I wish to call your attention to Article 3 of the Constitution on Elections, particularly Section 2 of same.

Section 1: Nomination and election of officers and members of the Board of Directors shall be by a committee of the whole, at the regular annual meeting of the Association on the fourth Friday in January of each year.

Section 2: Voting for the election of officers and members of the Board of Directors shall be by ballot, and financial members only shall vote.

Section 3: Before the holding of each election, the President shall appoint two tellers of the election who, with the Secretary, shall receive and count all ballots.

4/20/39

This notice is sent in lieu of the Recording Secretary's regular notice of said meeting.

Hoping that you will be present, I am

Sincerely yours,

THOS. E. TAYLOR,

TET/DMW Financial Secretary.

P. S. Your financial standing is $9.00 indebtedness.

[ASSOCIATION OF TRADE AND COMMERCE]

1

1923

4/20/38

January 24th, 1923.

Mr. Thomas L. Taylor,
2370 Seventh Ave.,
New York City.

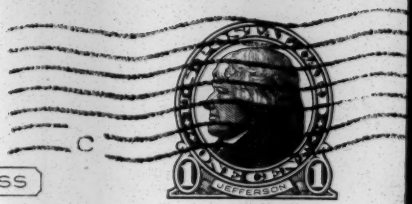
My dear Sir:-

I have just received a notice from you saying that I owe the Association of Trade and Commerce Nine ($9) Dollars.

Will you kindly tell me what this indebtedness is for? I paid sometime ago, a special assessment and membership dues and have had no notice of any dues since.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

W E B Du Bois
70-5th Ave
New York City

New York, April 23, 1923

Dear Sir:—

You are hereby notified that the regular meeting of the Association of Trade and Commerce will be held this Friday the 27th inst., at 8:30 o'clock P. M.

Will you show your interest in the affairs of the Association by attending and discussing the important business that will be brought up at this meeting?

Respectfully,

JAS. S. WILLIAMS, Rec. Sec'y

4/17/27

April 26th, 1923.

Mr. James S. Williams,
Association of Trade and Commerce,
270 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Williams:-

On account of the serious illness of his daughter, Dr. DuBois has been called out of town. He will, therefore, be unable to attend the meeting of the Association of Trade and Commerce, Friday, the 27th.

Yours truly,

JRF/W

4(17)(6)

Reprint from the "Vossische Zeitung"
December 14th 1923

PANIDEAL

Never before, we believe, has there been experienced so deep a longing for a spiritual as well as a social reconstruction of life as in our days. There may be many who are convinced that salvation can only come from a social revolution, others that help is only to be sought in a renewal of religious faith or of art, but one feeling is common to all, indistinct though unerring, that "something new" must come, something affording a powerful inward hold and support, something firm and absolutely reliable, if they are not to perish, to be bereaved of all that they feel to be most important, most necessary and most essential to life.

32-18-98

But whence is this "new thing" to come? What will it be like, and how are we to find it, if it is to be something more than a startling paradox, a momentary revival, a passing intoxication arising from some old superstition?

If it should succeed in bringing about the desired change, it would demand a far deeper insight into the almost inextricable relations and processes of life, a far more extensive knowledge of all the facts of life than the past has been able to provide. It could not be anything gained, so to speak, by way of improvisation, by extolling and generalizing one single aspect or feeling, as has been done by the preachers of a new life or world-conception, leaving the rest of soul-life and its development to darkness, and not taking into consideration the enormous complexity of individual and social dispositions, circumstances and conflicts.

Only a most secure and extensive fundament of psychological knowledge could preserve us from once more experiencing what we have all witnessed.

What has given us access to the world of infinitely small beings and led us to the conception of the infinitely remote world of celestial bodies?

Indefatigable and steadfast observation and investigation have successively won from Nature domain after domain; it is only after the acquisition of a profound knowledge of these objects that directions for their best and most productive application could be given.

Without the discovery of bacteria no serum could be produced; it was only after electricity had been thoroughly studied that electric power could be applied to trains and other vehicles.

It is the lasting merit of Rudolph Maria *Holzapfel,* himself a great natural philosopher, to have conceived the vast field of psychic life as an extremely complicated part of Nature which must first be intensely studied and investigated before directions of life can be given, directions which, in reality, can only have their source in this insight.

To the most complicated psychic life, to such processes as had hitherto been considered inaccessible to science, Holzapfel has given a foundation of the same exactitude and profound elaboration as had previously existed only in the domain of natural science.

Where others have worked on the basis of authority or by mere arbitrary generalizing on human conduct, Holzapfel *describes* what is going on in the soul. He *shews,* just as a botanist shews the life of a plant, and a chemist a change in matter, how feelings grow, ramificate, combine with others, influence further feelings and are reciprocally influenced by them. We perceive, as it were, entire gardens of feelings springing up before our eyes, we watch them as they originate and are promoted by some circumstances and driven back by others; we look on as these feelings struggle with one another, fade and die away, or, by an heroic effort, become victorious and firmly rooted. In the seemingly most insignificant of facts we learn to perceive the accumulated influence of vast groups, and witness the work of ages filtering drop by drop into the soul of the child. We can perceive impulses which are still so delicate that they can escape annihilation only by remaining, so to speak, in buds beneath protecting scales, turning in dreamlike seclusion towards the maturing sunlight.

Holzapfel never preaches "thou shalt" and "thou shalt not!" He hands us, as it were, a microscope for all that was too small and too hidden for us to perceive, and a telescope for what its heavenly remoteness prevented us from distinguishing. He seems to say: Look thyself into this new world, freely to move therein.

What Holzapfel reveals to us by his marvellous investigation demonstrates the proof of an entirely new result, the revolutionary and productive influence of which extends to all domains of life.

For thousands of years commandments have been set up and different forms of morality have been preached by moralists and founders of religions. Holzapfel was the first to disclose the primary psychic elements of all ethical phenomena, to shew them working, combining, reacting and gradually building up that greatest of all mysteries, the human conscience.

We become spectators of the secret and complicated processes going on in the soul of the child; we see how it learns to observe, and how its primary non-ethical valuations originate. We distinguish these valuations as they begin to take on the shape of those prevalent in the child's surroundings, and at the same time how its own peculiar valuations begin to develop. We observe how these come into conflict whith others and are turned by them into certain paths. Certain special valuations relating to altruism and egotism — the true ethical valuations — which prevail in the child's environment then grow more and more firmly rooted, and acquire such authority that at length they form an apparently irrefragable foundation for the child's own valuations. We can perceive these ethical valuations and self-valuations which have been the most practised penetrate into self-intercourse and soliliquies, and can watch the gradual development of an extremely complicated and ramified psychic organism in which we recognise the nascent form of human conscience.

The wonderful unveiling of the origin of the "inner voices" of conscience almost appears an act of clairvoyance. Holzapfel shews that they are for the most part composed of the voices of persons who exercised the greatest influence upon us, but so marvellously disguised that they are no longer recognised as proceeding from this source, but appear to be „innate" or implanted by a higher power. We learn to understand how the voice of these substituted personifications, which by continual fading become more and more indistinct, are supposed to proceed from even more impersonal beings and are regarded as the voice of "the moral law" or of "the impersonal witness in man's own breast", or a "categoric imperative", and can thus manifest their apparently inexplicable power.

These results, which are too complicated for us to be able to do more than faintly indicate in this place, constitute for Holzapfel only the foundations for a minute and extensive analysis of the widely different forms in which conscience can develop. And this analysis, in combination with wonderful researches into sympathy and self, is to shew what new form must be adopted by a conscience adapted to a more highly spiritualized and more harmonious state of development. Thus he arrived at the conception of that new conscience which produces the effect of a liberating miracle. The sensibility, responsibility and directive power of this conscience has no equal among even the most eminent heroes in the history of the human soul.

The second part of this work, the artistic form of which can be truly said to be perfect, is entirely dedicated to the concrete description of this new conscience, on the different aspects of which new light is constantly being thrown.

This part of the work appears as a grandiose history of spirituality, shewing the continual and undaunted struggle against the coarser and more material forms of valuation in all ages, countries and civilizations. In his clear description of past and present ethical development and his full insight into its fundamental causes, Holzapfel desires to give new spiritual and practical means of arriving at a profound inward change.

This investigation and the edifice raised thereon would in itself be a memorable deed. But a knowledge and an insight equally profound as that which Holzapfel has obtained for moral life has also been achieved by him for artistic, social and scientific work. He has revealed to us the processes and universal laws of work and creation which were previously unknown and apparently inaccessible to science. This knowledge does not merely shed perfectly new light on the past and present phenomena of art: Holzapfel opens wide new fields of creation for an art more spiritualized and sublime than has hitherto existed, the richness of which appears to be truly inexhaustible.

Dr. W. Astrow.

Holzapfel als Gründer der Ideal-Psychologie

Von Dr. Wladimir Astrow.*

Wenn in Moral und Kunst bislang, trotz vielfacher Versuche sie wissenschaftlich zu ergründen, als Direktiven bloß Generalisierungen der individuellen Anschauungen einzelner herrschten, so erreichte die Willkür subjektiver Meinung und Verworrenheit der Anschauungen nirgends einen so hohen Grad als auf dem Gebiet der „Ideale".** Dem naiven Betrachter erscheint vielleicht nichts unverständlicher, als daß man jene Erlebnisse, welche gerade das höchste Sehnen und Begehren der Menschen in sich schließen, jene, welche die richtung- und ausschlaggebendsten im Leben sind, einem so völligen Dunkel überlassen konnte. Während in Physik, Chemie oder Technik nur die eingehendsten Kenntnisse zur Basis weiterer Konsequenzen und praktischer Einrichtung werden, wuchs, was gerade der festesten Fundierung bedarf, auf dem allerschwankendsten Grunde empor. Die Grundlagen der Ideale bildeten entweder dogmatische oder scholastische Feststellungen, die, von früher Jugend eingepflanzt, wenn auch oft hoffnungslos dunkel, gläubig und getreulich hingenommen und bewahrt wurden; oder sie waren auf primitiv-religiöse Traditionen aufgebaut; oder es bildeten völlig einseitige, widerspruchsvolle Ziele und Bestrebungen ihren Inhalt, auf künstlerischem, ethischem, sozialem Gebiet, in Religion, Politik und Oekonomie. Die heterogensten Tendenzen schufen eine Fülle kleiner, meist unvereinbarer, einander durchkreuzender oder ausschließender Einzelziele, das suchende Gemüt, das einem wahren Wege folgen wollte, in unauflösliche Widersprüche verstrickend.

Diese Verwirrung war nicht so sehr das Produkt tatsächlicher Vielheit menschlicher Interessen und Bestrebungen, als sie vielmehr auf dem völligen Mangel einer natürlichen, den wirklichen Vorgängen in der Seele objektiv abgelauschten Psychologie beruhte, insbesondere eingehender Kenntnisse der Idealerlebnisse selbst und ihrer Entwicklung. Ein jedes Individuum, eine jede Partei, ob künstlerisch, religiös oder politisch, dachte nur in kleinlicher Engherzigkeit an die unmittelbaren Wünsche ihres Programms, ohne die Augen aufzutun und den Blick auf die ganze Fülle des Lebens zu richten, von deren harmonischer Gesamtentfaltung doch das Gedeihen der Einzelbewegungen abhängt.

Man glaubte moralische Ideale ganz separiert von künstlerischen aufstellen zu können, wissenschaftliche, die von der Kunst absolut getrennt waren. Man hieß die religiösen Ziele ganz außerhalb jeder Wissenschaft stehen und war sich in keiner Weise der Zusammenhänge der verschiedenen Idealtendenzen unter-

* Holzapfel: Panideal, Psychologie der sozialen Gefühle, mit einem Vorwort von Ernst Mach (Leipzig, J. A. Barth).

** Siehe auch die Artikel über Holzapfels Psychologie des Gewissens und Holzapfels Psychologie des Schaffens im Sonntagsblatt des „Bund" vom 25. Juni und 2. Juli 1916, und vom 7., 14. und 21. Januar 1917.

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einander bewußt; war sich nicht klar, daß diese Dinge nur in der Abstraktion und auf dem Papier absolut voneinander getrennt vorkommen können, und daß sie vielmehr in der Seele selbst auf Vorgängen beruhen, die unlöslich miteinander verbunden sind.

Diese Einseitigkeit hat in der Folge dazu beigetragen, den Weg zu einer fruchtbareren Behandlung dieser Erlebnisse noch schwerer zugänglich zu machen und zu verdunkeln. Denn in der unnatürlichen Anschauung und selbsttäuschenden Verwirrung auf diesen Gebieten waren mannigfaltigste Kräfte und Begabungen von vornherein zum Untergang und zum Ersticken in Untätigkeit verurteilt. So kam es, daß immer häufiger gerade reichere Naturen, ihre Kräfte und die Ursache ihrer Einengung nicht kennend, von ungeheurer Sehnsucht ergriffen wurden, nach etwas anderem, als ihnen die herrschenden Strömungen bieten konnten, nach anderen Arbeits- und Schaffensmöglichkeiten, nach größerer Weite und Freiheit und nach vollerer Harmonie des Lebens.

Sich selbst und ihr tiefstes Begehren unverstehend, suchten sie nur all zu häufig entweder in örtlicher Ferne, bei primitiven Völkern enttäuschungsvolle Erlösung, oder in zeitlich oder gefühlsmäßig entrückteren Sphären. Aus der verhängnisvollen Entwertung bestehender Möglichkeiten, ohne wirklich neue und produktivere an ihre Stelle setzen zu können, wuchs allüberall eine Tendenz zum Rückfall auf primitive, überwundene Standpunkte. In Religion und Weltanschauung zeigte sich ein erschreckendes Anwachsen gerade abstrusesten, primitivsten Aberglaubens, wie er in täglich sich mehrenden spiritistischen und theosophischen Richtungen sich äußert. Ein Hang zu unproduktivem Archaisieren in der Kunst kommt wie in der Malerei und Plastik in Architektur und Musik zum Vorschein, und ein Zurücksinken auf brutal egoistische Standpunkte in Moral und Politik, theoretisch und praktisch, vollendet das Vernichtungswerk, überall Verfall, Ratlosigkeit und Verzweiflung mit sich führend.

Wie so oft in Zeiten reißenden Niedergangs die Natur alle erdrückende Not und alle unaussprechliche Sehnsucht in einem einzelnen Wesen konzentriert und zu übermächtiger Gewalt emporgesteigert hat — so tauchte auch in der Gegenwart, erst unerkannt, aber an wachsendem Einfluß gewinnend, eine Gestalt auf, die gleichsam alle Leiden und alle erstickenden Hemmnisse dieser Zeit in der eigenen Seele erfahren hatte, und in der, was der Gesamtheit not tat, zu nicht mehr ertragbarer Spannung herangereift war — ein Geist, der mit elementarer Kraft einen neuen, lichteren Weg ins Freie brechen sollte.

Er war wie von der Natur prädestiniert zu so durchgreifender Tat. Begabt mit einem unvergleichlich tiefdringenden Blick für alles Lebendige und Wirkliche, wie von spannkräftigster Aktivität beseelt, erfüllt von nach allen Seiten ausgreifender, die Totalität der menschlichen Bestrebungen umfassenden Liebe und Anschauungskraft, hat ein Leben voll unerhörter Entbehrungen und Leiden diese Gaben noch gleichsam ins Extrem gesteigert. Etwas von der Energie eines Urwaldriesen waltet in diesem unerschütterlichen Aufwärtsstreben, das nicht ruht und rastet, bis es durch dunkles Gestrüpp und die Umklammerung wildverstrickter Schlinggewächse sich den Weg gebahnt hat zu Luft und Sonne, eine Fülle unbekannter, schwellender Säfte aus tiefstem Wurzelgrund bis zu den lichtesten Höhen tragend.

In einer stillen, altertümlichen Provinzstadt Oesterreichs als Sohn eines vielseitig gebildeten Arztes geboren, verbrachte Rudolf Maria Holzapfel eine schwere Jugend, von banger Sorge, Not und harten Schicksalen umdüstert. Mit einer intensiven Empfänglichkeit für alles, was Natur und Umgebung

auf ihn einströmen ließ, ausgestattet, wuchs in dieser harten Schule ein flammendes Mitgefühl für das Erleben und Leiden jeglicher Kreatur zu ungewöhnlicher Reife und fast hellsichtigem Mitverstehen vielfältigster Geschehnisse in Anderen. Aber gleichzeitig lebte in ihm von Anbeginn ein seltsam schwungvoller Hang, all das Empfangene unbewußt in einen tieferen Zusammenhang bringend, zu etwas ganz neuem weiter zu entwickeln und zu einer durchaus originalen Einheit auszugestalten. Während das jahrelange Leiden und der Tod eines über alles verehrten Vaters allzufrühe Leidensfurchen in das empfängliche Gemüt grub, erwuchs der kindlichen Seele ein inneres Licht in seltsam mystischen Träumen. So lesen wir in seiner Lebensgeschichte* von merkwürdigen Spielen, die sich der einsam sinnende Knabe erfand. Ihm war die ganze Natur und alle Geschöpfe, die sie hegte, unendlich teuer und voll wunderbarer Kräfte. Pflanzen und Steinchen, kleine Gräser und Vögelchen — unzählige Wunderdinge, die sein Herz mit ihren Düften, Farben, Tönen zu entzückter Seligkeit erhoben. Aus ihnen allen aber wob er heimlich ein großes, allumfassendes Netz. Denn jeder Gegenstand barg in sich eine eigene wunderbare Fähigkeit und war das Symbol einer besonderen und bestimmten Eigenschaft. Und indem er nun diese Träger verborgener Fähigkeiten, Halme und Steinchen und lichte Blütenstäubchen zusammentrug und zu vielartigsten Figuren und Formen verband, baute er in immer neuen Kombinationen symbolische Charaktere auf, mit denen er dann lebte und in einem eigenen mystischen Reich verkehrte. Diese Seelengestalten, die ihre Kraft aus dem Irdischen sogen, weiteten sich durch den intimen und geheimen Zusammenhang, der zwischen ihnen und dem gesamten Weltall fortlebte, zu fast religiöser Bedeutung, deren milder Glanz allein seine dunkle Jugendzeit erhellte.

In dieser Neigung — in welcher der Kundige unschwer die ersten Regungen eines auf das Individuelle gerichteten psychologischen Phantasierens erkennt — in der bei allem lebendigen Aufnehmen und Beobachten der Natur das Bedürfnis nach religiöser Einheitlichkeit zum Durchbruch kommt, tauchen schon grundlegende Züge auf, die, wohl durch das spätere Leben und die vielfältigsten Erfahrungen verwandelt, aber trotz aller Hemmnisse niemals vernichtet werden konnten.

Das überflutende heiße Bedürfnis nach umfassenden, unzerreißbaren Zusammenhängen hat sogar die strengste Wissenschaft nicht auszulöschen vermocht und selbst im abstraktesten Gewand einer objektiven Analyse bricht es sich in ungeahnter, völlig neuer Weise Bahn.

Aber der unbewußt tastenden Seele kam ihre Befreiung erst nach schwersten Prüfungen. Als frühhereinbrechende Aufklärungswogen ihr den tiefgewurzelten Glauben entrissen und die so notwendigen Gebäude der Phantasie mit schonungsloser Hand zerstückten, zerriß das von selbst und organisch gewachsene seelische Gewebe. Ein ringender Kampf um neue, erfüllende Lebensmöglichkeiten setzte ein und brachte alle inneren Kräfte in Bewegung. Er lernte bald die Bestrebungen der Empirie kennen, deren Fruchtbarkeit er sich nicht entziehen konnte. Der tief und nach voller Wahrheit dürstenden Seele wurde die Notwendigkeit sicherster Grundlagen, erfahrungsmäßiger, objektiver Forschung unumgänglich. Aber die ganze Anlage, zu reich und kräftig und anschaulich

* Erschienen zu Petersburg, zugunsten des russischen Literaturfonds. Bei dem innigen Zusammenhang, der zwischen dem Leben und Schaffen Holzapfels besteht, gibt die Kenntnis des ersteren vielleicht erst den vollen Schlüssel zum Verständnis der Werke. Wir werden uns deshalb im folgenden des öfteren darauf beziehen.

empfindend, zu intensiv verlangend nach tieferen, durchgeistigteren Inhalten, konnte sich bei der bloß leeren, geistlosen Negation unserer Tage, der Nüchternheit und den fast ausschließlich materiellen Interessen gegenwärtigen Lebens nicht begnügen. Er fühlte instinktiv, daß dies nicht das ganze Leben sei, und daß man ihm seinen wahren Kern, um den sich alles andere erst aufbaut und ohne den es sinnlos wird, genommen hat. Von zu ernster Geistigkeit und Aufrichtigkeit erfüllt, um Kompromisse schließen und in vergangene Glaubensformen zurückfallen zu können, sah er vor sich nur die Möglichkeit, entweder zugrunde zu gehen oder einen neuen Weg zu finden. Ein verzweiflungsvolles Suchen nach einem voll befriedigenden, unerschütterlichen Lebensinhalt bemächtigte sich seiner Seele, ein zu fieberhafter Spannung gediehenes, immer erneut vergebliches Ringen. So wurde auch dieser Seele das schwerste und gewichtigste aller Probleme, das religiöse, zum Schicksal und Inhalt eines Lebens, dessen natürliche Kraft den elenden Zusammenbruch der Gegenwart mit vervielfachter Intensität erleben mußte.

Im Gefühl des Erstickens in der atembeklemmenden Enge, Rohheit und Zerstückelung modernen Lebens und in wilder Sehnsucht nach etwas Größerem und Freierem, trieb ihn sein unauslöschlicher Drang, aus dem reichen, vollen Naturganzen zu leben, schon mit sechszehn Jahren einem ungewissen Schicksal in Südafrika zu.

Was ein Leben in jahrelangem, unermüdlichem Ringen, in Not und Entbehrung, in Abhängigkeit von gemeinen, gierigen Ausbeutern und im täglichen Kampf mit brutalen Abenteurern einem Menschenkinde an Qual und Elend bieten kann, das hat Rudolf Maria Holzapfel in ungeahntem Maße erfahren. Vielleicht sind ähnliche Leiden einem so stark empfindenden, so hilfsbereit und aufopfernd sich mühenden Wesen niemals beschert gewesen. Vielleicht auch hätte die Not und das Bedürfnis der Zeit in einem Menschen niemals zu solcher Spannung heranwachsen können, um uralt aufgerichtete Schranken zu durchbrechen, wenn die Last, die einem Wesen aufgebürdet war, nicht ins Uebermenschliche gegangen wäre.

Aber hier, wo ein Leben unter Kaffern und Hottentotten, unter Malayen und Buschleuten die Erfahrung und den Einblick in die Verhältnisse ganzer Völker, Kulturen und Schicksale zu unerhörter Lebendigkeit und Tiefe steigerte, wo ein Leben in niedrigster Mühsal als Buchbinder, Spengler, Gehilfe, Verkäufer, die Nächte durch in schmutzigen Matrosenschenken zum Tanz aufspielend — ihn durch alle Abgründe sozialen Elends führte, erreichte die innere Not eine nie dagewesene Heftigkeit. Denn, wo der Anblick vielfältigster Schicksale und Konflikte, unbarmherziger Kämpfe zwischen raubgierigem Ausbeutertum und erliegenden edleren und feineren Tendenzen ihn täglich vor immer neue, dringendere Probleme stellte, verlangten die Fragen, die schon früher beunruhigend gepocht hatten, noch brennender und unaufschiebbarer nach Antwort. Hier gerieten unter seinen Augen alle herkömmlichen Direktiven in ethischer und religiöser Hinsicht in krasse, unauflösliche Widersprüche mit der Wirklichkeit und mit sich selbst. Die Sehnsucht nach einem befreienden Ausweg aus der Hölle bestehender Anschauungen und Zustände in moralischer und sozialer Beziehung wuchs nicht weniger unaufhaltsam als auch die Bedürfnisse in künstlerischer Hinsicht einen neuen Weg zu finden. Frühzeitig dichterischem Schaffen leidenschaftlich ergeben — es haben sich leider nur wenige aber ganz wundervolle Gedichte erhalten, sowohl dem Inhalt* nach ganz originell und ergrei-

* Publiziert in der Biographie Holzapfels.

send als von ganz reifer Formschönheit — beschäftigten neben ethischen, konstant intensiv ästhetische und künstlerische Probleme seine Phantasie. Gleich wenig von realistischen wie symbolistischen Schulen angezogen, suchte er auch hier unablässig konkret und theoretisch nach neuen, ihm tiefer entsprechenden Möglichkeiten künstlerischen Ausdrucks. Karge Stunden der Nacht, dem kurzen Schlaf abgerungen, waren anstrengender wissenschaftlicher Arbeit gewidmet, in welcher auf allen Gebieten Orientierung erworben und fieberhaft nach wirklicher Beantwortung quälendster Fragen ausgespäht wurde. Aber die eigensten inneren Probleme, aus der Fülle einer überreichen, alle toten Fesseln sprengenden Natur quellend, fanden in keinen Büchern, so zahlreich sie auch sein mochten, befriedigende Antwort. Und in der Unmöglichkeit, die Ungelöstheit all dieser Fragen zu ertragen, im Gefühl der unbedingten Notwendigkei einer Orientierung um danach das Leben wirklich zu formen, sah er sich vor der fast übermenschlichen Aufgabe, in rastloser Arbeit selbst einen Weg zu bahnen.

Mitten im lastenden Dunkel, gleichsam aus nicht mehr ertragbarer Not geboren, tauchten aber schon hier und dort Keime auf zu fernen Erkenntnissen, die erst viel später in voller Klarheit hervorbrechen sollten. Hier, ein täglicher Zeuge, wie alles Geistige und Subtile unter dem Druck roher, brutal-materieller Interessen und dem Unverstand der Massen lautlos zermalmt und erstickt wird, tauchten Vorahnungen auf von der Notwendigkeit, in einer anderen Weise als bisher, die gehaltvollsten, entwickeltsten Kräfte des Menschen zu schützen und fruchtbar zu machen. Ahnungen von den ungleich größeren Gefahren, welche das Geistige und Höherorganisierte bedrohen und zu vernichten streben, während dieses seiner Natur nach so wenig zu brutalem Kampf und der Handhabung roher Waffen, denen es sich gegenüber sieht, geeignet ist. Nicht zu beschwichtigende Unruhe erwachte über eines jener größten und gewaltigsten Probleme, welche erst das „Panideal" in ungeahnter Weise zu lösen best mmt war: des Schutzes der größten und geistigsten Kräfte der Menschen. Für die Gesamtheit unersetzlich, aber durch die Zartheit und Verletzlichkeit ihrer Organisation und die viel häufiger geübte Hingabe und Aufopferung, zu der sie ihr empfindlicheres, subtileres Gewissen hindrängt, unangepaßt zu brutaler Notwehr, waren sie bisher tatsächlich in einen ungleichen Kampf gesetzt mit der stumpfen und rücksichtslosen Menge. So gingen die größten und bedeutendsten Kräfte allüberall entweder vollständig zugrunde oder ihre Energie, um ein vielfaches herabgesetzt, ging unwiederbringlich verloren. Die Erkenntnis, daß es eines der Hauptinteressen der Menschheit sei, diese Kräfte, welche den größten Anteil daran haben, sie vorwärts zu führen, zu retten und zu bewahren — aber nicht willkürlich, sondern auf einer wohlfundierten Basis eindringendster Kenntnisse— trat in ihm immer dringender als eine der wichtigsten praktischen Aufgaben der Zukunft hervor.

Die Notwendigkeit, die unaufschiebbare Notwendigkeit drängte sich ihm auf, in einer neuen, differenzierteren Art die Menschen und ihre Verhältnisse zu betrachten, auf Gebieten, auf denen die Differenzen der Anlagen und Entwicklung bisher durchaus unberücksichtigt geblieben waren, wobei ihr ungleicher Wert für die Gesamtheit nicht ungestraft übersehen ward. Die Gewißheit, daß nur ein viel tiefer dringendes Verstehen der menschlichen Seele und ihrer Entwicklungsbedingungen hier eine wirkliche Lösung schaffen könnte — aber nicht in isolierten Unternehmungen, sondern in großen Zusammenhängen und Uebersichten —, nahm mit übermächtiger Kraft Besitz von Holzapfels Seele. Sein ganzes Trachten war darauf gerichtet, einen Weg zu finden, der auf ob-

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jektiven Kenntnissen fundiert, der Seele neue, produktivere Entfaltungsmöglichkeiten zu bieten vermöchte. Aber nicht nur der schöpferischsten und geistigsten Anlagen der Ausnahmsbegabung suchte er zu größerer Entwicklung und fruchtbarerem Wirken zu verhelfen, sondern auch alle wertvollen Kräfte jedes Einzelnen nach Möglichkeit zu befreien. Dies war einer der energischsten Antriebe durch nimmermüdes Arbeiten, Ausbilden der eigenen Kräfte und Suchen nach allen auffindbaren Hilfsmitteln das Ersehnte zu realisieren. Aber die vielfältigste und angespannteste Arbeit auf philosophischem und naturwissenschaftlichem Gebiet vermochte vorerst nicht, ihn seinem Ziel näher zu bringen.

Denn die beschränkte traditionelle Auffassung, welche diese Probleme nicht ins Auge gefaßt und die menschlichen Zustände unreal und scholastisch betrachtet hatte, hatte auch nirgends Ansätze und Hilfsmittel geschaffen, die dem Weiterdringenden zum Ausgangspunkt dienen könnten. Darum bot keinerlei bisherige wissenschaftliche Orientierung in der gesuchten Richtung auch nur eine minimale Stütze. Ganz auf sich selbst angewiesen, sah sich der ringende Geist vor der riesenhaften Aufgabe von Grund aus neue Fundamente zu legen.

Schwere und erschütternde Schicksale, die Holzapfel in Zürich und London erfuhr — tragische Kämpfe mit Hunger und Elend zeigen nur eine endlose Kette rastloser Bemühungen und herbster Enttäuschung.

Der Zerfall und die Ausweglosigkeit moderner Kultur und das Unzureichende all ihrer Rettungsversuche trat immer deutlicher hervor. Auch die konkreteste praktische Berührung mit allen Strömungen der Gegenwart, in die ihn sein Schicksal führte, brachte ihm keine Lösung, keine Antwort auf die wesentlichsten Fragen. Wohl ließ ihn seine überaus geschärfte Beobachtung, sein subtil eindringendes und von ungewöhnlicher Wärme geleitetes Mitverstehen in allen diesen Bewegungen ihre tiefsten seelischen Wurzeln deutlich erfassen, ihren Sinn und ihre Existenzberechtigung voll erkennen. Gefühl und Verständnis waren ihm ebenso eigen für alle Befreiungstendenzen von toten Schranken und Fesseln der Vergangenheit, bis zum extrem revolutionären Zerstörungsbegehren fast alles Bestehenden — als ihm auch die Angst derer begreiflich und nahe war, die vor der Leere und Oede erschracken, die nach solcher Zerstörung eintreten mußte. Verstehen und begreifen konnte er alle, aber mit ihnen zusammen gehen konnte er nicht. Er sah, daß alle diese Bestrebungen, aus lebendigen Wurzeln wachsend, ins Leben eingreifen und wirken, daß sie aber alle, eines lebendigen, harmonisch umfassenden Ideals entbehrend, in unvermeidlichem aber fruchtlosem Kampf beste und produktivste Kräfte aufreiben und zu furchtbarer gegenseitiger Vernichtung führen.

Es war ihm nicht schwer, auch jene zu begreifen, bei denen die Sehnsucht nach einem Ersatz für ihre verlorene Religion zu solcher Spannung angewachsen war, daß sie sie nicht ertrugen und aus Verzweiflung zurückkehrend, versuchten, sich in Gebeten an die alten Götter zu vergessen. Er begriff sie wohl; aber mit allen Fibern seiner Seele empfand er, daß er in der Vergangenheit kein Vergessen finden würde. Und trotzdem fühlte er manchmal in diesem verzweifelten Streben, das abgestorbene Leben wieder zu erwecken, um nur leben, existieren zu können, etwas, das ihm verwandter und näher war, als alle unvermeidliche aber leere, geistlose Negation.

Wie tief er dieses Streben verstand, wie ihn in seiner Einsamkeit und Sehnsucht selbst der Schatten einer gläubigen Hingebung anzog, trotz seiner tiefen Ueberzeugung von der Fruchtlosigkeit all solcher Versuche, läßt sich aus einer ergreifenden Schilderung ahnen, die er in einem größeren Gedicht von dem

religiösen Verfall der Umgebung entwarf. Aus der lebendigen Darstellung durstender, verzweifelter Seelen, welker, fast erlöschender Wesen, die in unheimlicher Plastizität vor uns erstehen, ringt sich ein heißes Gebet empor und steigt als Gesang zum Himmel:

„O großer, huldreicher Christ,
Herrscher auf dem Throne des Weltalls,
Quelle der ewigen Liebe,
wir erheben zu Dir unsre Hände,
unsre bleichen, zitternden Hände,
demütig flehend
um das stille Glück der Ruhe,
jene Seligkeit der Ruhe,
die ausgegossen ist über Deine schweigenden Firmamente,
über Dein goldenes Sternenheer,
eingebettet in dunkelblaue, ewige Himmelstiefen.
O großer, huldreicher Christ,
Herrscher auf dem Throne des Weltalls,
um uns ist alles erstorben
und in uns selbst Verödung und Wüste.
Aber Dein Kreuz strahlt aus der Ferne,
Dein Kreuz, durchleuchtet von Liebe.
Aus unsern Herzen reißt sich das Weh,
und den Augen entströmen die Tränen,
und sie betten sich zu Deinen Füßen,
und sie lecken Deine Füße,
lecken die Sohlen Deiner blutenden Füße.
Und Dein Kreuz strahlt aus der Ferne.
O großer, huldreicher Christ,
Herrscher auf dem Throne des Weltalls,
Quelle der ewigen Liebe,
zu Dir erheben wir unsere Hände,
unsre ohnmächtig zitternden Hände!"

32-18-93

Durch die ganze Hölle des Elends und Niedergangs, Zeuge all der halben und schmerzvollen Versuche, der verkrüppelten menschlichen Seele die kranken Glieder wieder zurechtzubiegen, wanderte er, einem zweiten Dante gleich, in stummem Mitfühlen und Entsetzen.

Und wachsende Sehnsucht bestürmte ihn, aus der widerspruchsvollen Zerstückelung, aus dem Wust unhaltbarer subjektiver Meinungen und Tendenzen zu einer unerschütterlichen, auf Beobachtung und Erfahrung und objektiver Erkenntnis aufgebauten Lösung zu gelangen.

Nicht Sehnsucht nach Lösung eines einzelnen Problems beherrschte vor allem seine Seele. Vielmehr verlangte seine ganze harmonisch vielseitige Anlage mit allen ihr innewohnenden Kräften nach Eröffnung vielfältigster neuer Bahnen, auf welchen die intensivsten und wesentlichsten Gefühls- und Arbeitsimpulse sich in einheitlicher, vertiefter und gesteigerter Weise ausströmen könnten. Die vielfältigsten Tendenzen, ethische, ästhetische, wissenschaftliche, religiöse, rangen nach gleicher Befreiung, ließen sich nicht eine um der andern willen erdrosseln und ersticken. Wie aus einem Vulkan aufsteigend, loderten alle Sehnsuchtsflammen in einem einzigen mächtigen Brande zusammen, vereint jene gewal-

tigste und umfassende Sehnsucht bildend, die er später im Panideal „Allsehnsucht" genannt hat.

Dieses Gefühl, so groß und echt und natürlich es ist, steht den Meisten unserer Generation doch noch völlig fern. In seiner tiefen Geschlossenheit steht es im schärfsten Kontrast zu der gerade jetzt so häufigen Neigung, allen Zielen und Bestrebungen des Tages zuzuflattern, unorganisch und unverdauend verschiedenste Kulturen und Epochen literarisch oder künstlerisch oder religiös rein häufend zu verbinden und in Köpfen, die an die Seichtheit modernen Empfindens gewöhnt sind, nur zu oft die Illusion echter und großer Vielseitigkeit zu wecken. Im Gegensatz zu jenem gewaltigen, einheitlichen Streben hat Holzapfel dieses flache Zerrbild einmal „Allerweltssehnsucht" genannt.

Aus völlig organischer Verbundenheit wesentlichster geistiger Bedürfnisse, wohl auf die Befriedigung mancher kleinerer Ziele verzichtend, aber die größten und lebenswichtigsten in ganzer Fülle enthaltend, ist jene Allsehnsucht erwachsen. Aus ihr, aus dieser lebendigen Allsehnsucht ward in tiefstem Ringen in Holzapfel das Problem geboren von einem Ideal, welches nicht bloß den einen oder andern winzigen Bestandteil der Seele befriedigen würde und stets auf Kosten aller andern, sondern die ganze Seele harmonisch umfassend, jegliche Disharmonie meidend, den ganzen Menschen erfüllen, seine Gesamtkräfte erlösen und zur Blüte führen würde.

Weiter an Umfang, reicher an Kompliziertheit und Intensität des Erlebens, würde ein solches Ideal eine Bereicherung, Vermannigfaltigung und doch Harmonisierung aller Zielpunkte menschlichen Vorstellens und Schaffens enthalten und müßte dabei so weit realisierbar sein, daß die entsprechenden Realisierungshandlungen die vergeistigtsten Schaffensbedürfnisse zu befriedigen vermöchten. Die Einigung verschwendeter Kräfte würde so in großartigem Zusammenfluß ungleich gesteigertere Leistungen ermöglichen.

Wie aber müßte, so gestaltete sich etwa in Holzapfel die Frage, ein Ideal beschaffen sein, das imstande wäre, einem Individuum von größtmöglicher Entwicklung am vollkommensten nach allen Richtungen zu entsprechen?

Die Art, wie ein Problem und seine Lösung in einem genialen Menschen entsteht, enthält immer gewisse Hinweise über die Umstände, in denen allein ein solche Lösung möglich war. Ganz aus lebendigsten Erfahrungen, aus qualvollem eigensten Erleben ist Holzapfels neue Orientierung und wissenschaftliche Erschließung des Idealverhaltens erwachsen. So abstrakt eine „Psychologie der Ideale" den Naiven anmuten kann, so wäre doch nie und nimmer aus der trockenen Atmosphäre einer Studierstube und der Häufung bloßer Büchergelehrtheit die Entstehung eines lebendig befruchtenden Ideals möglich gewesen. Denn gerade dieses Gefühl, mächtiger und dirigierender als jedes andere, erfordert zu seiner Bestimmung und Erklärung weit vielseitigere Erfahrung, ein weit entwickelteres Niveau in mannigfachsten Hinsichten als es bloß theoretische Arbeit zu geben vermag. Ja, Holzapfel hat in seiner überaus gehaltvollen Schrift „Wesen und Methoden der sozialen Psychologie"* ausführlich darauf hingewiesen, wie die Schaffung neuer, wirklich vervollkommneter, umfassender Ideale nur zustande kommen kann, wenn wissenschaftliche, ethische, ästhetische resp. künstlerische und Idealbedürfnisse in entsprechend gleich hoher Ausbildung vorhanden sind; und daß jeder Versuch, ein Panideal bloß auf eines dieser Interessen zu basieren, notwendig zur Verkümmerung seiner Gestalt und zur

* Erschienen im Archiv für systematische Philosophie, IX. Band, 1. Heft 1903 (Berlin, Georg Reimer).

In ihren großen Folgen hat diese Vernachläßigung der Berücksichtigung der Entwicklung sowohl im Einzelnen als gerade in bezug auf die Gesamtheit zu jenen widerspruchsvollen kulturellen Zuständen geführt, welche Liebe, Mitleid, Aufopferung für die Nächsten, für eine kleinere oder größere Gruppe fordern, aber bei irgend einer willkürlich gezogenen Schranke, als da sind: Berufsgruppe, Gesellschaftsklasse oder Nation, Halt machen, und verbieten diese Gefühle auf jene anderen, außerhalb dieser Gruppe befindlichen auszudehnen. Ja, die entsetzliche und widersinnige Lage, in die uns heute der vielfältigste Völkerhaß gestürzt hat, die wahnsinnige Kluft, die Zusammengehöriges trennt, ist nur eine unerbittliche Konsequenz dieser verhängnisvollen Nichtberücksichtigung, die seit Jahrtausenden die Seelen und Hirne einzwängt und sie schließlich in wilder Verblendung gegeneinander treibt. Und ihre Konsequenz ist auch der dieser Wirrnis zugrunde liegende Zwiespalt, jene Unvereinbarkeit, die jetzt auch den stumpfesten Köpfen zu dämmern beginnt; das Nichtzusammenbestehen können einer christlichen Moral für das Privatleben und einer Staatsethik, die das gerade Gegenteil von dem verlangt, was die Evangeliumsmoral predigt. Dieser heute zur äußersten Unerträglichkeit herangewachsene Zwiespalt, der allen Sehenden in die Augen springt und über den nur die sich täuschen können, die nicht sehen wollen, beginnt auch die Trägsten aufzurütteln mit dem atembeklemmenden Gefühl: so geht es nicht weiter.

Wenn der Verteidiger des Alten in diesen Zuständen eben nur eine unvollständige Anwendung der christlichen Nächstenliebe sehen will, eine noch zu wenig durchgeführte christliche Moral, welche ursprünglich gerade alle umfassen soll, so erweist sich dieser Standpunkt als irrig und unhaltbar. Ohne Kampf, Konflikte, Entscheidungen, Opfer geht es auch im friedlichsten Zusammenleben nicht ab. Das Leben stellt vor Wahlen, die aktiv ergriffen werden müssen, sonst werden sie passiv, d. h. von einer anderen, stärkeren Kraft getroffen. Das Gewissen, dem unterschiedslose, gleichgradige Nächstenliebe Gebot und Bestreben ist, entscheidet nicht nach einem irgendwie objektiv beobachtenden und größere Entwicklungsfaktoren ins Auge fassenden Prinzip. Seine Wahl fällt schließlich, ohne objektive Direktive, meist zugunsten des Nächstliegenden und darum eher im Sinne einer mehr minder primitiven Moral. Oder auch oft aus Verzweiflung und Ratlosigkeit zugunsten einer durchaus nicht gerechtfertigten und anderen schädlichen Selbstaufopferung. Die orientierungslose Nichtberücksichtigung der höheren, wirklich förderlichen Werte für die Gesamtheit muß daher dieser oft den größten Schaden zufügen, wenn auch in bester Absicht vollführt. Aus dieser Bedrängnis und Verwirrung führt uns allein der objektive und auf tiefster Erkenntnis gegründete Forschungsweg Holzapfels in ein neues Reich. Sein Weg allein zeigt deutlich und in voller Harmonie, was für grundlegende Aenderungen der Betrachtungsweise im Verhalten zu Menschen not tun. Welche umfassenden inneren Aenderungen es ermöglichen, aber auch wirklich ermöglichen, zugleich sich einer tieferen, einer noch weit tieferen Liebesintensität den einzelnen Menschen gegenüber hinzugeben und doch die Gesamtheit im Auge behaltend, widerspruchslos auch für diese ein Höchstmaß der Entwicklung, Entfaltung, Förderung zu erreichen.

Holzapfels Ethik, wie seine gesamte Forschung, von der überall waltenden Tendenz nach Differenzierung und Vermeidung aller falschen Generalisierung durchtränkt, trägt in sich den Keim und den Ansporn zu weit intensiverer Menschenbeobachtung und -kenntnis, als dies jemals früher der Fall war. Sie bildet mit ihrer abgestuften und ein höheres Ziel berücksichtigenden Bewertung die

Grundlage einer neuen Möglichkeit des Schutzes und der Förderung der produktivsten und besten Kräfte, sowohl im einzelnen Menschen als in der Gesamtheit und eröffnet so Perspektiven einer ganz anderen Möglichkeit rascheren und umfassenderen Fortschreitens. Während bisherige Kulturen die große Mehrzahl ihrer bedeutendsten und zur allgemeinen Förderung befähigtesten Kräfte entweder achtlos zugrunde gehen ließen oder doch rücksichtslos verschwendet haben, weil es sowohl psychologisch als moralisch an jedem Hinweis in dieser Richtung fehlte, bedeutet die neue Orientierung Holzapfels den größten und ausschlaggebendsten Schritt auf dem Wege zur Bewahrung und Entfaltung der besten Kräfte.*

Aber man würde sich sehr irren in der Annahme, daß Holzapfels Bestreben lediglich auf die Rettung der großen Geister hinzielte. Sein ganzes Werk ist vielmehr von der heißen Sehnsucht durchglüht, in allen menschlichen Wesen das Eigenste und Wesentlichste ihrer Anlage der Verwirklichung und harmonischen Entfaltung zuzuführen, und sie innerhalb des Einzelnen einer analogen Mißachtung und Vergewaltigung zu entziehen, wie ihr so viele Ausnahmemenschen als Ganzes anheimgefallen sind. Wie sie auf das Höchste ihr Augenmerk richtet, so wendet sie auch dem Kleinsten und Geringfügigsten eine Liebe und eine eingehende Versenkung zu — weil ihr jede Kraft, jede Anlage, jeder Entwicklungsgrad von vielfältigstem und neuem Wert im Gesamtheitsleben wird — eine Teilnahme, die weit über das Interesse hinausgeht, welches die überall im Munde geführte, tatsächlich sosehr gleichgültig vorübergehende „allgemeine Menschenliebe" wirklich der Seele entgegenbrachte.

Diese, auf die Seelenkenntnis soviel tiefer eingehende, im Sinne einer Förderung der Menschheitsentwicklung wählende Moral trug in sich auch die Nötigung, jene Vorgänge, welche mit zum großen Teil die höhere Entwicklung ermöglichen und konstituieren, die komplizierteren Arten menschliche Arbeit in neuer, tieferer, eingehenderer Weise zu ergründen. Gerade diese Untersuchung der Schaffensvorgänge hat aber ergeben — wie wir an anderer Stelle zu zeigen versuchten — daß die Entwicklung des Schaffens selbst mit tausend Fäden in die der Gewissensvorgänge eingreift.

Zeigten die ethischen und Gewissensprozesse spezielle Bewertungen als ihren Kern, so enthüllen sich auch die ästhetischen Erlebnisse als Bewertungsvorgänge anderer Art. Handelte es sich dort um die Bewertung menschlicher Willensabsichten in bezug auf ihr Verhalten zu Mitmenschen, so handelt es sich hier um Bewertung verfeinerter Lustgefühle, welche durch gewisse Arten menschlichen Schaffens hervorgerufen werden. Dem Vorahnenden wird schon hieraus aufleuchten, daß dort, wo diese Gebiete ineinander greifen, bei der Schilderung

* Wir möchten hier auf ein anspruchsloses aber diese Verhältnisse gut illustrierendes Büchlein von Ruland: „Der Dichter Dornenwege" aufmerksam machen, in welchem das tragische Schicksal vieler bedeutender Geister, die absolute Verkennung durch die Umgebung und die aus Unverständnis rücksichtslose Zermalmung und Zerstückelung ihrer Kräfte drastisch vor Augen tritt. Wenn man sich nur vergegenwärtigt wie ein Phidias eingekerkert, ein Galilei jahrelang gefangen gehalten und gefoltert wurde, ein Kopernikus nicht wagte bei Lebzeiten seine Schöpfung zu publizieren, ein J. S. Bach sein Leben lang gepeinigt, ein Mozart durch bitterste Not aufgerieben ward, ein Schubert durch eine feuchte Wohnung mit 32 Jahren starb, ein Priestley flüchten mußte, weil der Pöbel ihm Bibliothek und Forschungsmittel verbrannte und nach dem Leben trachtete — wie sogar in letzter Zeit ein Robert Mayer fast in den Wahnsinn getrieben wurde und der unvergleichliche Zoologe Fabre in größter Dürftigkeit lebte und starb — so bedeutet das nur einige wenige Andeutungen dafür, welches unermeßliche Kapital an Menschengeist der Welt gedankenlos entwendet wurde.

menschlicher Vorgänge, diese zwei Bewertungsarten nicht in auseinander laufender Richtung werden funktionieren können.

Es zeigt sich nun aber gerade aus den Schaffensanalysen, daß die künstlerische Darstellung menschlicher, speziell geistiger Komplexe am allermeisten imstande ist, entwickeltere ästhetische Bedürfnisse zu befriedigen, einem höheren künstlerischen Niveau zu entsprechen. Es ist also nicht anzunehmen, daß innerhalb einer künstlerischen Darstellung eine menschliche Gestalt die höchste Bewertung hervorzurufen vermag, welche z. B. ethisch als sehr minderwertig empfunden wird.

Es ist ein nur zu häufig von Einzelnen und ganzen Schulen vorgebrachter Einwand, daß doch in einem Kunstwerk, etwa einem Drama oder Gemälde, die Schilderung eines gemeinen Charakters ebenso künstlerisch sein könne, als die eines edlen oder bedeutenden. Es ist ganz sicher, daß diese Schilderung geistig inferiorer Komplexe außerordentlich fein kann und hohe künstlerische Qualitäten besitzt. Aber die Schilderung höher entwickelter Charaktere oder geistigerer Komplexe erfordert, da sie selbst komplizierterer Natur sind, unbedingt auch eine viel kompliziertere Darstellungsgabe, als die weniger vergeistigten nötig machen. Es erheischt darum die Schilderung eines höheren Entwicklungsniveaus sowohl ein mehr verfeinertes Schaffen, als sie auch entsprechend verfeinerte Aufnahmsbedürfnisse in viel höherem Maß zu befriedigen vermag.

Indem nun das harmonischte und durchgeistigtste Schaffen nur auf der Komplementierung* neuer, individueller, möglichst vollkommener Seelenvorgänge beruhen kann, auf der Darstellung besonders hoch entwickelter Seelenzustände, so ist es klar, daß zu diesen auch die ethischen gehören. Es ist ganz ausgeschlossen, daß eine künstlerische Komplementierung geistigster Art etwa bloß rein ästhetischen, gleichsam außer-ethischen Charakter tragen könne. Denn das, was eine höchste künstlerische Schilderung erfordert — Gefühl, Verständnis für Menschen, differenzierendes Beobachten und Eingehen auf die verschiedenartigsten Anlagen, ihre Entwicklungen und Produktivkraft — können niemals ohne entsprechend gesteigerte Gefühlsintensität im Gestaltenden bestehen. In wem alle diese Fähigkeiten in hohem Grade vorhanden und lebendig sind, wer wirklich groß und sublim empfindet, um entsprechend schildern zu können, der kann nicht ethisch so reagieren, als ob er all diese Gefühle und Eigenschaften nicht hätte, als ob er ein ethisch inferiorer Geist wäre. Fließen doch die ethischen Reaktionen nur aus derselben Quelle des tieferen seelischen Verstehens und Versenkens in eine andere Psyche.

Es war eine verhängnisvolle Illusion und beruhte auf dem außerordentlichen Tiefstand sowohl ethischer als ästhetischer Entwicklung und der künstlerischen Urteilslosigkeit der großen Massen — die oft technische Geschicklichkeit mit wahrer Künstlerschaft verwechselt — daß man der Meinung sein konnte, daß eine hohe künstlerische Schaffenskraft unabhängig oder gar im Gegensatz zu einer moralischen Entwicklung bestehen könne. Ja, für viele Menschen hat, durch die geübte, einseitige Gegenüberstellung, der Begriff „ästhetisch" fast einen anti-ethischen Beigeschmack erhalten. Ihnen ist der Gedanke eingepflanzt, daß ein ethisches Ideal notwendig in gewissem Gegensatz zu einem ästhetischen stehen, und daß eine volle ästhetische Befriedigung fast immer auf Kosten der ethischen gehen müsse. Wie furchtbar einengend, verderblich und verkümmernd es wirken muß, wenn die wichtigsten und stärksten Impulse der Menschheit niemals einem gemeinsamen Zielpunkt zustreben, ihre Energien nie vereinigen, sondern

* Siehe die Artikel über die Schaffensgesetze Holzapfels.

immer gegenseitig vermindern, ist ohne weiteres klar. Wie tief sich aber dieser Antagonismus eingewurzelt hat, geht daraus hervor, daß er den meisten als ganz „natürlich" und „unabänderlich" erscheint.

Aber mannigfache geschichtliche Umstände haben diese Irrtümer gefördert. Einzelne dominierend-ethische, religiöse Richtungen, wie das Christentum und der Buddhismus, entwickelten aus Mangel an Seelenkenntnis und allzu geringer Berücksichtigung vielseitiger notwendiger Entfaltungen sowie aus Angst vor dem Ueberhandnehmen physischer Tendenzen eine starke Feindseligkeit gegen den Körper, woraus mittelbar eine Abneigung gegen die „Natur" und dann auch die Kunst entsprang. So entstand ein fälschlicher Gegensatz zwischen ethischer Geistigkeit und Kunst, der wiederum später — als Reaktion — bei manchen Verfechtern der Kunst in eine Feindseligkeit gegen das Ethische ausartete.

Dieser, aus so vielfachen Mißverständnissen, unheilvollen Traditionen, im Tiefsten aus Unkenntnis der seelischen Entwicklungsbedingungen beider Tendenzen hervorgegangene Gegensatz, hat zur schwersten Schädigung der einen wie der anderen, zur Vernichtung wertvollster und begabtester Kräfte seit vielen Jahrhunderten geführt. Es lebte zwar geheim und unausrottbar in den größten und bedeutendsten Seelen vergangener Zeit neben einer vorwiegenden auch die andere Richtung. Das Naturgefühl des heiligen Franziskus, seine Dichtungen und Gesänge brachen durch alle Askese und Körperfeindlichkeit durch; das unbezwingbare künstlerische Sehnen machte sich trotz eines puritanischen Kunstvernichtungseifers in einem Savonarola in wundervollen Hymnen Luft; die Phantasien einer heiligen Therese nahmen schwungvolle dichterische Form an. Doch hat der Versuch, die so natürlichen und ihrer ethischen Entwicklung zugute kommenden künstlerischen Kräfte zu unterdrücken, die volle Entfaltung ihrer Persönlichkeit, das Erreichen der ihnen möglichen Entwicklung beeinträchtigt und ihnen qualvollste, ihnen selbst unbegreifliche Kämpfe verursacht. Hat schon die größten Geister diese Einseitigkeit sichtlich gehemmt, so kann man mit Sicherheit annehmen, daß Geringere ungleich wesentlicher geschädigt und in ihren Anlagen verkrüppelt wurden.

So hat es andererseits auch einer großen Anzahl von Künstlern moderner und älterer Zeit zum Unheil gereicht, daß sie im Glauben an eine tatsächliche Unvereinbarkeit ethischer und ästhetischer Ziele ihre starken künstlerischen Anlagen im Leben und in der Kunst, ethisch ausgesprochen, minderwertigen Erlebnissen zugewandt haben. Das Nähren dieser in den Grundanlagen der Seele nicht natürlichen Diskrepanz hat zur Folge nicht nur eine Herabminderung des Wertes der einzelnen Kunstleistungen, sondern eine degenerative Wirkung auf die Phantasie und die Herabsetzung der künstlerischen Arbeitskraft, welche nicht dauernd unter so zerreißenden Konflikten, wenn sie auch nicht als solche empfunden werden, standhalten kann. Das Sinken des künstlerischen Wertes der Produkte ganzer Schulen und Epochen aus diesen Motiven, das Herabdrücken des Niveaus ihrer Aufnehmer und Genießer, sprechen heute in allzu zahlreichen Beispielen eine genügend beredte Sprache.

Erst ein wirklich tief psychologisches Eindringen in die Wesensart und Entwicklungsweise dieser verschiedenen Prozesse konnte in die verstrickten Irrgänge Klarheit bringen; konnte aufzeigen, welche Elemente von wesentlichem Wert für die Entfaltung der geistigen Kräfte sind und welche bloß durch historische Verquickung mit ihnen unzertrennlich scheinen, in Wirklichkeit aber ablösbar sind. Erst mit dem vollen Erkennen der lebendig wirksamen Kräfte in den Gewissensvorgängen wie in den künstlerischen Schaffensprozessen, erst mit der

Enthüllung ihrer ungeahnt tiefen Zusammenhänge und ihrer unlösbaren Verflochtenheit gerade auf höheren und höchsten Stufen der Entwicklung, konnte ein neues Licht strahlend aufgehen über die innige Gemeinsamkeit ihrer Vollendungsformen, ihrer Ideale.

Die volle harmonische Verbindung der gereiftesten ethischen Tendenzen, welche im Erstreben eines Höchstmaßes unterschiedsgradueller Menschheitsentwicklung gipfeln, mit den kompliziertesten und vergeistigtsten künstlerischen und Schaffensbedürfnissen, vollzieht sich in jener von Holzapfel „Menschheitskunst" genannten Arbeit. Diese umfassende Arbeit, der die gesamte Menschheit zum Material wird und die darauf abzielt, die Menschheitsentwicklung in möglichst künstlerisch vollkommener Weise dem erreichbaren Vollendungsmaximum zuzuführen, vermag allein in gleich intensiver Weise dem im Panideal aufgefundenen ethischen Ideal zu entsprechen, als auch die größten und kompliziertesten Arbeits- und Schaffensbedürfnisse zu befriedigen. Wir verstehen erst jetzt ganz, wie jede bedeutende künstlerische oder wissenschaftliche oder andere Arbeit, im Sinne dieses großen Zieles geführt, zum lebendig eingreifenden Mittel wird, die Gesamtphysiognomie der Menschheit zu verändern; wie Malerei, Plastik, Architektur, Dichtung einen weiteren Rahmen erhalten und wie sie in diesem gemeinsamen Gerichtet-sein in durchaus andere, neue, oft ungeahnt nahe Beziehungen treten, von denen sie alle wesentlich eingreifende und dauernde Befruchtung empfangen müssen.

Wir behalten uns vor, ein anderes Mal darzulegen, wie auch durch die Forschungen Holzapfels die wissenschaftliche Arbeit als eine Spezialform menschlichen Schaffens in ihren höchsten Formen sich in völliger Uebereinstimmung mit den Zielen vollkommeneren ethischen und künstlerischen Verhaltens befindet; ja, wie sie alle zu unentbehrlichen, ineinander greifenden, einander fördernden Gliedern menschheitskünstlerischen Schaffens werden. Wenn auch die Modifikationen ihrer Arbeitsweisen voneinander abweichen, so vermag jede dieser Tendenzen erst im Zusammenhang mit den anderen ihre höchste produktive Ausbildung zu erlangen.

Aber nicht nur ein gemeinsames ethisches, ästhetisches und wissenschaftliches Ideal wird hier in der Vorstellung befriedigt. Die aktive Arbeit an der Realisierung dieser Idealvorstellung, die harmonisch alle Kräfte umfaßt und alle Energien spannt, die größten wie die kleinsten, gibt erst jene tief innere Befriedigung, die allein aus einem mächtigen Inhalt strömt und das Leben lebenswert macht, jeden Augenblick mit dem Bilde eines unendlich vollkommeneren durchtränkend und jeden Bestandteil eines Werkes als Glied eines größeren, umfassenderen heiligend.

Denn an diesem Werk sind alle beteiligt, jeder nach seinen Kräften, wie an dem Bau einer großen Kathedrale. Der geniale Entwerfer des Planes ebensowohl, als der einfache Arbeiter im Steinbruch, der bescheidene Menger des Mörtels ebensosehr als der Meister des köstlichsten Bildwerks.

Während die frühere dilettantische, unorientierte Art der Behandlung oder vielmehr die Nicht-Behandlung des Idealproblems zu qualvollsten Irrungen und Zerreißungen wertvollster Kräfte geführt hat, ermöglicht die neue Untersuchung, die zunächst von Einzelforschungen ausging, durch deren erschöpfende Behandlung eine Synthese, welche die Widersprüche mit großer Klarheit beseitigt, den angeborenen Zusammenhängen der Seele gerecht wird und die schlummernden Samen in aktiv bauende Kräfte umwandelt.

Wäre schon die bloße Erfassung und Hinstellung des Ideals und der Idealerlebnisse als Gegenstand vielseitigster psychologischer Erforschung an sich eine bahnbrechende wissenschaftliche Tat gewesen, und hätte allen nachfolgenden Forschern auf diesem Gebiet zur Grundlage dienen müssen, so bildet doch diese Stellung des Problems erst einen kleinen Bruchteil von Holzapfels wahrem Verdienst. Noch auch ist dieser erschöpft durch den wunderbar bis in alle Feinheiten vordringenden Ausbau dieser wissenschaftlichen Grundlagen im Panideal.

Die rein theoretische Klarlegung und Erkenntnis über die Möglichkeit eines derartig synthetischen Ideals könnte noch nicht eine so tief eingreifende Wirkung üben, wäre nicht der wissenschaftlich festgelegte Umriß mit dem warmen Blute des lebendigen Inhalts erfüllt, der ein solches Ideal wie leibhaftig vor uns erstehen läßt. Denn mit der Schilderung des neuen ethischen Gewissens und seiner sublimen Reaktionsweise, mit dem deutlichen Bild der neuen Aufgaben in Kunst und wissenschaftlicher Richtung, mit dem wunderbaren Ausblick auf Welten jenseits der unseren, Phantasie und Wissenschaft unausschöpfbare Felder öffnend, ersteht in fast konkreter Lebendigkeit die neue Atmosphäre des „Panideals".

Doch muß man sich gegenwärtig halten, daß eine neue Erkenntnis noch nicht unmittelbar und sofort im Empfänger selbst jene Glücksgefühle des Idealerlebens auslösen kann, die ein von Jugend auf gewohntes, in alle feinsten Wurzelfäden des eigenen Lebens verflochtenes Bild höchstbewerteter Ziele zu schenken vermag. Denn aus den Untersuchungen ergab sich, wie in der Idealentwicklung zwei Hauptströme vereinigt fließen, einer auf Erkenntnisentwicklung (Orientierung) beruhend, und einer auf Gefühlsentwicklung in bezug auf das Erkannte; sodaß es einer gewissen Zeit und entsprechender Umstände bedarf, damit die Letztere gleichsam an der Ersteren sich entzünde und aufblühe. Dieses Verhältnis ist besonders bei der Erforschung der religiösen Erlebnisse von großer Wichtigkeit, wie Holzapfel in seiner erwähnten Schrift „Wesen und Methoden der sozialen Psychologie" eingehend hervorgehoben hat.

In hohem Maße erscheint diese Erwägung bei der Aufnahme der Schöpfungen Holzapfels am Platz, weil ihre außerordentliche, das ganze Leben umspannende Neuheit nicht nur anfänglich verblüfft, sondern so große innere Umwälzungen hervorruft, daß sie nur in langsamem Wandel sich vollständig vollziehen können. Wer aber diese Erfahrung selbst durchlebt hat, dem wurde es deutlich, daß wie beim Auftauchen anderer neuer Ideale, nur in viel reicherer und harmonischer Gestaltung, das Panideal erst durch unbewußtes Wachsen und liebevolles Betreuen in der eigenen Seele stets klarere und deutlichere Form annimmt, mit immer reicheren, instinktivsten Erlebnissen verwoben wird, erneuernd, erhebend und das früher unbemerkt Dahinwelkende zum Sonnenlicht emporkehrend.

In seinem großartigen Reichtum stellt aber das „Panideal", so will es Holzapfel, erst das Anfangsglied in einem gewaltigen Zyklus dar. Auf seinen festen Pfeilern und auf noch breiteren Fundamenten soll sich ein mächtiger Dom erheben, das religiöse Problem behandelnd. Und wir dürfen wohl ein höchst Bedeutungsvolles erwarten, wenn ein Forscher von so überwältigender Durchschauungskraft und von solcher Objektivität und Präzision ein Seelengebiet öffnet, das sich bisher noch keinem so tiefdringenden Auge erschlossen hat.

Sonderabdruck aus dem Sonntagsblatt des ‚Bund'

OFFICE OF THE
EDITOR

8 ARLINGTON STREET
BOSTON 17

The Atlantic Monthly

May 5, 1923

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

We were much interested in the ingenious way in which you worked out your historical parallel, and are only sorry that your paper does not fit in with our plans.

Yours faithfully,

The Atlantic Monthly Company

ERW

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

[LEONEL CHAPEL'S YOUNG MEMORIAL FUND]

4/22/8.

June 11th, 1923.

Mr. Harry Atwood,
1315 - T. St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:-

Mrs. Young asked me to communicate with you with regard to a "Young Memorial Fund".

I do not know just what you have in mind, but it seems to me that these general conditions ought to be kept in mind: (1) Every safeguard should be put around the collection of money. There have been a large number of schemes for collecting money for monuments and memorials which have made no public accounting. (2) The amount to be raised should be carefully estimated and made as small as is consistent with dignity and appropriativeness. (3) The only colored sculptor who can do the sort of thing that I think we would want for Young, would be Mrs. Meta Warrick Fuller, 7 Warren Road, Framingham, Mass. I suggest that you write to her and get her ideas; and then as soon as possible, have several small replicas of a proposed monument made and placed on exhibition throughout the United States. This would greatly stimulate contributions. (4) The matter of selecting the site is, of course, very important.

I merely mention these matters

concerning which you probably have your own ideas, but Mrs. Young asked me to write you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/22/9

[BADLEY]

July 21, 1923.

4/18/32

Dr. J. H. Badley,
Bedale's School,
Petersfield, Hance, England.

Sir:

This will introduce to you my friend Miss Martha Gruening. Miss Gruening is a graduate of our leading universities and a Counsellor at Law. On account of her interest in my race she has adopted and taken full charge of a talented young colored boy concerning whom she wishes to consult you. I would appreciate any courtesies extended her. I am, sir

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[partially illegible]

1923

4/4/33

January 15th. 1923.

Mr Henry Baker

2822 Sherman Ave. N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Baker:-

I am so sorry to hear of your trouble with your eyes and I only hope that they will soon be better.

I am having Mr. Dill to send you some special matter and we shall appreciate anything you can do for The Crisis.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Baker.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

Mr Henry Baker
2822 Sherman Ave NW

January 19th, 1928.

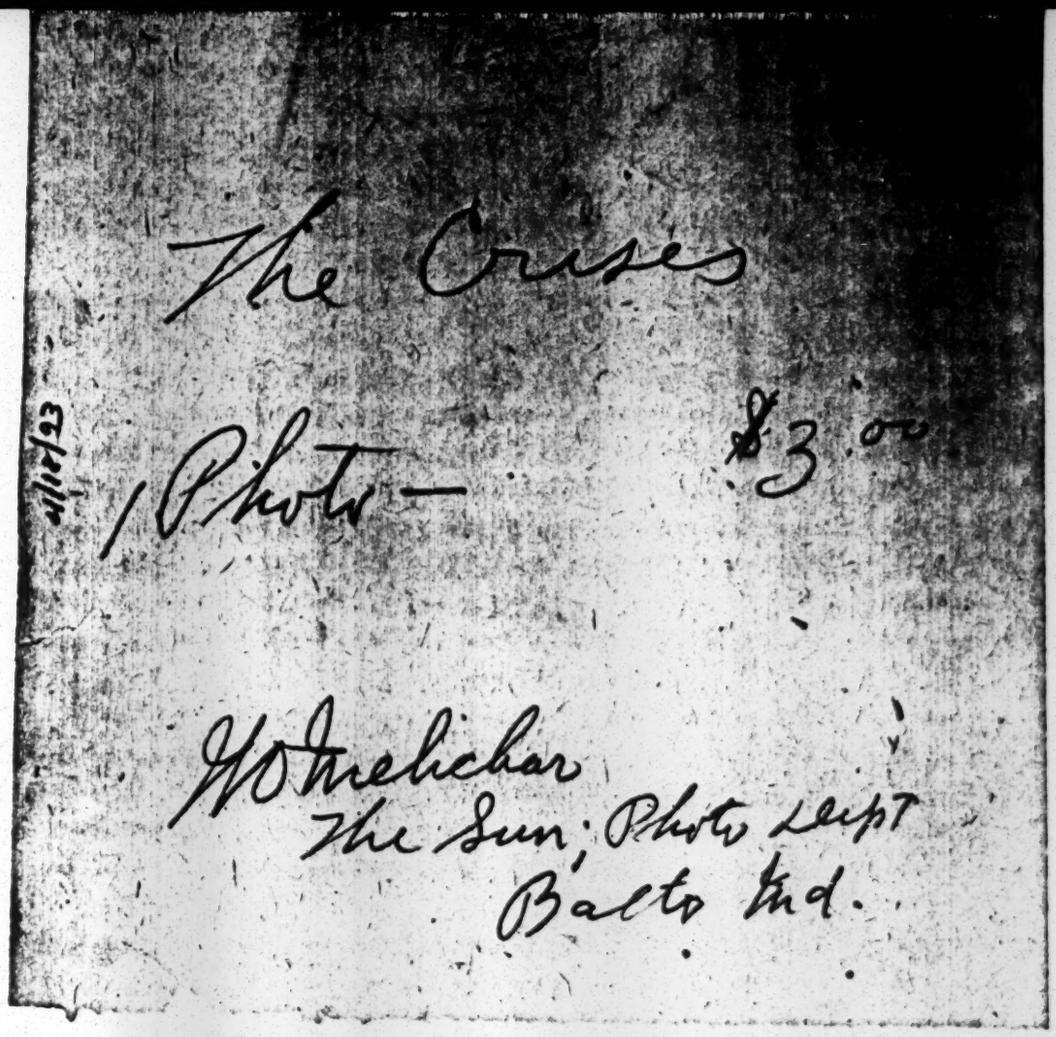
Publisher of the Evening Sun,
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Sir:-

On the front page of your edition of Monday, December 26th, 1927, you had a picture of "Clemenceau [illegible] his special [illegible] day." I would like very much to get hold of the original photograph from which this picture was made. I would be glad to pay for it. Can you give me the address of the photographer or help me in any way? I should be under great obligations.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WKBD/w


The Crises
1 Photo — $3.00
Wm Mechlar
The Sun; Photo Dept
Balto Md.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] will be [illegible]
Mr. and Mrs. Young, [illegible] who are [illegible]
and social sciences about to make a trip [illegible]
Algeria and Tunisia.

They would like first-hand information as to the treatment of colored Colonials. I trust that you may be able to give them direction and advice.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

June 19th, 1928.

Mr. Irene Bolotin,
[illegible] Rue [illegible],
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Bolotin:

This will introduce to you a student in the Freshman Class of the College Department of Columbia University. He wishes to spend the summer in Paris and learn to speak French. I should be very glad if you can help him in any way.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBB/W

For Dr. DuBois

Letter from M. Beton to ~~Miss Pauset~~

Translation:

I am sending you a questionnaire which I want communicated to the colored leaders all over the country. I am asking them to send me as quickly as possible their answers in order that I may make a report at the next congress, upon the Economic Situation of Negroes. To-day, one week, I will send you perhaps a second questionnaire, and I ~~would~~ am asking you to publish in the Crisis, the date of the next Pan-African Congress and the approximate order of the day (program.) Most probably, it will be held the 19th, 20th, 21st of September, 1923 at Lisbon, as you know. The program will include, "The Economic Situation of Negroes", "The Condition of Women" and "The Question of Propaganda".

As soon as Dr. Du Bois returns, will you tell him of these plans, and ask him if he would not like to have such or such a question included in the program?

3/45/3

Beton

4/18/18

Washington, D.C. Conduit Rd.
April 15th, 1923.

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
New York.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

I am very much obliged to you for your prompt reply and interest in the work of Geh. Frobenius. Your letter will be forwarded to him, and, no doubt, he will be interested in what you write.

With this mail I send you the first volume of his folk-lore, with the plea, to kindly consider it loaned, as it is a present from Frobenius to me. I shall write and ask him to send you the volumes which have so far been published.

It will interest you that his "Afrika Archiv", which he has built up in the course of the last twenty-five years, all alone, and much under opposition of many of the German ethnologists, is now stationed in the summer castle of the Bavarian Kings, in Schloss Nymphenburg, at München. It was taken there from Berlin during the revolution. . He has many thousands of drawings, for he always took with him good artists. There are also a number of oil paintings, and, of course, a large photographic collection. Most of his ethnological material, in the form of weapons, weaving, etc, have been sent to the German Museums. A lot, however, was bought by a German, consul, Schüssel, who lived in New York 3 years ago, and I do not know where he disposed of the things.

In my opinion his diaries, written in Africa, on the spot, are the most valuable. They con - tain very interesting data for the African history, and he draws many interesting deductions. His tales were always interpreted by one English, and one French translater, in order to avoid onesided transmissions.

His geographical maps will be very helpful in correcting antiquated racial charts. The notes are very valuable. He has many missionaries and other residents of Africa who give him much information. In his Archiv he has a large library as it will hardly ever be compiled, in its completeness, all on Africa, in many languages. He has unceasingly made abstracts from this book-collection, and arranged them in groups, for instance, on the geographical distribution of certain funeral rites, or hair dress, or house types, etc.

In a few days I hope to find time to look up Mr. C.G.Woodson, here in Washington, and I thank you for giving me his name.

Yours very truly

B. Bickel

1923

April 17, 1923.

Mr. B. Bickel,
Conduit Road,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I have received the copy of Frobenius Atlantis, volume one. I am very much interested in it and want the whole series. I will return it to you in a few days. If he plans selling or distributing any more of his material, I wish you would let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

31-13-24 [Bliven]

42, UPPER BROOK STREET, W.1.

TEL: MAYFAIR 6782.

Nov. 12 [1923?]

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter of Nov. 9 has just reached me. I'd be glad to see you if it can be managed. The trouble is that I am sailing for America within the next few days at a time and in a ship that are not known to me. I have to stay close to the telephone awaiting a call from the shipping company. I could see you any morning here at this flat; or if that is too difficult, why don't you go ahead and write the story, and send it to the New Republic in New York, 40 E 49th St, attention of Heinz Eulau. If for any reason they were unable to use it I'm sure they would be glad to try to help get it published elsewhere.

My telephone here is Mayfair 6782, and you ought to call up in advance if you are coming in. The best time is about 10 A.M.

Cordially and sincerely,

Bruce Bliven

Le 14, aout, 1923.

Monsieur le Depute Boisneuf:-

M'est-il permis de vous feliciter a l'occasion de votre attaque sur les prejuges de race des touristes americains? En faisant ceci vous avez bien represente le Noir francais en Parlement.

Ces incidents montrent combien il faut que les hommes d'origine noire, d'un bout du monde a l'autre, se tiennent au courant l'un de l'autre et concourent a leurs devoirs.

Ne voulez-vous pas faire de votre mieux d'assister au troisieme Congres Pan-Africain qui se tiendra en septembre ou octobre a Lisbonne? Vous pouviez ecrire a M. Isaac Betonm secretaire de l'Association Pan-Africain, 8 Avenue Du Maine, Paris, et lui signifier vos intentions. Il nous fournira les renseignements necessaires.

Veuillez agreer, Monsieur Boisneuf, l'assurance de ma consideration la plus distinguee.

CABLE ADDRESS
BROMASITE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONES
BRYANT 2564-5-6-7-8

BRANDT & KIRKPATRICK

35 WEST 45TH STREET

NEW YORK

October 18, 1923.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your letter of Oct. 17th has been passed on to me and I hasten to assure you that I shall be very glad indeed to see you on the question of handling your work before you sail.

I had the pleasure of meeting you for a few minutes in the Civic Club some weeks ago, Dr. Charles Fleischer being the one who introduced us.

If you would like to ring up and make an appointment at any time next week, I shall be free any time after Monday.

Believe me,

Sincerely yours,

A Hamilton Gibbs
per as.

AHG:AS

4/9/46

Tuesday @ 4 pm 31

Attention of Mr. Hall

BOOKSELLERS TO THE WORLD

BRENTANO'S

FIFTH AVENUE & 27TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

January 4th, 1923.

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois,
The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your inquiry of the 29th ultimo, we regret to say we are unable to find anything published in English on ALEXANDER PUSHKIN.

There may have been magazine articles but nothing so far as we can learn has been published in English.

Placing ourselves at your future service,

Yours very truly,
BRENTANO'S

MR.AH

B. BRIMMER COMPANY

W. V. Jackson,
Treasurer.

PUBLISHERS

William Stanley Braithwaite,
Literary Adviser.

79 Myrtle Street, Boston 14, Massachusetts

January 29, 1923.

Dr. William E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

In the BRONZE ESSAY COMPETITION we gave to each first choice, 3 points; each second choice, 2 points; each third choice, 1 point, making five candidates who received votes: Butler, 8; Carson, 4; and Minnie L. Jackson and M. Elizabeth Curtis, 2 points each for third prize; and, if the Judges consent, we will split the third prize between the two who are tied. However, if the Judges wish to select between the two and award the third prize to one, we will be glad to send the two essays back for their decision as to third prize. May we hear from you?

The Company wants to express its appreciation of your kindness in judging in the contest. We are grateful for the service you rendered.

Yours very truly,

B. J. BRIMMER COMPANY

By W. V. Jackson.

President.

WVJ'ERM

[ENCLOSURE]

AWARDS
BRONZE ESSAY COMPETITION

PRIZE		W.E.B. DuBois	J.W. JOHNSON	B. BRAWLEY	TOTAL
1	J. ALPHEUS BUTLER, JR.	3	2	3	8
2	CAROL H. CARSON	0	3	1	4
3	SUSIE MAE WILLIAMS	0	0	2	2
3	MINNIE L. JACKSON	2	0	0	2
4	M. ELIZABETH CURTIS	0	1	0	1
5	HENRY L. POLK	1	0	0	1

4/29/36

[BRIMMER COMPANY]

1923

4/29/35

January 31st, 1923.

Mr. W. V. Jackson,
79 Myrtle Street,
Boston 14, Mass.

My dear Sir:-

I am perfectly to have the third prize split between the two persons who are tied.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/15/27

British and Foreign Bible Society,

(Egyptian Agency.)

Khartoum Sudan,

June 26 1923.

Miss. [illegible]
Literary Editor.
R.A.[illegible].P.
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Miss Fenset

According to your advise Re. Children's photograph for publication in your October Number, I am sending you Four (4) copies which I hope will be in good time.

You promised to have these sent you last August published in the near future, but unfortunately they were not.

I hope they will be given a place this time, seeing they are one year ahead of time.

We highly appreciate your deep feeling of sympathy toward this part of the Black Belt and your readiness to open the door to the world; by your publication of the future men & women of the Sudan.

With good wishes for further success in the Lord's Bible.

Very sincerely yours.

D. A. Hamilton

Comment on articles etc

60. Upper Gloucester Place.
London. N.W.1.

Kindly note the change of address

3rd August 1923

Dear Doctor Du Bois,

I have just received the 13th Annual Report of the N.A.A.C.P. and hasten to thank the Association for sending me such an interesting document & to offer my heartiest congratulations to the Officers for the great work that has been achieved and still being done, I'm sure their supporters must be pleased.

I have only been able to glance thro' the Report which is so big in scope of matter, I shall later "pass it on" to Friends here to read before forwarding it with my comments to an old and influential friend in Sierra Leone – for there is much to be learnt by it that is encouraging to anyone who has the cause of our Race at heart.

It is pleasant reading the 'Foreword' which reveals the growing power the N.A.A.C.P. is able to maintain and advance in its various ramifications. May the Almighty prosper the splendid efforts of the N.A.A.C.P.

4/13/5

Dr. Nicolas told me sometime ago that he had been informed of the 'Pan-African Congress' projected meeting next month in Lisbon, so far I have not heard of any Delegate or Private individuals going there, but I shall be greatly disappointed if none appears on the scene from West Africa - where unfortunately things pertaining to the general welfare appear to remain in a lethargic & regrettable condition. So very few being alive to the manifold disabilities that exist. But as nothing human can prevent advancement, it is painful only to those who see important matters being left to the evolution of "Time itself" as the main factor to do the uplifment work of.

In my opinion - which I have expressed to friends in Africa, the National Congress of British West Africa has not yet obtained the necessary confidence and support of the people in general who are on the spot and around the different spheres.

Mr. Roland Hayes (Consciously or unconsciously) is doing splendid mission work in Europe on behalf of the Race, Europe is proud to recognise his personality as well as his genius and talents, he

(Homes)
is a persona grata in many influential Houses
here and on the Continent, we africans are parti-
-cular proud and gratified.

No doubt American Correspondents (& Reuters)
in Paris have cabled the ~~news~~ of the "Statement" that
the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has just issued—
I enclose a cutting as published in yesterdays "Times";
it seemes to have been published at a psychological
moment when there was so much tension between this
Country and France over the Ruhr matters, I read
between the lines that England is aimed at as well as
the U.S.A; there is no doubt it will create some
stir all over the World and especially in West Africa;
the great pity is that the "National Congress of British
West Africa" are not installed here to take up and
further the matter publickly. The Journal 'West
Africa' will probably comment upon it. What
do you think of the Pronouncement ???

I hope you will excuse my taking up
so much of your valuable time, my excuse is that
it is so seldom I have the privilege of writing to you.
I hope you and yours are enjoying good health—
Yours most sincerely Robt Broadhurst

4/13/7

Just seen Newspaper
placards reporting
"Death of President"
Harding
R.I.P.

August 24,1923

Mr. Robert Broadhurst,
16 Upper Gloucester Place, London,N.W. 1
My dear Mr. Broadhurst,

I was very glad indeed to get your letter of August 3rd, which came just in time as I was on the point of writing you and wanted your address.

As perhaps you know the third Pan-African Congress is to meet in Lisbon. It was first scheduled for mid- September and then was postponed because the Lisbon people seemed slow and timid and the secretary M. Beton of Paris is easily discouraged. I therefore have taken the matter up with several members of the executive committee and have decided that while one session of the Congress must take place in Lisbon another session must be held in London in order to get the necessary world-wide publicity.

I am therefore writing to ask your advice. The third Pan-African Congress will meet in London and Lisbon next November. What would you think of the dates November 5th& 6th or 4th &5th or 6th & 7th? I should want to have one afternoon and two night sessions. what would a hall cost for these? What would be the chances of getting representatives from West Africa at such a date? With whom should I correspond in London and in Africa?

The Lisbon meeting will take place after the London meeting and I am hoping to get representatives from SPAIN,

ortugal and Africa there.

Will you kindly rush me your best advice concerning these matters by return mail? For we've got to work fast. The failure of the secretary and of the Lisbon people to show the necessary energy puts a good deal of strain on us here, but we are determined not to let the Pan-African Congress fail and we want your help and advice.

Best regards to yourself and family.

Very sincerely yours,

4/15/91

September 14th, 1923.

Mr. Robert Broadhurst,
60 Upper Gloucester Place,
London, N. W. 1.,
England.

My dear Mr. Broadhurst:-

To my great chagrin, the enclosed letter was misdirected and comes back to me to-day.

I have gone ahead with the preparations to hold the Third Pan-African Congress in London and Lisbon. Beside writing you, I have written Dr. Alcindor, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Miss Ira Aldridge, Dr. Cirgwin and Mr. Leys, also an American newspaper man, Mr. C. T. Halliman.

Let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. Of course, the Congress must be small but there will be from three to a dozen Americans present. I await your answer with interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

Pan-African

September 20th, 1923.

Mr. Robert Broadhurst,
60 Upper Gloucester Place,
London, N.W. 1.,
England.

My dear Mr. Broadhurst:-

I am still anxiously awaiting news from you and especially do I want the names of colored men representing the various groups who will be in London in November.

I have written the secretary of the Fabian Society asking if they have a room seating about fifty persons that we could get cheaply for two days and a night. I have also written Ramsay Macdonald, Sir Sidney Olivier and Norman Leys for their cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

L P BROADHURST

68, Upper Gloucester Place,
London, N.W.1.

28th September 1923.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I was very pleased indeed to receive your letter of the 14th inst. advising and enclosing the unfortunately delayed letter which you wrote me on the 24th ulto.

I now hasten to reply. What a pity the Lisbon folk seemed to very slow over the Congress gathering contemplated. I am convinced this slowness is really due to "timidity" anyhow it is hoped that this lethargy has been a blessing in disguise for you have since very wisely enlarged the scope and decided to hold a part of the important sessions in London where you can obtain fuller and world wide publicity.

I think the Sessions here should be as follows (if you can arrange the length of time)

Tuesday 6th Nov: 10.30 to 12. 45
2. 0 to 4.30
7.30 to 10. 0 p.m.

Repeat on Wednesday except open at 10 instead of 10.30
Thursday 10. to 1 p.m. closing Session;

if found necessary an afternoon Session can be held as supplementary closing, if not, then the free afternoon and/or evening can be devoted to social intercourse.

If required to suit convenience a start can be made on the Monday or Wednesday instead Tuesday. I do not for a moment think Sunday would be found suitable.

Long ago I wrote to my friend Hon'ble Cornelius May the Chairman of the Sierra Leone branch of the National Congress of British West Africa expressing the hope that this Congress would send at least one or two Delegates to the Pan African Congress in Lisbon in September, but have not heard from him. I am again writing him by next mail (no mail left since I heard from you) telling him of your letter and what is likely to be done here.

Although late in the day and if you have not already written, you would do well to write and explain the delay of the information and invite:-

Hon'ble T Hutton Mills B.L.
President of the N.C.B.W.A.
Accra, Gold Coast.

Mr. Sam. Wood
General Secretary, N.C.B.W.A Axim, Gold Coast.

Hon'ble Casely-Hayford C.B.E.
Vice President, N.C.B.W.A, Sekondi, Gold Coast.

Hon'ble Cornelius May J.P.,
Vice President, N.C.B.W.A., Freetown, Sierra Leone W. Africa

Hon'ble Akite Ajasa, Dr. Obasa, Dr. Randall all Lagos, West Africa.

Mr. Herbert Macaulay. Kirksten Hall, Lagos.
Mr. P.J.C. Thomas 1, Williams Street Lagos,
Mr. A.W. O'Dwyer Calabar, Nigeria.
The Secretary, National Congress of British West Africa, Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa. River

please send special invitations to:-

Mr. & Mrs Fisher Unwin, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.2.
and if you think fit request Mr. Unwin to speak for 10-20 minutes on the value and increased education to be obtained by reading classics and other works

4/5/1/24

invite Mrs Saul Solomon, Pattison Road, Child's Hill, N.W.
Mrs Solomon is the widow of the late eminent and sympathetic premier of South Africa - she might be induced to speak on the duty of Afrisans to their own Race, especially their women.

Write our old Friend, J.R. Archer, 214, Battersea Park Road, S.W.11. to address and call upon - through the Congress - the different Governments to advance and show more reality in carrying out their duties of Trusteeship in widely extending the present educational facilities that is being given to the children in West and especially South and East Africa.

Mr. Saklatvala M.P. address, c/o House of Commons, addressed the Congress in 1921 and if again invited would no doubt do so upon any line you think fit to suggest.

Mr. Raphael a powerful speaker (with sincere sympathies for our Race) might be invited to expound upon "The Outlook for Africans who have generally begun to grasp Race Consciousness," his address I will add below.

I am hoping to obtain the consent of a Miss Coussey, 129, Adelaide Road, Hampstead, N.W.3., a cultured West African young woman to speak upon the difficulties and opposition African girls find in obtaining entry into high class schools in this Country. You and Miss Jessie Fauset will be pleased to meet this young lady I am sure.

Please also address an invite to:-

Mr. J.A. Barbour James,
84, Goldsmith Avenue,
Acton, W.3.

and invite him to speak upon the manner in which West Indians (he is a West Indian with 15 years Government service on the Gold Coast) Afro-Americans can mutually cooperate with West and other Africans. He is the President of the Association of Colored peoples recently organised in London and of which I am a Member.

Then of course you are in communication with Dr. Alcindor President of the A.P.U. he can discourse upon the part the Colored man should comport and improve himself while in this Country.

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I have an English Friend - a Socialist, named Harry Hease - 63, Upper Clapton Road, London, E.5, no doubt he could give an instructive address upon "Man's inhumanity to Man."

I have not mentioned a word to any of the above persons - except to Miss Coussey so that the whole matter of invite and subjects are left entirely for you to decide and act.

Mr. Lattimore informed me that he had heard from you about the Congress and I told this to Dr. Alcindor who has conferred with him for general Cooperation - Dr. Alcindor hinted to me he intends to call together all possible African helpers so as to formulate some scheme of arrangement .

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the Continent, but I urged him to so arrange, if possible, to be back here early in November and to attend this gathering - I'm sure if he is here and permitted, his contribution to the cause would be very valuable -

I think the gatherings are likely to be as large if not larger than the former Pan African Congress. On enquiry about hiring a Hall at the Office of the "Central Hall" I was informed that they are booked up for November -

(& not booked) Anderson's Hotel - centre of Fleet Street, have a room to accommodate 150 - free mornings and afternoons 5th, 6th, 7th & 8th November up to 5.30 p.m. £5.5.0 per day, they are booked up for the evenings.

The Mortimer Hall off upper Regent Street are rather dear - I enclose their charges.

I am enquiring after others, but cannot book any without your authority and a deposit, in August, Halls at convenient times, at many places, are available, just the opposite in November. Please lose no time in writing about this.

Please excuse this lengthy epistle - I make no apology and I'm sure you need none for my taking up so much of your valuable time.

Awaiting your further pleasure, + adding kind Sort regards + thanks for giving me the opportunity of rendering a little assistance -

Yours very sincerely

Hor. Broadshurst

P.S. The 95 of Mr R. Raphael is
801. Salisbury House
London E.C. 2.

60, Upper Gloucester Place,
London, N.W.1.

28th September 1923.

4.1.16

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I was very pleased indeed to receive your letter of the 14th inst. advising and enclosing the unfortunately delayed letter which you wrote me on the 24th ulto.

I now hasten to reply. What a pity the Lisbon folk seemed to very slow over the Congress gathering contemplated. I am convinced this slowness is really due to "timidity" anyhow it is hoped that this lethargy has been a blessing in disguise for you have since very wisely enlarged the scope and decided to hold a part of the important sessions in London where you can obtain fuller and world wide publicity.

I think the Sessions here should be as follows (if you can arrange the length of time)

Tuesday 6th Nov: 10.30 to 12. 45
2. 0 to 4.30
7.30 to 10. 0 p.m.

Repeat on Wednesday except open at 10 instead of 10.30
Thursday 10. to 1 p.m. closing Session;

4/15/73 aup

if found necessary an afternoon Session can be held as supplementary closing, if not, then the free afternoon and/or evening can be devoted to social intercourse.

If required to suit convenience a start can be made on the Monday or Wednesday instead Tuesday. I do not for a moment think Sunday would be found suitable.

Long ago I wrote to my friend Hon'ble Cornelius May the Chairman of the Sierra Leone branch of the National Congress of British West Africa expressing the hope that this Congress would send at least one or two Delegates to the Pan African Congress in Lisbon in September, but have not heard from him. I am again writing him by next mail (no mail left since I heard from you) telling him of your letter and what is likely to be done here.

Although late in the day and if you have not already written, you would do well to write and explain the delay of the information and invite:-

Hon'ble T Hutton - Mills B.L.
President of the N.C.B.W.A.
Accra, Gold Coast.

Mr. Sam. Wood
General Secretary, N.C.B.W.A Axuir, Gold Coast.

Hon'ble Casely-Hayford C.B.E.
Vice President, N.C.B.W.A, Sekondi, Gold Coast

Hon'ble Cornelius May J.P.,
Vice President, N.C.B.W.A., Freetown, Sierra Leone.W.A.

Hon'ble Akibo Ajasa, Dr. Obasa, Dr. Randall all Lagos, West Africa.

Mr. Herbert Macaulay. Kirksten Hall, Lagos.
Mr. P.J.C. Thomas 1, Williams Street Lagos,
Mr. A.W. O'Duyer Calabar, Nigeria.
The Secretary, National Congress of British West Africa, Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.

please send special invitations to:-

Mr. & Mrs Fisher Unwin, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C.2.
and if you think fit request Mr. Unwin to speak for 10-20 minutes on the value and increased education to be obtained by reading classics and other works

invite Mrs Saul Solomon, Pattison Road, Child's Hill, N.W.
Mrs Solomon is the widow of the late eminent and sympathetic premier of South Africa - she might be induced to speak on the duty of Africans to their own Race, especially their women.

Write our old Friend, J.R. Archer, 314, Battersea Park Road, S.W.11. to address and call upon - through the Congress - the different Governments to advance and show more reality in carrying out their duties of Trusteeship in widely extending the present educational facilities that is being given to the children in West and especially South and East Africa.

Mr. Saklatvola M.P. address, c/o House of Commons, addressed the Congress in 1931 and if again invited would no doubt do so upon any line you think fit to suggest.

Mr. Raphael a powerful speaker (with sincere sympathies for our Race) might be invited to expound upon "The Outlook for Africans who have generally begun to grasp Race Consciousness," his address I will add below.

I am hoping to obtain the consent of a Miss Coussey, 139, Adelaide Road, Hampstead, N.W.3., a cultured West African young woman to speak upon the difficulties and opposition African girls find in obtaining entry into high class schools in this Country. You and Miss Jesse Fauset will be pleased to meet this young lady I am sure.

Please also address an invite to:-

Mr. J.A. Barbour James,
84, Goldsmith Avenue,
Acton, W.3.

and invite him to speak upon the manner in which West Indians (he is a West Indian with 15 years Government service on the Gold Coast) Afro-Americans can mutually cooperate with West and other Africans. He is the President of the Association of Colored peoples recently organised in London and of which I am a Member.

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Please excuse this lengthy epistle - I make no apology and I'm sure you need none for my taking up so much of your valuable time.

Awaiting your further pleasure,

Yours sincerely,
W. E. B. Du Bois

Re 95 of W Raphael is
801 Salisbury House
London - E.C.2

4/15/176 aup

[Robt Broadhurst]

60. Upper Lancaster Place,
London N.W.1.
1st Oct: 1923

Social News - 1923

My dear Mr. Barrie.

This morning's Papers
2/13/24 have just the "Scythia" of the Cunard
Line had been in Collision with a
White Star boat - necessitating her
return to Liverpool yesterday.

I calculate the Letter I
posted you last Friday went by
the "Scythia" & today is sure to
be added to the other Americans

suitable Hall - Dr Alexander
mentioned "Denison Home" to me
last night but I demurred & do
have no wish to join the Sub-
Savey people (who I remember
last P.A Campers here would not
or did not show any inclination
to assist the Demonstration) a
cheap advertisement. I think
they do very much less for the
Race than they ought - possibly
they have reasons - quite unknown
to me, for going slowly -
Even many best citizens have
little or no faith in them -

Very inexpensive places

available but the locality
the reputation of the Man Brown
Causes him to be considered.?

I'm sorry. Read that you have
written to Ramsay MacDonald
& Sir Sidney Olivier.

Why not write to Col. Wedgwood
M.P. also Rev. Hughes (Successor
to Dr Clifford) Congregational
Church, Westbourne Park Road. W. 2.
these are good men I believe.

I will write you another
letter next week.

Looking forward with pleas-
ure to welcoming you.

I am, Yrs &c &c Bro,

Yours sincerely,

Robt. Broadhurst

riches on letters are un-
fortunately unresponsive - so I
am now posting herein the
Copy of my above letter to Cook which
I hope will reach you together
with this. Kindly return the
enclosed Copy at your earliest
convenience.

This morning your favr
of the 20th ult came to hand;
I rest assured that you will have a
good crowd of Colored people to
attend the Lessons and also have
no misgivings in obtaining a

October 11th, 1923.

Mr. Robert Broadhurst,
60 Upper Gloucester Place,
London, N. W. 1,
England.

4/15/04

My dear Mr. Broadhurst:-

I did not hear from you for so long that I have been corresponding with Dr. Alcindor and he has been working for the Congress. I trust I have not mixed things up by asking the cooperation of both of you. I have just written a letter to Dr. Alcindor copy of which I enclose. As I say to him, two days of meetings and two sessions a day are as much as I think we ought to attempt.

I am sending invitations to the persons whom you mentioned. In the case of those whom you mentioned as speakers, I am merely saying we will be glad to have them present and take part in the Conference.

I leave here October 24th on the President Monroe, United States Line, coming direct to London where I land November 4th. I shall look you up immediately. Thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

60. Upper Gloucester Place
London N.W.1.

13th Oct. 1923

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Just a line to confirm my two letters to you and to say that I have not continued my search for a meeting place beyond what I have submitted to you, as Dr. Slemmon has announced that he had received a cable from you approving of his arranging to engage a Hall in Denison House, & I expressed to him (privately) I

4/15/506

thought he was ill advised & requested him before leaving definitely he should make enquiries at the Memorial Hall - for I had days before given him particulars of what I had arranged there & he asked if I had written to you - to which I replied I ~~had~~ lost no time in posting to you.

Professor Sadenia of Sierra Leone is embarking tomorrow for New York. I had the pleasure of seeing him last night & asked him to make every effort on landing, to see you before

4/15/507

you sailed hence. I hope he will succeed in doing so for he is a Thinker and highly respected by his Countrymen on the Coast & Sierra Leone in particular.

I trust this finds you & yours in the best of health.

With kindest regards,

Yours Sincerely

J.E. Broadhurst

Robert Broadhurst

4/15/508

[Broadhurst]

4/15/08

Please read by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

Please repair the attached as printed.

Knowing you are so keenly interested in all Race matters I forward this copy for your perusal. Kindly return to me at your convenience.

A West African friend objected my making it an open letter & left it published. Entdeckt - I am not prepared to publickly criticise the infant N.C.B.G.A.

[Robert Broadhurst]

60, Upper Gloucester Place,
N.W.

2nd Nov. 1923.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your communication of the 30th July last which I have carefully perused and for which I thank you.

Believe me when I say that no thanks are due to me tho' I am gratified to learn that my letter of 13th December last addressed to the Congress was somewhat helpful, it is as nothing in comparison to my anxiety and concern to learn what progress is being made in the general work of the N.C.B.W.A.

Intelligent and thinking Africans of beneath surface experience, on this side continue to bewail the apparent inner poverty of the N.C.B.W.A. in all its ramifications and it is only deep felt sympathy with the Congress that some of us Africans in England (who have just as much interest and anxiety in the welfare of our Race as any other) have not publicly and vigorously taken the Congress to task for their initial grave and avoidable, and since repeated errors, they are charitable enough to believe that 90% of the Officers of the N.C.B.W.A. are conscientious men doing their best according to their enlightenment which by unfortunate force of circumstances is restricted from having a wider outlook so vitally necessary for progress, the remaining 10% probably including high officers, apparently seem to think more of themselves than the important matter of the Race which they have undertaken to look after; however, if there be any misapprehensions in the views held by Africans here on this point, it will take a lot of explanation to efface these impressions.

Surely some of the serious errors made by the movement are being rectified - such as -

(A) The initial grave error of omitting to approach our illiterate interior people and obtaining their goodwill, sympathy and support of the aims of the N.C.B.W.A - which from the first could have been had for the mere asking, also overlooking and even disdaining local and foreign (African) intelligent and advanced educated Africans by not specially inviting such (even if the special invite had not been accepted) to the earliest meeting of the N.C.B.W.A., this omission caused some to become "passive" and others "active" as well as dangerous opponents to the great endeavour. So long as one is an African be it male or female, literate or illiterate, they have a

a right to voice their personal opinion in matters pertaining to the Race whatever that opinion may be worth.

(B) The serious error of the Congress not recognising and appraising the dangers underlying the attitude of the Nigerians towards the Congress at the earliest Meeting of the N.C.B.W.A. in Accra, has resulted in the continued suffering of our people and increasing of disabilities.

(C) The "slight" the Delegates gave to their respective Governors in leaving such Colony without formally informing the Governor of their embarking on their Mission to the Colonial Office, and requesting a letter of introduction-which may or may not have been given- to the Secretary of the State for the Colonies. This unwise step was most unconstitutional and was a great factor in closing the portals of the Colonial Office to the Delegates.

(D) The fact of the Delegates on landing here ignoring all Africans (desirable and undesirable) was not justified. The Delegates were not expected nor bound to disclose the particulars of their Mission to their Countrymen here, but they would not have lost anything by greeting them formally but rather gained by inviting suggestions from all proper sources which after consideration could have been partly or wholly acted upon - or rejected altogether? Of course it is mere conjecture whether such council would have been of service, but the fact remains that Africans on this side who were in touch with existing conditions, could perhaps have helped, but they stood dismayed at the different false moves that were made here by the Delegates - who may be "big men" - as the Coast local rumour termed them - but here were only ordinary individuals charged with a mission that could have been accomplished in a month or six weeks if proper arrangements had been made, instead of lasting six months or more. Rumour was very rife during the sojourn of the Delegates as to heavy expenses being incurred (it is true high prices were ruling at the time) and to many it appears as if most of the Delegates were here solely on their own private affairs. No one was surprised that the expensive Delegation ended in a Debacle - indeed it was doomed to failure from the earliest false steps made in Africa.

Then came about the second Congress in Freetown which was deprived of its full significance by the absence of a Delegation from Nigeria - really due among other reasons either to undue haste and or short sightedness, trickery, blindness or folly of the Nigerians themselves, encouraged by the lack of foresight of the first gathering of the Congress in Accra in not probing deeply into the credentials of all and especially the Nigerian Delegates - for rumour ran high at the time and without doubt it reached the ears of the Congress about widespread under currents and dissatisfaction in Lagos. However, the second Congress in Freetown wisely decided to appoint Delegates to proceed to Lagos in order to effect reconciliation and pour oil upon the turbulent waters of the Nigerian political sea, and now it has begun to appear that these appointed Delegates have no intention of going on this Mission, for it is over six months since the selection

RC

selection took place in Freetown, and no one has heard of their appearance in Nigeria - where six months ago the Delegation would have been most warmly welcomed, it is doubtful today what sort of a reception would be given them on arrival. Fortunately the African has an hospitable mind, but there is no gainsaying the fact the heated iron has grown cold, and as a rule time hardens matters and makes them more complex and difficult, and it may be found that valuable time has been lost to the cause. Where does the fault lie for this regrettable delay? Personal convenience? If so, then such Delegates had no right to accept appointments and stand in the shoes of others who could have proceeded in due course?

(F) The vexed question of "Unity" amongst West Africans whereby a real "Force" can be obtained must be achieved even if it takes - as it is bound to take - infinite patient and sustained endeavours and in a way it seems a sad reflection that those Delegates appointed in Freetown over six months ago have not yet according to rumour reached Lagos. Unity can never never be attained if slackness is allowed to impede the way of any human endeavour. DILIGENTIA VINCIT OMNIA.

(S) To-day we live in most thrilling and ever changing times, and African affairs are by no means in the back ground, indeed something of interest is always cropping up in this part of the world affecting African matters. It can well be imagined how a united and strongly supported Congress would have been placed to vigorously back up the present various and frequently arising topics by using themas levers to enlarge upon from African view points such as "West Africa" recently published of Mr. J.E.Corte (who is a "free lance" of wide African experience) bold and outspoken criticism of the misgovernment of the Gold Coast Authorities, here is given a most valuable testimoney for use by the Headquarters of the N.C.B.W.A.

(S) Then comes Lord Leverhulme's speech at the Meeting the other day of the Niger Company when he roundly trounced and slashed the antiquated bureaucracy and autocracy of the Colonial Office system as well as the short sightedness of the Governors, he protested strongly about the non existence of the British Constitution in these Crown Colonies. It is true the N.C.B.W.A. voiced the absence of this desideratum, but the Congress has not yet found the solid backing it should and it is hoped will soon have and then be in a position to press home to the Authorities the demand for far more scope then the present Governors have projected (to the Colonial Office) for the enlargement of the legislative schemes now being put into operation. No thinking African can expect the full privilege of the British Constitution until we are ripe for it - and the true way to obtain this is to insist upon generous and widespread suitable education of the growing boys and girls, as everyone knows it is the bounden and recognized duty of our Trustee Governments to provide fitting - if not generous, widespread education and the authorities should be forcibly reminded of this in and out of season. Attached are newspaper clippings which shows the child's education in England costs the Taxpayer over £17 per head per an: (the Universities and the public

public schools are independent of Government control). In Nigeria about one penny per head as expended yearly on the African child's education (what a comparison?) and this child's labour is a contributor to local revenues while the English school child is in no like way a contributor.

(X) Asreported lately in "West Africa", Lord Leverhulme's slashing criticisms of the Colonial Office rule round supporters in the powerful "Daily Telegraph". "West Africa" itself also the "Liverpool Post," without doubt these criticisms and articles should and no doubt will prove a very valuable handle to the N.C.B.W.A. for present and future use in all the Colonies and the opportunities must not be left entirely to the devoted able African Editors - some of whose valuable journals reach their compatriots in distant parts, and some are also found and read in important circles in England.

(Y) Since then the A & E Corporation have held their annual Meeting and the Chairman Mr. W.H.Batty in his address used the expression that the Natives should be taught how to protect their Palm Trees - it would have been more far seeing and sounder policy had he advocated educating the Native in the full sense of the word - which in the end would mean not only protecting Palm Trees but all other sources of production and wealth, as well as mutual benefit to all, thus strengthening the ties of the British Empire.

(K) Up to the present no answer has been given to "what is wrong with West Africa".

(L) It is most true that as education advances ameliorations and improvements in welfare are required and onerous restrictions and disabilities removed so that the individual shall enjoy fuller scope. A natural corrollary, why not?

(M) It is true that the Gold Coast is likely to soon boast of a fine Secondary School, but if sufficient and properly qualified scholars are not produced to "feed" the School, its future reputation and African reputation generally will have to suffer destructive criticisms; to avoid which and to lessen the risk of failing numerically as well as a low standard of educated scholars, dozens or hundreds of Teachers can and should be obtained as soon as possible from the West Indies and numerous schools be opened in many places as feeders for this fine school; while hundreds of local Africans in each colony are being trained for the teaching profession after qualifying, then employment should and can be found for them in the different hinterlands - especially in Northern and Southern Nigeria.

(N) The idea of education in English all over British West Africa must never be relaxed but be strengthened for it is by this means alone West Africans will come to really understand one another in course of time - No one can tell if the French will not in the distant future exchange their Ivory Coast and Dahomey Colonies and these become British - thus forming one huge territory under our

our flag. Such a dream may be realised and the United West African Colonies then become classed as a Dominion - a very valuable Dominion it would be, it is possibly then and then only? would (West) Africans come "into some of their own." To dream of all Africa becoming one body is utterly beyond reason - For Europe, Asia, North and South America are divided into separate entities and have been so from time immemorial.

What is the future of the West African children if they are not to receive the general education that they should be getting during the next 10, 30, 50 years? for WE know how much work young children do in gathering and manipulating produce for exportation, and their moral welfare and upliftment and all facilities should be provided for them as recompense.

What is the future of the West African if they be given fair scope of suitable general education during the next 10, 30, 50 years? One of the above implies not even keeping pace with the times but "backwardation," and the other "forwardation!"

To many thinking African minds it is clear that constant and strenuous efforts are being made to keep the African young men and women from coming to England for further or higher education and to imbibe a certain amount of European culture, tone, and in getting a WIDER FULLER outlook of life which are unobtainable in their homeland; this means the suppression of uplifting and progressive forces - even WELL meaning philanthropic organizations in England (from whom the African has every right to expect them to act as they proclaim) are not opposing this under (subtle) current movement.

For years the Whiteman has been investigating the mind and psychology of the Blackman and has succeeded to a great extent and he is ever continuing these inmost investigations - while the Blackman in Africa has given little or no thought to find out the Whiteman's under surface mentality and far seeing policy of intentions. The African is not to blame heretofore for so very few can think of the distant future except in a vague way, but it is high time Africans begin to think deeply and widely?

While there are brilliant men and women - young and old - as Mr. H. Randall Jockhart - a young barrister, who can voice such profound thoughts in an address (published in one of the August issues of "West Africa") given to his fellow students of African descent some months ago and Mr. K Seyki and even the virilent Marcus Garvey with his high sounding ideas - Mr. Herbert Macauley - all of whom are trying to clear our foggy atmosphere, and the Hon. Casely Hayford, Honorable Cornelius May and one or two other West Africans, the dawn of African progress is looming in the distance. Respected and intelligent women everywhere must be urged to render individual and organised help. The power of woman is great, and she sometimes exercises unconscious and unseen powers that are far reaching, the African is so prone to underate women.

Europeans - sincere sympathisers, here continue to wonder why the West African has no outstanding representative (or a group)

voice in this Country to carry on valuable work in furthering the welfare of our Race and who can inspire and render assistance to the N.C.B.W.A. in Africa and draw from them much valuable food for development and exchanging counsel.

There are sadly lacking several fundamentals for remedying vital drawbacks of West Africans.

1st. Good homes where parents are painstaking in moulding the character and mind of their young children for the first few years, intelligent, watchful even if illiterate. Mothers can help their child better than a literate thoughtless Mother and in these two cases local philanthropic committees and individuals can tactfully use their assistance to advise and help these Mothers for the benefit of the child.

2nd. Schools in charge of capable Teachers (West Indians have a very sound knowledge of character and social amenities) who will take lively interest in their scholars whether in school or in the playground - where character is often in the channel of being moulded.

Parents and School teachers can and should mutually support one another in making children what they will become in after life.

3rd The study and practice of sound social amenities and welfare amongst all classes instead of the present shallow and erratic usages of the present day, this latter is not difficult to remedy if it is studied and then practised without undue estentation and promulgated by the intelligentsia individually or in organised bodies at all times and in all places, care should be taken to avoid any trace of patronage or air of superiority, for these latter phases often induce resentment, bitterness, and if bitterness enters into the mind of a popular individual one can well imagine how much damage to the cause would accrue.

Social gatherings should not be confined to Dances and Concerts; the guests at a birthday or any other parties would be gainers if a young or old male or female guest gave a twenty minutes address on (local?) social matters - and intelligent, not childish, games are helpful in bringing about sound "understanding" between strangers or Africans foreign to the locality. Debating Societies, reading clubs, "Chess", "draughts," "bridge," clubs are all great elevators of the mind and if made interesting will attract young and old. At other gatherings serious subjects should be dealt with; such as "Gossip", "deceit" &c &c. and especially "Witchcraft" and its far reaching powers of tyranny. Any Nation or individual under the influence and domination of superstition cannot possibly make for solid progress.

It is grievous to think that most of our Intelligentsia not only condone but accept and practice these evil black arts. May God help Africa to shake off this diabolical Millstone.

[BROADHURST]

milistone.

What did Moses say to the Israelites in his denunciation of Idols and other evils. I may be considered blind in heartily denouncing the malpractices of Witchcraft and I thank God if I am considered so - for I have experienced the terrible effects of the tyranny and far reaching effects of revengeful "threats" and "innuendos" upon the minds of adults and when this awful practice comes to the ears and sight of young minds, one cannot appraise the terrible after effects of seeds then sown.

Would the widespread study of chemistry in the Schools be an antidote against the prevalent sorcery of the Witch Doctors and Sorceresses? this black art is a terrible blot upon the Race and especially the christianized African and widespread efforts should be made to uproot this great evil. Local customs and folk lore of Africans if thoroughly understood and interpreted can be made sources to help build up African character - local customs exist everywhere, but some of them not being clearly understood are more of a curse than the blessing it is intended to advocate.

The only excuse offered for addressing this communication is, that one feels the need of all kinds of pleas being advanced to raise our cause and place it upon a sure and sound foundation - viewed in that light, no African should think himself offended by this communication.

"PROVERBS IV, 7" says:-

"Wisdom is the principal thing,"
"therefore get wisdom and with all thy getting get"
"Understanding" -

Education without understanding is deprived of its inner meaning for "Wisdom" is as the Father and "understanding" as the Mother. When they combine one with the other, they bring forth and diffuse and emanate Truth.

Yours faithfully,

Dr Rob. Broadhurst

Sam. R Woods Esq.,
General Secretary of the N.C.B.W.A.,
Axim, West Africa.

60. Upper Lancaster Place

N.W.1.

12 Nov. 1923

My dear Sir Percy

Herewith are the few letters of introduction I can possibly get to send to Karlsruhe. I trust you will find useful.

May I make one or two suggestions that will help you during your stay in Africa?

Avoid the sun

4/15/236

at Dakar and if time is not available for you to visit him. phone to him and get his permission to visit the "Chef" of Education & of Schools as not in vacation you will be able to see the pupils at work & obtain Statistics & other useful information.

Bathurst - the Local President of the National Congress of British West Africa and the ~~Secretary~~ Secretary are sure will be glad to see you. I am writing to a friend in Freetown to get into communication with Bathurst & tell them that you are ~~likely~~ hoping to pass through that port by German Steamer from Dakar about the 14th Dec. and that you'll send a wire from Dakar to the Agent of the Steamer at Bathurst if you are on board. I know a Mr. H. O. Grant and Mr. J. P. Cole. on the Staff of the West African Direct Cable Co. either or both may be absent on foreign service, but everyone will be glad to see you I know. ~~This is a Crown Colony~~

as much as possible &
even if you wear a sun helmet
carry & use a white sunshade
as further precaution when you are in the sunlight.

Quinine is a fine
protector - to ward off malaria,
"5 grains" per diem - or alternate
days! - a few minutes after
your first daily meal.

Wear very light, cool clothing
and sleep under a mosquito
net.

While in Paris you can
no doubt obtain a letter of
intro - to the Governor General
from the Colonial Minister

(X) Portuguese Guinea

4.

Inclose an intro to the Clerk in charge (really the Superintendent) of the Cable Office in Bissao (Grant or Cole may be working there)

Mr. Wade - whom I know well & is usually in charge when may be on furlough, & so I can vouch his relief will welcome you warmly, Especially if he is a Sierra-Leonean.

You can go ashore from the boerman boat with the Steamer's Agent - (or the Customs boat)

11/15/237

the Natives hereabouts with few exceptions live in utter darkness. Juice Jehabs see "Soulahs," "Mandingoes," "Susus," "Jolloffs (from Gallam & Bathurst)" "Papels," and a dozen other tribes in Bissao. Your Camera can be usefully employed here as elsewhere.

Dr. do not hesitate to ask if you think I can furnish any more information regarding the Cattle above

6

I trust this finds you quite well and looking forward to the next few weeks - which I trust will be crowned of satisfaction and every success.

Accept my dear Dr DuBois my best regards & esteem. Yours sincerely

Jos. Broadhurst

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA. [BROADHURST]

General Secretary's Office,
Axim, Gold Coast,
West Africa,
30th July, 1923.

Dear Sir,

Manifold public duties have prevented me, until the present, from acknowledging the receipt of your letters of the 12th of December last, addressed to the Congress and presented on your behalf by the Hon. C. May, J.P., the President of the Sierra Leone Section of the Congress; as also the receipt of your second letter of the 9th January this year.

I beg respectfully to inform you that both communications were read at the meeting held on the 30th January, and that they were highly appreciated by Congress, especially the former, containing as it does, many healthy thoughts which, in the opinion of Congress, were calculated to promote unity, encourage true patriotism, and materially contribute towards the progress and advancement of West Africa.

I am directed to convey to you the thanks of the Congress for these letters, particularly that of the 12th December last which was ordered to be printed and circulated for the benefit of Africans of this and future generations. I am also to convey to you the thanks of Congress for the photograph of Mr Dubois which was also presented as/accompanied your communication of December 12th.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.

GENERAL SECRETARY.

ROBERT BROADHURST ESQUIRE,
60, UPPER GLOUCESTER PLACE,
LONDON, N.W. 1.

Juan les Pins
France
Dec. 22, '20

4/18/21

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

So sorry you did not drop in and say "howdy". Hope you enjoyed your trip to France, Portugal and N. Africa. Am hoping, further, that you escaped the fever in Africa, the enemy of the stranger on those shores.

How moves the world with you? I hope you feel that progress is being made in that herculean task in which you are engaged ——— I had almost said Sisyphean task.

May you have many years of strength and vigor for the job before you!

Very sincerely yours,

W. L. Buckley

1923

January 5th, 1923.

Mr. Richard Bundy,
United States Department of State Division
of Liberian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

1/8/25

My dear Mr. Bundy:-

I have just addressed a letter to the Department of State, a copy of which I enclose.

I shall be glad to know what you think of the matter.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W
(Enc)

Washington, D. C.

January 24, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

70 Fifth Avenue,

New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have received your letter of January 19th with its enclosure. I am glad to see that you are taking an interest in the Liberian situation. Because of my connection with the Department of State it would, of course, be improper for me to make any expression on Liberian affairs for publication.

It is felt, however, that something could be sent you in a personal and private way, without impropriety, for your information on the understanding that it is not to be published or given currency as emanating from me.

Please see the attached sheets.

Sincerely yours,

Richard C. Bundy.

4/8/28

1923

4/8/27

January 27th, 1923.

Mr. Richard Bundy,
United States Department of State,
Division of Liberian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Bundy:-

I thank you very much for the facts sent me. I assume that you will not mind me using them provided I do not indicate their source.

I trust if you have any further information at any time, you will let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/8/26

Washington, D. C.

January 31, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have to say in reply to your letter of January 27, 1923, that I have no objection to the discreet use of the information sent you provided such use would in no way disclose or indicate the source.

You will, I am sure, appreciate the necessity of this provisional assent under the circumstances.

Sincerely yours,

Richard C. Bundy.

Pan Afr

September 20th, 1923.

Mr. Richard C. Bundy,
United States Department of State Division
of Liberian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

4/1541/161

My dear Mr. Bundy:-

It is barely possible that I shall be able to spend Xmas in Liberia and if so I should attend the Inauguration of President King which I understand takes place New Years.

I am writing to ask if you think it would be wise or advisable to approach the United States Government and ask them to appoint me as a special representative of the Government on that occasion? I should, of course, expecy no powers, privileges or compensation; but it strikes me that this might be a graceful gesture from the United States toward Liberia. I should appreciate your advice.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

MAINTAINED BY THE STATE OF OHIO

RICHARD C. BUNDY, SUPERINTENDENT

THE COMBINED NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

AT WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY

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OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT

EXPRESS OFFICE, XENIA, OHIO

September 28, 1923.

4/8/29

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have received your letter of September 20th, 1923, addressed to me at the Department of State. You will see by the heading of this letter sheet that I am not at present at the State Department. I left there July 1st to take up my new duties as Superintendent of the C. N. & I. Department at Wilberforce.

Notwithstanding my change of employment I still retain keen interest in Liberian affairs. No doubt if you should make a trip to Liberia it would prove of great value to the little Republic. If I were in the Department I could easily obtain its reaction to your suggestion. My views under the circumstances would, I fear, be of little importance.

I believe the idea however, is well worth trying out. Accordingly I would suggest that either directly or through an appropriate medium you approach the Department of State on the matter. A preliminary discussion of the subject with Mr. Williams R. Castle, Jr. Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs would doubtless be quite helpful.

While I was at the Department Mr. Castle had immediate Supervision of Liberian matters. He is a delightful man to meet and will, I am sure, frankly give you the Department's point of view on the idea.

Sincerely yours,

Richard C. Bundy

Los Angeles, California,
February 27, 1923

Miss Mabel Byrd,
Y.W.C.A.,
Williams Avenue & Tillamook St.,
Portland, Oregon.

My dear Miss Byrd:

I have begun my lectures on the Pacific Coast, and in accordance with my last communication with you, I shall speak at Reed College on March 16th, and at your Y.W.C.A. on the 17th. I am waiting to hear from you concerning March 18th and 19th. If you have no engagement for me for the 19th, I shall confirm one in Seattle. Otherwise, I shall speak at Willamette University, Salem, Oregon, on the 21st, and then go to Colorado.

Kindly write immediately, c/o Dr. J.A. Somerville, 1800 S. San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, California, and oblige,

Very sincerely yours,

Portland Oregon.
Mar. 5, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
1800 S. San Pedro St.
Los. Angeles, Cal.

My dear Dr. DuBois. -

Your letter arrived to-day and I beg to say that we have not been able to make an engagement for you for Monday the 19th. However we would be glad if you would speak at two of the largest churches in Portland on Sunday the 18th.
We should like to be advised as to the exact hour of your arrival so that we may meet you.
As to your accomodations in Portland. Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Benjamin

1/19/100

are opening their home to you.
Mrs. Benjamin, you will remember, as
the sister of Mrs. Josephine Bonyon Holmes.
You will be very comfortable with them.
Friday and Saturday noons, the City Club
and Civic club are inviting you as their
guest of honor. And the Progressive
Business Men's League are asking if you
would be in town Thursday noon.
We are looking forward to your
lecture with great interest.

Very sincerely yours

Mabel J. Byrd.

11/19/18

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
EUGENE

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

March 23, 1923.

Miss Mabel Byrd,
Y. W. C. A.,
Portland, Oregon.

Dear Miss Byrd:

We are ever so much obliged to you for arranging for Dr. DuBois to be with us at the University. He made a splendid impression here, and I am hoping that he can come again. If you hear of his coming to this part of the country next year, please let us know as early as you can in advance.

Very cordially yours,

Executive Secretary.

5/8/42

This I think, belongs to you. I have had, also, numerous phone calls from Reed students & parents, telling us of what a deep impression you made upon the student body. It thrills.

W.B.

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Miss Adelia Prichard

May 4 1923.

Rev. T. E. B. Ruthven
The Union
70 Fifth Ave.
New York.

My dear Mr. Ruthven:-

4/16/41

It has been rather difficult - deciding just what to do. But suddenly it is done and I go to New York to the Material for definite training this summer. I am extremely happy in anticipations of whole new vistas - Goodness me! I hope I shan't be disappointed.

The summer course will help, I think, with my work this fall. I hardly think there will be time for work at Columbia. But I am planning for 1924, when I shall go to U. of Chicago for a years work - That's a whole year ahead, but one ought to begin early to do one's shopping. (over)

You will be glad to know that our N.A.A.C.P. has been revived by Representative Dyer. How he did flay us! I was so ashamed of being a Portlander for a minute. Then we organized last night and Mr. Benjamin was made secretary. I wanted him for President — But

Your visit has made a most profound impression upon Portland. So many, many people are talking to, not only, tell them something of the Negro but how they can help. And I believe there is some sincerity. So often am I asked if you are coming next year. Are you?

Then I all deeply grateful that you came to Portland.

Very sincerely yours.

Mabel Carey Byrd.

[illegible] 1923

June 6th, 1923.

4/16/40

Miss Mabel J. Byrd,
Y. W. C. A.,
Williams Ave., and Tillamook St,
Portland, Oregon.

My dear Miss Byrd:-

I am delighted to know that you are coming to New York this summer.

Thank you for your kind words concerning my trip; I shall not soon forget it. Let me know, when you can, just when you expect to arrive.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
NEW ADDRESS 70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
69 FIFTH AVENUE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

July 18th, 1923.

Rev. William A. Byrd,
764 Ocean Avenue,
Jersey City, N. J.

My dear Dr. Byrd:-

Enclosed is a statement of the number of Negro students in Northern institutions so far as we have been able to find out. In the case of those starred, the number is an estimate - in other cases it is from an official report from the college authorities or from colored resident students.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois

WEBD/W
(Enc)

4/16/9

Copied & mailed

JUL 18 1923
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF THE
RECORDER OF THE FACULTIES
BERKELEY

July 12, 1923

The Crisis
Business Department
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Gentlemen:

There were no students of the colored race who received degrees in the University of California at the Commencement exercises, May 1923.

I regret that I am not able to give you definite information regarding the number of colored students registered in the University but it is my belief that there are approximately 40 such students.

There are two colored sororities in the University, namely, Delta Sigma Theta, 1125 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, and the Alpha Kappa Alpha, 623 - 58th Street, Oakland. Certain of the colored men students have formed the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, the address of which is 2745 Baker Street, Berkeley.

Very truly yours,

James K. Fisk

JAMES K. FISK
Assistant to the Recorder

JKF:O

Campbell

23, Kennedy Street.
Fourah Bay.
Freetown, Sierra Leone.
12th. Jan: 1923

To.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Editor - The Crisis
America.

4/14/15

Dear Dr. Du Bois.

Kindly accept the enclosed copies of a pictorial Map of Sierra Leone - showing some of the products & industries of the Colony & Protectorate.

I am sure it will interest you, as it is the work of a negro, who has never had the privilege of visiting Europe or America - but who is conversant with his own country (tiny) & a small dot on the Map of the World.

I am well acquainted with Professor O. Faduma & we are co-workers at the Government Model School in Sierra Leone. He is doing well, & has written a "foreword" for my little book entitled "Sierra Leone in a nutshell" - which is in printing & will shortly be out.

P.T.

It was a delightful surprise to me to see my photograph in the Crisis of the African Scouts. I taught the children acting the Scouts plays, & never knew it would have travelled so far & wide.

I should like to hear your opinion on the map, as it is the original idea of a negro schoolmaster who is earnest to make his younger brethren understand the Geography & their own country intelligently.

With due regards,

Yours faithfully

W. E. D. Campbell

9/10/15

March 21st, 1923.

Mr. W. A. D. Campbell,
23 Kennedy Street,
Fourah Bay,
Freetown, Sierra Leone, Africa.

My dear Mr. Campbell:-

4/8/23

Dr. Du Bois is away on the other side of America, lecturing on the Pacific coast. In his absence, I am writing to thank you for the remarkable pictorial map of Sierra Leone which you sent us. It is very interesting. I should have been glad if you had sent us a brief account of the history of that country along with the sketch. However, a young student here in New York is getting together such an account, and on its completion, we shall use the account and the sketch in some number of the Crisis, giving full credit to you for the map.

With many thanks,

believe me

Yours truly,

JRF/W

F. M. WILMOT
MANAGER
C. B. EBERSOL
ASSISTANT MANAGER

CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION
OLIVER BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA.

January 25, 1923.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,

In care of The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,

New York, New York.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of January 22, requesting reports of the Commission, was duly received.

I beg leave to advise that we will send the 1923 report as soon as published.

Yours very truly,

F. M. Wilmot
Manager.

1923

January 31st, 1923.

Mr. F. M. Wilmot,
Carnegie Hero Fund Commission,
Oliver Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Sir:-

Answering your letter of January 25th, I trust I may have not only the report of 1923 but also copies of the reports for 1920, 1921 and 1922.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[1923]

XVI

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY DR. W. E. B.
BURGHARDT DUBOIS, ON THE OCCASION OF
THE RECEPTION TO HIM BY THE
CITIZEN OF MONROVIA.

Great groups of peoples from the same parent stock, seperated from one another by thousands of miles of sea, persuing the same great lines of endeaver, only in some respects from different angles, having in some respects the same aspirations, ambitions and hopes, looking at things and acting upon them from vantage grounds in some regards disimilar, yet having the same purpose and aim, namely racial uplift, advancement, and may I not say soladarity, must in the very nature of things become interested in one another's progress, pregress economically, socially, politically and spiritually. Two of the groups are most closely and peculiarly related, the group in the United Statesand the one in Liberia are some how indissolubly bound up with one another, and the leaders on both sides of the Alantic are beginning to understand this truth more and more. In the last ten years circumstances have developed which have greatly enhanced the feelings of good will, mutual understanding and brotherly love between the groups, -one working out a great national problem here in Liberia, intended by God to effect for good Negroes all over the world, and the other in America making very forward steps along lines, economic, social, educational and ecclesiastic. Nothing enhances and will tend to cement the two groups, each having a peculiar mission, more than friendly visits for study, encouragement and inspiration by leaders, approved leaders from Liberia to the United States and from the United States to Liberia.

47-2-29

Visits of this character have become more uniform and of increasing importance during the last decade and have taken the form of political, educational ecclesiastical or diplomatic missions. While no less personages than late Drs. Blyden and Crumwell, Bishops Burns, Turner, Fergusen and His Excellency Henry Highland Garnett and Honourable Abraham Hanson had paid visits to the United States and Liberia prior to the last ten years, the visits since then have been

of

of more impertance and generally more uniform, and while their have been many visits of great character in ecclesiastic and educational circles, we refer with great pride and peculiar interests to the visit of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiaries, late ex-President Garretson W. Gibson, Chief Justice James J. Dossen, at the time Vice President of Liberia and late Senator Charles Benedict Dunbar and their Secretaries, in the year 1908 and of the splendid and warm reception given them by late President Theodore Roosevelt and Secretary State Elihu Root and of the enthusiatic and wide spread welcome given them by our racial groups all over the United States. That Mission accomplished much diplomatically, the full function of which have not yet realised but is certainly beginning to bear fruit.

We can remember how the great hearted Colonel Roosevelt, one of America's great presidents, by his equally liberal minded Secretary State, Philander C. Knox sent a Commission in the persons of the Hons. Roland P. Faulkner, George Sale and Emett J. Scott and their attaches to Liberia in three of the fastest runing cruisers of the United States at the time. Liberians received them with open arms and warm hearts. Their report to the United States' Government evinced close and most careful study and form one of the great historic documents and of farreaching value, in the estimate of the relations between the United States and Liberia.

47-230

I cannot escape mentioning President King's visit to the United States in 1919, accompanied by Mrs. King, and although he was at the time President elect, besides his reception by President Woodrow Wilson at Washington, the members of of his race were overwhelming and most enthusiastic in their welcome to him and Mrs. King. I happened, at the time, to be in the United States in interest of Liberia College and can say that people of our race went wild over President and Mrs. King, their reception was of a most spectacular character. They were the guest of the Governor of Massachusetts, the incumbent, at that time, is at present the President of the great American Republic, the United States; it is therefore not surprising that he accredits so high representative as an Envoy Extraordinary and Minsiter Plenipotentiary, to be his personal representative at

President

President King's Inauguration, and what is of peculiar significance and interest bestows that very high honor upon a very representive member of the racial group in the United States, Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois.

Before mentioning how deserving Dr. DuBois is of such an honor, it is proper that I make reference to the Plenary Commission to the Government of the United States from this Government, in 1921, headed by His Excellency, President King and of which Associate Justice Johnson and ex Secretary of the Treasury Morris were members. Liberians all knew and fully appreciated how cordial and warm was the welcome given President King and the other members of the Commission by late President Harding and Secretary State Huges. The exchange of courtesies were all that could be desired between a mother and daughter republics, between the President of the Great North American Republic, the United States, and the President of the only democratic Negro Christian State in Africa, Liberia, the legitimate offspring of the United States.

47-2-31

It is only fair to mention that the invitations, welcomes and ovations were so overwhelming by the Negro race, in all parts - North, South, East and West, that President King and Party could not encompass them all, but his reception at Independence Hall, at Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love, in which Negroes took a signal part, seemed to have excelled them all. It is a matter of most recent history how the happy climax was reached, by President Harding and the Government and people of the United States when the Plenary Commission was sent back to Liberia in real state, in one of the first class cruisers of the United States, the Denver.

There is a strong feeling and a bond of friendship between the Governments and peoples of the two republics peculiarly its own, and the reasons for that is not far to see, it is because of the blood relationship between the twelve millions Negroes of the United States and their brothers in Liberia. In the very nature of things, one's cause must be the other's cause, their hopes, their fears, their aims are one.

Looking at it from that angle, which is the only proper one to view it from, when so distinguished a representative of the race, and in such a high official

official & character, as Dr. DuBois visits us it is meet, right and proper that he should be given a hearty welcome and expressions of high apppeciation. I have had the pleasure of following up his distinguished race leader through his published works, and his conduct of "The Voice of the Negro" and "The Crisis", and what I have discovered is that he has contended for equal opportunity for his race along all lines of endeavor, in the realm of politics, economics, sociology, education and religion, that he is susceptible of equal advancement, progress and refinement if given the same time and opportunity, and that is exactly what I believe, and that is exactly what is coming to pass during the present century, only my faith is that that problem is going to be worked in Africa and by Africans.

The Citizens of Monrovia, and I am sure I am correct in saying the citizens of Liberia, give you a most hearty welcome and sincere greetings as a great race leader and representive, and send by you greetings to our brothers accross the Alantic.

Nathaniel A.B. Cassell.

47-2-32

April 12th, 1923.

Mr. James H. Causey,
Boston Building,
Denver, Col.

My dear Mr. Causey:-

I remember with great pleasure, my visit to Denver and my meetings with you.

I want to remind you of your kind promise to furnish me data concerning Negro Troops as you saw them during the war. If you have published anything, or have anything in manuscript that I could see and use, I would be under great obligations.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

THE CENTURY CO.
353 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE
GLENN FRANK, *Editor*

June 4, 1923.

4/27/21

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I hoped I would be able to use your paper on "Harvard and Democracy," but I simply cannot in view of the number of papers and stories I have printed and have on hand touching the questions of color and race.

A little later I hope to have you on our pages again.

Very sincerely yours,

Glenn Frank

Dr. W.E. Burghardt,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/15/36 aup

[The Century]

Pan African

A.1.21

July 30, 1923.

Mr. Glenn Frank,
Editory of The Century,
353 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

The third Pan African Congress is scheduled to meet in Lisbon, Portugal the week of September ninth. I am planning to see if I can arrange to attend. If I should go I would want to make some study of race and color problems in Spain, Portugal and North Africa and possibly take in a little of the African west coast.

I am writing to ask if in case I should make this trip there would be any thing that I could do in the line of an article or articles and if you would feel justified in giving me a definite order?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/Pp

[Challoughlczilczise]

Look! Listen!

Have you heard him? Who? Prince W. S. J. Challoughlczilczise, the electric speaker of the 20th century, Bishop of the Reformed Coptic Church of East Africa, and Prince of the Royal House of Ethiopia. F.R.S.S. D.D. F.R.G.S. and F.R.C.S. Ph.D.

Hear him on the following subjects:

1st—Origin of Ethiopian Race and its Achievements.

2nd—Ham and His Generation, Africa and its People.

3rd—The Rape of Africa, the Greatest Crime of the Age.

4th—What Africa has Contributed to Civilization.

5th—Ethiopia and the Coptic Church, and their Place in History.

6th—The Relation of Coptic Church to other Christian Churches.

7th—What Ethiopia and the Coptic Church are Doing for the Continent of Africa.

8th—The Ethiopian Race in Africa and Abroad.

9th—Relation Between Africa and European Civilization.

10th—What Foreign Mission Boards are Doing for Africa.

11th—Africa, its Social and Religious Customs.

12th—Africa and its Needs.

Will lecture at.....Date.....

Hear Him and be Inspired

3 C

[Challoughlczilczise]

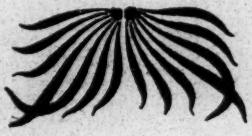
CONSTITUTION

and

BY-LAWS

of the

RESCUE CONFERENCE



By

Father Prince W. S. J. Challoughlczilczise
President.

THE ENID EVENTS.

30 - 21d-28

CONSTITUTION
and
BY-LAWS
of the
RESCUE CONFERENCE

By
Father Prince W. S. J. Challoughlczilczise
President.

This organization shall be known in all lands as the International Ethiopian Rescue and Relief Conference.

PREAMBLE.

We, the members, of the Ethiopian Race, in order to form a more perfect racial alliance, establish justice, to insure universal racial suffrage, to destroy atrocities, annihilate lynchings and other barbaric practices, to promote racial elevation and consolidation, and to secure the blessings of peace and prosperity for ourselves and our posterity in all lands inhabited by the descendants of Ham, do ordain and establish this consitution of the International Ethiopian Rescue and Relief Conference.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. The International Conference shall be composed of all National Conferences, and the National Conference shall be composed of all General Conferences, and the General Conference shall be composed of all District Conferences, and the District Conference shall be composed of all Local Conferences, and the Local Conferences shall be composed of such members of the Ethiopian Race who wish to ally themselves with this, our conference.

Sec. 2. All persons who are members of the Ethio-

pian Race who wish to ally themselves with this conference, may become members by paying one ($1.00) dollar on application to any local conference.

Sec. 3. Each member shall be assessed twenty-five (25) cents per month for the purpose of defraying the expense of the local, district, and general conference, which said amount shall be appropriated as follows: Ten (10) cents to general conference, ten (10) cents to district conference, and five (5) cents to remain in the local treasury.

30-21d-27

Conference Officers.

Sec. 4. The officers of this organization shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, assistant secretary, corresponding secretary, counselor, sergeant at arms and chaplain.

The officers shall be elected annually by such conference. There shall be no impeachment or removal of any officer unless he becomes antagonistic or a violator of the constitution of said conference; such officer shall be replaced by a majority vote of members present.

The Rule for the Meetings.

Sec. 5. The meetings of said organization shall be held twice per month. The purpose of such meetings is to discuss the welfare and interest and other subjects pertaining to the elevation of the Ethiopian Race, and to raise such funds as suggested in Section 2, and other expense that may be incurred by the conference, and report the proceedings of the meetings to the District Secretary and President once per month, who in turn will report said funds as is stipulated in Section 2, to the General Conference.

Sec. 6. The business of the organization shall be of a racial and commercial nature. It shall see to the exporting and marketing of all products, produced by the Ethiopian Race from Hayti, Porto Rico, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Morocco, Egypt, Abyssinia, Cuba, Hawaii, Korea, the United States of America, and all parts of the earth

where the Ethiopian Race governs, of is a part of the govevrnment.

National Relation Respecting Discrimination in the Ethiopian Race.

Sec. 7. All members of the Ethiopian Race shall be respected equally. There shall be no discribination on account of previous condition of servitude or present circumstances, amalgamation, class or caste, nor any condition thus assimilated nationally or internationally of which the less fortunate has been deprived, nor any conditions thus assimilated by constant contact or association with any nation or nations of which the less fortunate has been deprived, but that all members of the Ethiopian Race irrespective of color or amalgamation, so long as he claims his descent in Ham or his relations to the Ethiopian Race, by virtue of membership in this, our conference and his relation to the Ethiopian Race, demands an equal respect and protection as the more fortunate part of the Ethiopian Race and supposed class and caste.

ARTICLE II.

The Power of the President.

Section 1. The president shall veto such acts as in his judgment seems inappropriate and not carried by a majority of members present.

Sec. 2. Any motion carried may be reconsidered in the same meeting provided that a motion be made to reconsidere by a member voted for said motion.

Sec. 3. The Conference shall not dissolve as long as there are twelve members that are willing to support the constitution. Seven members shall constitute a quorum, for the transaction of business, less than that number cannot transact business, but they may adjourn to meet at a future specified date.

Sec. 4. All monthly dues are payable at the monthly meeting of the Conference, in this meeting such fines and assessments that are imposed by order of the General Con-

ference, shall be paid, acknowledging receipt of same and reporting proceeding to District and General Conference.

Sec. 5. All fines and assessments must be paid within the time fixed for payment of same. Any member who fails, neglects or refuses to pay the same within said time, shall stand suspended until same is paid in full, and while thus suspendid, forfeits all rights and all privileges of this organization.

Sec. 6. Any member desirous of obtaining employment shall make the fact known to the president of the organization, who shall announce the same. It shall be the duty of every member to use all proper means in procuring such employment as he is capable of performing.

Sec. 7. If any member acts unworthy it shall be the duty of the member knowing the same to report it to the Conference and if found guilty, said member may be deposed of as the Conference sees fit or may determine.

Sec. 8. Any member who shall make use of any profane or indecent language, or use the word "nigger," while in meeting shall be fined not less than twenty-five (25) cents, and not more than five ($5.00) dollars, or said fine may be remitted on good behavior by the Conference.

Sec. 9. When any member of the Executive Boards of the General or District Conference fails to perform their duty, they shall be fined.

Sec. 10. No collections outside of the lawful contributions shall be taken up in the Conference without two-thirds vote of the members present.

Sec. 11. The annual election shall take place at the first regular meeting in June of each year except as otherwise provided by the International President.

Sec. 12. The local conference shall appropriate sufficient funds to defray the expense of its representatives in going to and from the meetings of the International, General or District Conference, and while there at work.

Sec. 13. The General Conference is the source of all true and legitimate laws of the conference. It possesses original and exclusive jurisdiction and power. To pro-

vide, print and furnish all forms, cards, supplies of the Conference; to provide revenue for General Conference by means of uniform tax levied on each member of the organization and charges for supplies furnished the organization; to hear and determine all appeals from the local conference when the same are brought before it in accordance with the regulations of the organization and to provide legislation for the enforcement of its decisions.

Sec. 14. To enact laws and regulations of general application; to carry into effect the foregoing and all other powers reserved by the constitution of General Conference or its officers and such as may be necessary to enforce its legitimate authority over district and local Conferences in its jurisdiction.

Sec. 15. To charter district and local organizations within its territorial jurisdiction and to provide a constiaution for each local and district conference.

Sec. 16. The revenue of this General Conference shall be derived as follows: Charters, $5.00, taxation for members, 10 cents per month; all moneys for charter being sent to Secretary of General Conference or President; any organization failing to pay fee or general taxation shall be barred from representation in General Conference.

Sec. 17. All amendments to the constitution shall be acted upon at the General Conference in regular session. All charges or appeals to be brought before the General Conference, shall be forwarded to the General Secretary within ten days before convening of conference, the defendant in any case having copy of charges preferred against him placed in his hands within three days after said charges have been prepared.

Sec. 18. All local organizations shall have an appropriate seal bearing proper device thereon. The organization shall have power to cause bonds to be made of any officer whenever accosian may require.

Sec. 19. All members of local conference shall pay twenty-five cents per member, as representation fees to

the district conference, which will convene semi-annually, all delegates of district and local conference shall pay $1.00 representative fees to the General Conference which convenes annually. Any member of district or local conference may become a member of the General Conference on the payment of $1.00.

30-31d-25

ARTICLE III.
Duty of Officers.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the president to preside over all meetings of the conference, and protect the constitution and by-laws and rules of the conference. He shall decide all questions of the conference subject to an appeal, shall give a casting vote in case of tie, shall sign all documents requiring his signature, shall fill all vacancies when an election cannot be held.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the vice-president to assist the president in the function of his duties and he shall in the absence of the president exercise the same power, in the absence of both president and vice-president, a chairman pro tem. shall be elected.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a strict account of the proceedings of each meeting and report at the next meeting; shall keep a regular account with every member of the conference, shall report to conference all members who are two months in arrears, and shall notify them of the same, shall receive all money for the conference and turn the same over to the treasurer, taking his receipt for the same. He shall show a register of all delinquent members; he shall report to district secretary every two months and shall report annually to the General Conference the financial standing of the conference and all officers elected for the ensuing year.

Sec. 4. The assistant secretary shall assist the secretary in the discharge of his duty, and in the absence of the secretary he shall perform the duty of the secretary; in the absence of both, the president shall appoint a secretary pro tem. to act during their absence.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all money from the secretary, giving receipt for the same. He shall pay all money orders when signed by the president and attested by the secretary with the seal of the conference affixed; he shall keep a just and true account of all receipts and distributions and report the same at next meeting; his books shall be opened for inspection by the trustees.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the trustees to guard well the property of the conference. They shall report monthly upon the condition of the conference, also make a financial report of all money collected and for what purpose expended. They shall investigate the books of the secretary and treasurer.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the chaplain to open and close the meetings with singing and prayer.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the counselor to legally advice the conference in its deliberation and protect it in its legal procedure.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the sergeant at arms to maintain order while the conference is in session, to provide the necessities that may be needed to array the house for the meeting.

ARTICLE IV.

Power of the General Executive Board.

Section 1. The executive board shall be composed of the general officers with two other members added, they shall be elected annually and hold office until their successors are qualified, unless sooner removed from office on account of misconduct or failure to perform their duties.

Sec. 2. The general executive board shall be invested with supreme power and shall have oversight over all officers of the district and local conferences, to inspect all books and accounts of district and local officers. Said board shall have power to impeach any officer on account of misconduct or failure to perform their duty; all vacancies shall be filled by appointment of said board.

Sec. 3. Any officer that shall be aggrieved on account of being impeached or removed from office, may appeal to the National Executive Board.

ARTICLE V.

Power of the National Executive Board.

Section 1. The Executive Board shall be composed of the national officers with two other members added, who shall be elected annually by the national conference and hold office until their successors are qualified, unless sooner removed from office on account of misconduct.

Sec. 2. The National Executive Board shall be invested with supreme power, and shall have a general oversight over General Executive Board and shall inspect all books and accounts of said board, and shall impeach any officer on account of misconduct or failure to perform their duty; all vacancies shall be filled by appointment of said board.

Sec. 3. Any officer who shall have been impeached and he feels aggrieved may appeal ti the president.

REV. FATHER PRINCE W. S. J. CHALLOUGHLCZILCZISE,
PROF. I. S. WHITE, Sec'y,
Committee.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

1st. That amendments be made to watever section of the Constitution that is needed.

2nd. That each person before becoming a member of the International Ethiopian Rescue and Relief Conference shall pay one dollar as joining fee and five dollars to the relief fund for rescue and relief purposes.

3rd. That the application after becoming a member of the International Ethiopian Rescue and Relief Conference shall, within sixty days of joining, pay the assessment of five dollars, and failing to do this within the specified time shall forfeit the right of membership in the said Conference.

4th. That the Local Conference shall be composed of males and females and that there be no devisional sex recognized.

5th. That each officer of the International Rescue and Relief Conference shall obtain one or more shares in Commercial Line of the Corporation as referred to in Article 1, Section 6.

6th. That each member shall obtain a share in Commercial line or corporation before being a stockholder and commercially recognized.

7th. Any Local Conference hath power to make such by-laws as is necessary to govern their local affairs, so long as they are consistent with the Constitution and By-laws of the General Conference.

8th. Any member of any Local Conference desiring to become a member of the General or District Conference may do so by paying one dollar ($1.00).

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ETHIOPIAN RESCUE AND RELIEF CONFERENCE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That we, the undersigned, Prince W. S. J. Challoughlczilczise, of----------, E. M. B. Hendricks, of Weleetka, Oklahoma, J. C. McGee, of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, A. J. Smitherman, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, R. D. Evings, of Waco, Texas, and R. G. Windsor, of Pierre, South Dakota, for ourselves, our associates and successors, have associated ourselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under and by virtue of the Statutes and Laws of the State of South Dakota, and we do hereby certify and declare as follows, to-wit:

FIRST.

The name of his corporation shall be THE INTERNATIONAL ETHIOPIAN RESCUE AND RELIEF CONFERENCE.

SECOND.

The purpose for which this corporation is formed is:

I.

Tto establish and maintain a college of agriculture and industry, and to engage in all the trades, and businesses incident thereto; to do any and all things necessary to the complete effectuation of the same.

II.

To acquire and hold real estate in all the modes of acquisition according to the laws of South Dakota, and

to sell or otherwise dispose of same, and subdivide same for the purposes of reselling same; to plat towns and other municipalities, and settle the same in the manner prescribed by the laws of South Dakota; to do all things incident to the platting and settlement of said towns and municipalities, including lighting, and transporation of passengers by the various modes of conveyance, not including railways, save street railways; to develop the products of said lands, and dispose of the same whether they be the products of agriculture of the products of mines and to carry on such industry from time to time as the necessity of such business may require for its complete development, including quarrying, dairying, farming, and to do all things necessary to introduce the same into trade.

III.

To open a domestic and foreign trade for all the products of said above named industries, including a world market, and to do whatever is necessary in the way of affording transportation necessary to carry such products to such markets as the promoters hereof may find, whether by steam or wind propelled vessels or conveyances, and to have the right to sell or buy any goods, wares or merchandise, incident thereto.

IV.

To establish local conference in this or any other state of this nation or in foreign lands, and everywhere the race is found; to maintain papers, and periodicals necessary to the spread of the principles of the corporation, and the complete organization of the same, to the end that a greater racial uplift may be accomplished wherever the Ethiopian race or any of its amalgamated forms may be found, and to do all things incident thereto to completely effectuate this purpose.

THIRD.

The place where the principal business of this corporation shall be carried on is in the city of Pierre, in the State of South Dakota, with branch offices in the following places: Okmulgee, Okla., Seattle, Wash., Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, Cal., and Houston, Texas.

FOURTH.

THE TERM FOR WHICH THIS CORPORATION SHALL EXIST IS TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FIFTH.

The number of directors of this corporation shall be seven, and their names and residences of suce, who are to serve until their successors shall have been elected are:

Names	Residences.
----------	----------
----------	----------
----------	----------
----------	----------
R. G. Windsor,	Pierre, S. D.

SIXTH.

The amount of capital stock of this corporation shall be and is One Hundred Thousand ($100,000.00) Dollars, divided into twenty thousand (20,000) shares of the par value of five ($5.00) dollars each.

SEVENTH.

The resident agent of this corporation upon whom service of process may be made shall be R. G. Windsor, of Pierre, South Dakota, and service upon him shall be taken and held as due and personal service upon this corporation.

No stockholder shall be liable for the debts of the corporation in any amount greater than his unpail subscription to the stock of this corporation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto set our hands this 12th day of June, A. D., 1919.

Prince W. S. J. Challoughlczilczise,
Ades Abeba, Abyssinia,
E. M. B. Hendrichs,
J. C. McGee,
Berry House,
A. J. Smitherman,
R. G. Windsor.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, }
County of Okmulgee } ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 12th day of June, A, D., 1919, before the undersigned personally appeared the above named Prince W. S. J. Challoughlczilczise of Ades Abeba Abbysinia, E. M. B. Hendricks of Weleetka, Okla., J. C. McGee of Okmulgee, Okla., Berry House, Okmulgee, Okla., A. J. Smitherman of Tulsa, Okla., well and personally known to me to be the same persons, described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at said county the day and year last above written.

(SEAL) P. L. GARRETT, Notary Public.

My Commission expires August 31, 1921.

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, }
County of Hughes, } ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 24th day of June, 1919, A. D., 1919, before the undersigned personally apepared the above named R. G. Windsor, well and personally known to me to be the same person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at said county the day and year last above written.

G. M. LIVINGSTONE,

(SEAL) Notary Public.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, }
County of Wagoner, } ss.

W. S. J. Challoughlczilczise and E. M. B. Hendricks being duly sworn, each for himself deposes and says: That he is one of the persons described in and who signed the foregoing Articles of Incorporation as an incorporator therein; that he has read said Articles and knows the contents thereof! that the incorporators intend in good faith to form a corporation for the purpose of the promotion of a lawful business as set forth in said articles and not for the purpose of enabling any corporation or corporations to avoid the provisions of Chapter 224, Session Laws of 1909, of the State of South Dakota, relating to unlawful trusts and combinations and laws amendatory thereto.

W. S. J. CHALLOUGHLCZILCZISE.

E. M. B. HENDRICKS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of June, A. D., 1919.

E. L. BARBER,

(Notarial Seal) Notary Public.

My Commission expires May 16, 1921.

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, }
Office of Secretary of State, } ss.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed for record on the 30th day of June, A. D., 1919, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., and recorded in Volume 101, on Page 120.

C. A. BURKHART,
Secretary of State.

GEO. F. SAYERS,
Ass't Secretary of State.

Number 33931.

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Department of State.

WHEREAS, Prince W. S. J. Challoughlczilszise, E. M. B. Hendricks and J. C. McGee and other have filed in this office a certificate of declaration in writing, as provided by law, setting forth all the facts required to be state, and have in all respects complied with the requirements of the law governing the formation of private corporations, as contained in the Statutes of this State.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, C. A. Burkhart, Secretary of State of the State of South Dakota, in virtue and by authority of law, do hereby certify that said parties, their associates and successors have become a body politis and corporate, under the corporate name of

INTERNATIONAL ETHIOPIAN RESCUE AND RELIEF CONFERENCE,

and by said name have a right to sue and be sued, purchase, hold and convey real and personal property and to have and enjoy all the rights and privileges granted to a private corporation under the laws of this State, subject to their Articles of Incorporation, and all legal restrictions and liabilities in relation thereto.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of South Dakota.

Done at the City of Pierre, this 30th day of June, A. D., 1919.

(GREAT SEAL)

C. A. BURKHART,
Secretary of State.

By GEO. F. SAYERS,
Ass't Secretary of State.

land + oil — wealthy ok. — 100,000

mineral + oil — J. B. Ley — Okmulgee — $500,000

oil — R. V. C Copeland — " — 200,000

oil — Mack Brown — " — $150,000

land + oil — Tom Brumley + " — 150,000

"Cookie" or C. J. Johnson + — Wewoka — $1,000,000

(Schmidt @ Lawyer + Power. — Intellectual good Lawyer — oil + land

× Creek Freedmen

$50,000 - 100,000 — 10 or 15 in + around Okmulgee

Real estate oil — A. R Reed - Beggs — 100,000

Wagonmaker oil, real estate — Dr. A. Dubisse — " — 75,000

A. G. Wallace — Druggist Okmulgee — 75,000

Motor - Indian + Negro - mixed white -

FRANK L. CHAMBERS, D. D. S.
101 WEST 131st STREET
NEW YORK

TUESDAYS
THURSDAYS
SATURDAYS

Feb. 14. 1923.

My dear Archie Du Bois,

Yours of the 6th inst at hand and have not hurried to write, as you already have had an expression of opinion from me on the evening we met at the Alphas.

I am with the majority if they adopt your suggestion and will endeavor to fulfil the obligation in the class you have assigned me.

I indorse also the scholarship plan now as I did then. It seems to me to be about the best plan suggested up to the present.

Very truly

Frank L. Chambers

4/23/85

MONTANA FEDERATION OF NEGRO WOMEN'S CLUBS

President
MARY B. CHAPPELL
217 North Emmett Street
Butte

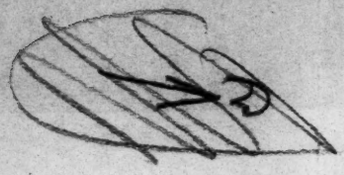
Vice-President
CORRIE JOHNSON
56 South Ewing Street
Helena

UNITY AND PERSEVERANCE

Corresponding Secretary
LOTTIE LEE FOREMAN
218 South Idaho Street
Butte

Treasurer
EDNA WATTS
323 North 18th Street
Billings

State Organizer
CLARINDA LOWERY
1003 Ninth Avenue
Helena



4/21/23

217 N. Emmett St.,
Butte, Mont.,
May 19, 1923.

The Crisis,

Please tell me who this "Prince" is? We have raised some stir in our city over him. I am wondering if they will deport me instead of him. I had Mr. Smith to send the paper clipping to the office.

I was called up when he arrived in the city to see if the Club women would look out for him. I refused the party to the map Crisis he told the "Prince" he found that the gentleman was in possession of a Crisis. I went straight to the leading paper the next morning & had his "write up" in same paper & had the Editor just what we as a group of people thought of the Crisis

I did not know the man but if the crisis said a thing I would stake upon it as truth.

They took it up with him now he claims he is taking the affair up with the immigration board and Mr. Smith and I will be named with you. I am sure I feel more than honored. He also said that he was making a speech at eleven and that you got up in the audiance and made an attack upon him and his lawyer asked you to prove your accusation. you could not and for that reason you lost the three thousand members of the N. A. C. P. I am wondering why didn't he take you to this board at that time?

I am sure if such a thing has happened, that three thousand should be deported to some island they are not fit to be in your group. He further told you and Emmet J. Scott went to the Peace Conference as tools for Wilson and he blocked your game in taking some part of Africa and you had taken him for your target every since. I know there is supposed to be a Price by that name. Is this the man? I know he could be a "fraud and a liar" just the same. So many people don't understand they think I am trying to say he is not the Prince I said you wanted Price and you said the nineteen lettered gentleman was a fraud."

4/12/48

He spoke at a White Church
last night very poor crowd
I heard. collection $7. they gave
him seven dollars to speak for the
Rotary Club tomorrow at the
big Club here. We have sent for
me to come to see him and am
not going. I got him before the
business for his mouth and I
believe I did the right thing
I have every confidence in
what the Crisis says. I believe
in leadership when it is
sterling and this N.A.A.C.P. has
proven this for justice for
the Colored people

-over-

4/21/47

Yours truly, -

Mrs Margt. Schuyler

Prince C

May 16th, 1923.

Mrs. Mary B. Chappell,
217 N. Emmet Avenue,
Butte, Montana.

My dear Madam:-

Answering your letter of May 10th, I beg to say that "Prince Challoughidzilegise" is such a miserable liar that I hate to publish anything more about him. The way that white people encourage such a fraud is even more astonishing than the gullibility of some colored people.

This fellow was not in Denver when I was there; I have never seen him nor heard him speak. He was not in Paris at the time of the Peace Conference and neither was Emmett Scott. He has been engaged in fraudulent practices for the last five or six years in Oklahoma, Illinois and Chicago. I should be delighted if he would take the matter into court and perhaps save us eventually the necessity of doing so ourselves.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

9/21/4

4/21/15

217 N. Emmet Ave,
Butte, Mont.,
May 16, 1923.

1923

Dr. Du Bois:

Enclosed you will find a clipping from the Morning Standard.

He did not speak to the Rotary Club last week.

You saw by the clipping that Mr. Smith went where he had engagements on the coast to receive by this clipping he

has been here ten days.
It seems to me a long time
between dates for a man of
affairs.

Now, I did not deny him
being from Africa. I denied
his methods being pure &
clean.

What we did has had its
weight here so far as
his graft was concerned.
The place where he is stopping
is a "ocean" for royalty.
The people are good enough
but the surroundings & flora,
will mail anything else
that comes out.

Yours.

Mrs. M.B. Chappell.

August 28, 1923.

Madam ~~Louluse~~ Louise Chapoteau,
9 Rue Jasmin, (XVl),
Paris, France.

The third Pan African Congress will meet during the month of November, 1923 in London, England and Lisbon, Portugal. An attempt will be made to present the fullest set of reports on the economic condition of the Negro race hitherto brought together. Further announcement as to exact dates and places of meeting will be issued shortly.

The Congress is being called by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, acting Chairman of the Executive Committee.

4/15/97

Le troisieme Congres Pan-Africain se réunira pendant le mois de novembre ~~a~~ 1923, à Londres ~~en~~ Angleterre et à Lisbonne, Portugal. On essaiera de presenter la ~~plus~~ collection, la plus complete jamais faite, de rapports sur la condition economique de la race noire. Plus tard on annoncera les dates et les places de rencontre exactes.

La réunion est appellée par monsieur le Docteur W. E. B. Du Bois, president gerant du conseil directeur

August 1923

Chere Madame Chapoteau,

J'ai eu l'intention d'assister au troisieme Congres Pan- Africain, qui devait se tenir en septembre a Lisbonne. Tout recemment aujourd'hui en effet, M. Isaac Beton, secretaire, m'a écrit pour me dire que le Congres est ajourné. Je lui ai ecrit et telegraphie de ne pas abandonner le Congres. S'il veut faire ajourner la reunion jusqu'a octobre, ca serait assez bien, mais nous ne devons pas ceder. Veuillez le voir tout de suite et causer avec lui.

Je vous envoie, comme toujours mes meilleurs sentiments a vous et a vos enfants. Nous nous portons bien et Madame Du Bois et Yolande vous envoient leurs expressions d'amour et d' amitie. Bien a vous.

41/560

Cher Monsieur Magalhaes,

J' ai ete absolument etonne de recevoir aujourd'hui une lettre de M. Beton disant que le Congres Pan-Africain etait ajourne.

Tout immediatement j'ai envoyé les trois depeches qui suivent.

Je me depeches de vous ecrire. N'abanndonnez pas le Congres Pan-Africain. Reunissions a toute force meme qué ~~nous nesomm~~ il n'y a qu'un peu de gens. Je n'~~ai jamais~~ me suis jamais opposé que nous reunissions a Lisboa. J'ai suggere les Antilles mais dit au même temps a M. Beton que si l'on avait deja choisi Lisbonne ~~j'e~~ je ferais mon mieux d'aider et d'assister. Je viens de decouvrir que je pourrais assister. Tout de suite je vous ai ecrit et ai telegraphie a M. Beton.

Maintenant au travail! S'il est necessaire nous pouvons faire ajourner la reunion jusqu'au bout de septembre ou s'il faut absolument jusqu'a novembre. Mais il faut que le Congres se tienne cette annee,- la situation internationale le demande..Nous pouvions ~~n'ai~~ avoir une session

October 6, 1923.

Madam Louise Chapoteau,
9 Rue Jasmin, (XVI),
Paris, France.

My dear Friend:

I shall arrive in Paris about November eleventh for a week's stay. Please recommend a good small hotel. I know that your apartment must be more than full with the girls grown up and I don't for a moment want you to think of discommoding yourself there by trying to accommodate me. Ishall of course come to see you as soon as I arrive.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

CHEYNEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS

Principal
LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL

Officers of State Board Trustees
JAMES G. BIDDLE, *President*
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Haverford
NORRIS S. INGRAM, *Treasurer*
West Chester

A State Normal School

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

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GEORGE VAUX, Jr. Bryn Mawr
DAVID G. YARNALL Wallingford

CHEYNEY, PENNSYLVANIA
April 5, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing to ask you to give us the evening of April 20th for your lecture on "The Black Man In The Wounded World". I understand that $25.00 will cover your fee and expense. I should be glad if you would arrive at Cheyney in the course of the afternoon to meet some of our faculty and students, certainly not later than 6 o'clock. If you are too busy to come early in the afternoon, the last train you should take from Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, leaves there at 4:55.

Kindly let me know if these arrangements are satisfactory, and believe me,

Cordially yours,

Leslie Pinckney Hill

Principal.

4/11/13

LPH/H

Lecture

J/19/107

April 9th, 1923.

Mr. Leslie P. Hill,
Cheyney Training School for Teachers,
Cheyney, Pa.

My dear Mr. Hill:-

I shall be glad to speak at Cheyney, April 20th, and shall arrive before six. I will speak on "The Black Man in the Wounded World" and the fee will be Twenty-Five ($25) Dollars which will cover all expenses.

Yours sincerely,

WEBD/W

[1923]

SUMMARY

CHEYNEY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS

(Institute for Colored Youth 1837 - 1913)

A State Normal School
Purchased by Commonwealth 1921

Founded 1837 Reorganized 1902 Standardized as State Normal 1920-21

Cheyney Farm Purchased 1903

117 Acres

Conducted in Phila., 1837-1903

Corner stone - 1st building - Humphreys Hall, October 1903

Corner stone - 2nd building - Emlen Hall, Spring 1904

School moved to Cheyney 1904

Registration in 1904-1905.....16 students
Registration in 1908-1909 ..... 48 students
Registration in 1912-13.....60 students
Registration in 1917-1918 .....86 students
Registration in 1920-1921 ..... 111 students
Registration in 1922-1923 ..... 112 students

Note:
Founded through the initiative of Richard Humphreys, a Philadelphia Quaker, who in 1832 bequeathed $10,000, having for its object "the benevolent design of instructing the decendants of the African race in school learning, in the various branches of mechanical arts, trades, and agriculture, in order to prepare, fit, and qualify them to act as teachers."

LEH

GROWTH OF ENROLLMENT

Cheyney Property Purchased 1903

Date of Removal 10th mo., 1904

Humphrey Hall Corner Stone Laid Oct. 1903

Emlen Hall, Girls' Dormitory, Corner Stone-Spring 1904

School Year	Total Registration of Students	Number Students
1904 - 1905	" " " "	16
1905 - 1906	" " " "	
1906 - 1907	" " " "	39
1907 - 1908	" " " "	40
1908 - 1909	" " " "	48
1909 - 1910	" " " "	52
1910 - 1911	" " " "	49
1911 - 1912	" " " "	60
1912 - 1913	" " " "	60
1913 - 1914	" " " "	74
1914 - 1915	" " " "	76
1915 - 1916	" " " "	84
1916 - 1917	" " " "	91
1917 - 1918	" " " "	86
1918 - 1919	" " " "	85
1919 - 1920	" " " "	108
1920 - 1921	" " " "	111
1921 - 1922	" " " "	105
1922 - 1923	" " " "	112

4/11/16

The Cheyney Training School for Teachers, originally known as the Institute for Colored Youth, was organized in the city of Philadelphia in 1837. It is one of the oldest efforts for the education of the colored race and was undoubtedly the first to combine academic and industrial work in the training of the colored child. Founded through the initiative of Richard Humphreys, a Phila. Quaker, who in 1832 bequeathed the sum of $10,000

For over half a century the work of the Institute for Colored Youth had been an influential factor in the educational history of the colored race in the middle Atlantic states.

This school was founded in 1837. It received a charter from the State of Pennsylvania in 1842. In 1851 buildings were erected on Lombard Street in the city of Philadelphia where the school was conducted until the year 1866. Impressed with the importance of more ample and convenient accommodations a movement was set on foot to secure them. A lot was purchased where a large and commodious building was erected at a cost including the ground of nearly $40,000. Here accommodations were provided for over 300 pupils. In 1882 the managers added an industrial department where instruction was given in many of the trades. From 1866 to 1902 - a period of thirtysix years the work was carried on in this last building on Bainbridge Street, West of Ninth in the City of Philadelphia. During this period the Institute had more than a local reputation. It was the first school in the country established and sustained by private benevolence to give a secondary training to the colored race, the first one to employ a colored faculty, and as a result the first one able to furnish to the public schools established after the Civil War for the colored race, their first colored teachers. The excellent training received there along literary lines permitted many of its graduates to enter the professional schools that opened their doors to colored students after the war. The graduates of the Institute at the close of the war took the lead in the race's development from a government clerkship to the dimlomatic service of the United States, from missionary work among the freedmen to the principal teacherships in the best colored public school of the country, and later in the higher branches and the professions.

4/11/12

From the beginning, then, the school has been devoted to the single idea of training Negro teachers.

In 1920 after examination and survey by the State Department the school was given full state normal status.

In 1921, by act of the legislature, it was purchased outright by the Commonwealth, as the fourteenth State Normal School. Most of the other Normal Schools have been taken over from private foundations in the same manner.

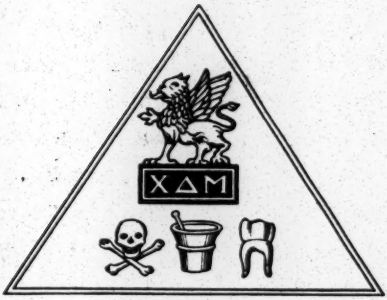
Before the institution became a standard Normal School, our graduates had no standing in other states, and their diploma did not have the professional force which the state endorsement has given it. The development of the school into its present status is a tribute to a well trained Negro faculty and student body in sympathetic and intelligent co-operation with Members of the Society of Friends.

We have gone through a gradual process of growth in a very normal fashion. We appealed to Dr. Finegan for co-operation in bringing this school [redacted] up to a professional level with the other normal schools of the state. Dr. Finegan did not come into Pennsylvania and start a Negro school here. We have worked very hard at Cheyney for this progress in which we naturally have some pride. We feel that we have been working on right principles, and therefore think we can be patient with the people who are now misinterpreting our motives.

4/11/18

[CHI DELTA MU]

[redacted]



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DR. D. WALKER

Compliments of Dr. L. P. Rolerfort

Dr. & Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois

This night we hold an old accustomed feast,
Whereto we have invited many a guest,
Such as we love; and you among the store
One more, most welcome makes our number more.

Capitol Ball Room
645 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey

Thursday Evening, April the fifth
nineteen twenty-three
at eight-thirty

Music by Ford Dabney's Syncopated Orchestra

STRICTLY FORMAL. ADMISSION BY CARD ONLY

R.s.v.p.
to Dr. R. Thompson
60 Halsey Street, Newark, N. J.

THIS ADMITS

M Dr. & Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois

NOT GOOD IF TRANSFERRED OR ERASED

4/12/11 in

[CHI DELTA MU]

March 13th, 1923.

Dr. R. Thompson,
60 Halsey Street,
Newark, N. J.

My dear Dr. Thompson:-

Dr. Du Bois' absence from the city, on a lecture tour in California, will prevent him accepting Dr. Rolerfort' courteous invitation to attend the dance given by the Chi Delta Mu, April 5th.

Sincerely yours,

W.

01/12/14

The University of Chicago Press
5750 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO · ILLINOIS

December 27, 1923

Mr. C. H. Barstow
21 Clay Street
Wollaston 70, Mass.

4/18/39

Dear Mr. Barstow:

Mr. Bean, the manager of our publication department has referred your letter about Starr's book on Liberia to me. I note that the stock is held by Covici-McGee, and I shall refer all orders to them. We have taken up with our Committee, the question of the new edition of this book but it has been decided that it will not be possible for us to undertake its publication. Our commitments are so numerous at present that we do not feel that we can add to any of them.

Thanking you for bringing this matter to our attention,

Yours very truly,

G J Laing

GJL/MA

Editor

August 24, 1923

Rev. A.M Chirgwin, M.A.
48 Broadway, Westminster, S.W. L
London, England:
My dear Mr. Chirgwin,

The third Pan-African Congress will meet this year in two sessions, one in London and one in Lisbon in November. The Congress was o iginally planned for Lisbon in September, but the Portuguese were so slow that our secretary in Paris got discouraged for this and other reasons and was about to give up the Congress entirely. This seemed to me unthinkable after six years of hard work and so we have arranged meetings as I have said.

We cannot of course expect to have very large gatherings, but I do think that we will be able to do some good. Remembering your interest in the last Pan-African Congress I am writing to ask your advice in two or three matters: first as to the exact date of the London meetings. I have been thinking of November 5th &6th or 4th &5th or 6th & 7th. Then as to the place of meeting what would you suggest? We shall want to hold two evening meeting and one afternoon session. Could you suggest a suitable but inexpensive meeting-place? Or do you think of any society or philanthropic group which would be sufficiently interested to donate to us the use of rooms for such a period? You see

we were not expecting the work of organization to fall on us this time and therefore we have to husband our funds very carefully.

Finally as to speakers: I want a few interested and influential white speakers who have the right point of view like yourself. Your work, I should judge, throws you into contact with men of this kind. And too it might make it possible for you to suggest to us certain African speakers now residing in London who would be able to furnish us with reliable information about their section.

In any event I shall deeply appreciate any advice and help which you a can give me.

Sincerely,

4/15/48

[CHIRGWIN]

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

(Established 1795.)

Home Secretary:
Rev. Nelson Bitton.

Assistant Home Secretary:
Rev. A. M. Chirgwin. M.A.

48. BROADWAY,
WESTMINSTER. S.W.1.

Telephone:
Victoria 393 & 394.

Telegrams:
"Missionary, Sowest," London.

21th September, 1923.

Dr. W. Burghardt Du Bois,
70, Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Your letter of the 24th ultimo has been for a few days awaiting my return from holiday.

I am interested to know that you are planning for a third Pan-African Congress, and particularly that certain sessions will be held in London.

I am afraid that it is not possible for me to give you the kind of help that you are seeking as I am not sufficiently in touch with the kind of organisations and people whom you would seek to draw to your Congress to know whether the dates that you mention are likely to be convenient. As far as my very limited knowledge extends I should imagine that any of the days from November 4th to 7th would be fairly convenient. There is just one word I would add on that matter: a considerable number of people interested in the work of Missionary Societies would naturally follow with interest the proceedings of your Congress, and sessions that are held on the Sunday would of necessity debar a considerable number from attendance, since these sessions would be certain to conflict with the hours of public worship.

I think the way in which I can help you best is to suggest your communicating with Mr. John Harris, of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, 25, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1. He could, with a great deal more authority, answer the questions that you asked. His knowledge of Africans in England, of Societies interested in African development, of suitable centres for meetings, etc., seem to indicate that he could give you as good counsel as anyone in London.

You ask about white speakers, here again Mr. Harris would be able to give you advice far more valuable than anything that I could suggest. The one name that comes to my mind is that of Sir

4/15/132

Sydney Olivier, whom I believe you met when you were in London for the Congress.

It happens that the whole question of Negro education is receiving in missionary, government and educational circles considerable attention in England just at present. This is due to many causes, amongstwhich are the publication of the Report of Education in Africa, the presence in this country lately of Moton of Tuskegee, and the gradual permeation of public opinion by those principles of the Leagues of Nations that deal with the relations between what are somewhat unhappily called the civilised and backward races. I mention this matter as in the drawing up of your programme you may find it helpful to make this contact with the present movement of thought in England.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

A.M. Chirgwin

4/15/133

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF A. M. E. CHURCH

FOUNDED IN 1852

R. R. WRIGHT, JR., PH. D., EDITOR

631 PINE ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

June 12, 1923.

1923

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor, The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

I am inclosing you herewith an editorial from the CHRISTIAN RECORDER Which may be of some interest to you. If you care to reproduce any part of it or comment upon it, you are at liberty to do so.

RRW:BC

Very truly yours,

R R Wright Jr

21/L2/n

[CHRISTIAN RECORDER]

111/2/h

June 14th, 1923.

Mr. R. R. Wright,
631 Pine Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Wright:-

I thank you for the copy of the editorial which you kindly sent me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[CHURCH]

R. R. CHURCH
392 BEALE AVENUE
MEMPHIS

Jan., 6, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of the 29th, has been received and in reply thereto I beg to advise that Mr. Church is now in the East. Upon his return I will place your letter before him.

Yours very truly,

S. G. King

4/24/16

[1923?]

4/15

62/47

RENÉ CLAPARÈDE

Chemin de Cournes, Champel 11 bis Genève

12:15.

Copy [Clinton, Okla. Colored School]

Clinton, Okla.,
July 14, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
New York, N. Y.

4/21/03

Dear Sir:

The following patron of colored school in Clinton, Okla. - ask the N.A.A.C.P. to help them get a good school house and a regularly trained teacher of high moral character. The teacher employed by school board to teach next year has been dismind from the school at Altus on account of bad morals and not being to teach.

We regret that this state of affairs exist. We want a good teacher and want a good schoolhouse and want our teacher paid well.

Colored
Residents of Clinton, Custer Co.

Christena Williams,
Roy Ensang
Elder Lusdng
L.W. Wilson
Kate Wilson
Henry Harris
Emma Harris
Grant Wilson
Lula Cambst
Alice Lee + E.T. Lee
S.C. Peppers

Copy

Clinton, Oklahoma.
July 14th, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

The following patrons of colored schools in Clinton, Oklahoma ask the N. A. A. C. P. to help them get a good school house and a regularly trained teacher of high moral character. The teacher employed by the school board to teach next year has been dismissed from the school at Atlus on account of bad morals and not being able to teach.

We regret that this state of affairs exist. We want a good teacher and want a good school house and want our teacher paid well.

Colored Residents of Clinton, Custer County.

Christena Williams
Roy Susang
Older Susang
G. W. Wilson
Kate Wilson
Henry Harris
Emma Harris
Grant Wilson
Lula Cambef
Alice Lee
O. H. Lee
S. O. Peppers

4/21/15

August 8th, 1923.

Mrs. Christina Williams,
Clinton, Oklahoma.

My dear Madam:-

I have your letter of July 14th and I am going to publish a part of it in the Crisis and bring it to the attention of the Jeans Fund and the General Education Board.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Officers
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Girls' Community Secretary, MISS RUTH SWEZEY
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of
Richmond, Indiana

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Art—MRS. M. F. JOHNSTON
Music—

A Civic Organization

514 So. 9 St.,
Sept.18/22.

Mr.W.E.B.Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

In last week's edition of The Chicago Defender, I chanced to notice an article calling attention to the Pan-African Congress, to be held in November, I believe. I am intensely interested in the project and would like very much to secure definite details regarding same.

Last year India arrested my attention and I am even now delving into all the books I can find dealing with the subject. Everywhere one turns, the truth is becoming more and more apparent that (that) kindred hues of skin are suffering kindred indignities and persecution. My work for the past five years with my own group in Community Service has opened my eyes to a good many things pro and con.

Will you kindly send me all information necessary and pertaining to the Congress. I am most anxious to make the trip provided I can find the means.

Yours very sincerely,
(Mrs.) Ethel R. Clark
Executive sec'y., Townsend Branch,
Richmond Community Service.

Richmond's 150,000 Hours of Leisure Time After Work Each Day is Her Greatest Undeveloped Resource

4115/146

1527 Paloma Ave
Los Angeles: Cal
April 18. 1923

My dear Dr. DuBois

Please find enclosed a post-office order for the amount due you from the Riverside people, made payable to me and transferred to you.

Hoping that "all is well" with you,

I am,
yours very faithfully
W. J. Cleghorn

P.S. All the Riverside transactions have been accomplished by mail with evidently a keen sense of responsibility and with quick dispatch. If it does not inconvenience or trouble you, will you thank Mrs Emma P. Boyd, 1006 Park Ave, Riverside, Calif. for this? I have never met her and do not know of her but for her business-like conduct of affairs, I would like her to know that it has been appreciated.

C

4/18/23

16 St. Lukes Place,
New York City.

April 29th, 1923.

Sidney Kirkpatrick,
The Colored Folk Theatre,
Lafayette Theatre,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Kirkpatrick -

I had the singular and exquisite pleasure this past week of witnessing at the Lafayette Theatre two performances of Salome by the Colored Folk Theatre company with yourself, Solomon Bruce Evelyn Preer and Laura Bowman, not to mention any of the other members of this very distinguished company in the cast. Out of the general silence,--- in white critical circles I mean,-- that appears to have attended this surprisingly valuable artistic presentation I wish to extend to you personally and to all these others my grateful and deep appreciation of the grace the culture and the abiding beauty of this presentation. I have seen many presentations o f Salome in New York and elsewhere, --- none that I feel to be the peer of this. My first and second and remaining impression was and is that it was flawless, -- a very, very great deal to say. I was especially impressed with your own high artistic fervor and understanding. Also that of Miss Peer, Mr. Bruce and Miss Bowman. May I say this as forcibly as possible.

If artistic criticism in New York and America, for that matter were not the thin and anaemic thing that it is all of you and the Colored Folk Theatre would have been hailed within the week. I trust that your laurels will not long be delayed. My own sincere wish is that you maintain this artistic integrity uncorrupted indefinitely.

(signed) Theodore Dreiser

49-12-200

Sidney Kirkpatrick

TELEPHONE SUPERIOR 2001 CABLE ADDRESS: CACELBUK

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WM. J. DAVIDSON - EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

January 4, 1923.

1923

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York

My dear Mr. DuBois:

Your letter with reference to Dramatic material among Negroes has just been received. In that letter you indicate that you were enclosing an outline of a Pageant which you have given among colored groups. I do not find the enclosure in the letter.

We are very much interested in this sort of material particularly as to the effect upon the groups participating and any influence which may be the outgrowth of such participation. For this reason, I am sure the outline would be most valuable to us. One of the reasons for our special interest in securing information concerning the various uses of Dramatic material among or about Negroes is because of the tendency on the part of some to make a caricature of its use. If you have any opinions or suggestions in this relation as to outgrowth of your experiences, we would be very glad to hear from you concerning the same.

Thanking you for your attention in this matter, I am

Sincerely yours

Iona M. Easley

Iona M. Easley
Assistant to Helen L. Willcox
Director Pageants & Exhibits Division

IME:IH

[Cook County]

FORM 25

Juvenile Court of Cook County

Chicago, Illinois

Victor P. Arnold, Judge

Miss Mary M. Bartelme,
Assistant to the Judge

Joseph L. Moss,
Chief Probation Officer

900 County Building
Telephone Franklin 3000

July 20, 1923.

PLEASE MARK REPLY

ATTENTION.....

Prof. W. DuBois,
Editor of the Crisis,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

In the May issue of the Crisis I read an article regarding the alleged Prince W.S.J.Challoughczilsczie of Abyssinia. Judging from this article he has been exposed as a "fraud" in Colorado.

We are deeply interested in locating the Prince or securing definite knowledge regarding the man, because we have under investigation the case of a seven months old baby of whom he claims to be the father, and for whom he paid several months board.

The case will be heard in the Juvenile Court Tuesday, July 24th, at 9:30 A.M., and the same will be continued for 20 days for observation.

Any information you can give us will be held strictly confidential, and the same will be appreciated in our effort to locate the Prince.

Thanking you for your co-operation, I am

Very truly yours,

(mrs.) A.M. Smith
Probation Officer.

AMS/MGF.

4/21/35

Confidential

July 25th, 1923.

Mrs. A. M. Smith, Probation Officer,
Juvenile Couty of Cook County,
900 County Building,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Madam:-

4/21/52

The authorities of the United States Immigration Service are looking for W. S. J. Challoughozilsozie. His parole has been canceled and he is to have a rehearing. He is supposed to be somewhere in Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa or Wisconsin but we do not know just where and if you are able to find out, I should like very much to know.

My own knowledge of Challoughozilsozie is based upon what I heard of his activities in Oklahoma while I was there. I have since received some documents proving that he is systematically collecting money and that the people are getting no reports from him.

Very sincerely yours,

WHBD/W

1923

201 T St. n.w. D.C. [A.J. Cooper] 9-4-23

Dr W.E. Burghardt Du Bois
The Crisis - New York City.

My dear Mr. Editor:

Most assuredly you can help in a very "specific way" if only you will & I shall be under great & lasting obligation for your advice & suggestions.

I did not know the date of the "3d Pan African Congress" but shall be glad to make it if I can arrange it.

When do you sail & by what line? I have not yet booked my passage but want to leave Washington Oct. 31 P.M. I had thot to look out for a French steamer & go direct to Cherbourg or Boulogne but am open for advice if I can take in the London meeting. Truly yrs A.J. Cooper

(Over)

66/51/14

Could you have some one in the Office telephone the Steamship Companies to forward me their time table & rates? I shall greatly appreciate your advice as you gave it once when I was making up a globe-trotting itinerary far more taxing in time & thot. — "Times have changed & we have changed in them" — but perhaps you can spare thus much in helping me get started.

A. J. C.

Pan-African

September 20th, 1923.

Mrs. A. J. Cooper,
201 T. Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Cooper:-

I would advise you concerning steamship travel to write to the Bennett's Travel Bureau, No. 500 - 5th Avenue, New York City, who could make arrangements for you. They served us very nicely at the time of the Second Pan-African Congress.

You can reach London by either French or English steamers. Practically all of the French steamers stop at an English port on their way to France. I will send you further information about the Pan-African Congress as our plans develope.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4115/153

May 3rd, 1923.

To the Dean of Cooper Union,
4th Avenue and 8th Street,
New York City.

Sir:-

I am trying to get facts concerning Miss Augusta Savage, a colored student of sculpture who has been enrolled at Cooper Union. I should like to know for publication in the Crisis magazine how long Miss Savage has been a student at Cooper Union; what courses she has studied; and what her standing is in character and scholarship. I should appreciate any information that you could give me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

4/7/35

May 3rd, 1923.

Miss Reynolds,
In charge of the Art Department,
Cooper Union, 4th Ave., & 8th Street,
New York City.

My dear Madam:-

I am taking up the matter of Miss Augusta Savage and the Fontainebleau School of Arts. Will you kindly write me stating all the facts? I should like to know about Miss Savage' standing and her work at Cooper Union; the circumstances of her application; and if possible, the exact statement made in connection with the refusal to admit her. I think that the world is due a statement of the exact facts concerning this case. If any of the facts are confidential I shall see that your name is not mentioned.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art.

TRUSTEES

R. FULTON CUTTING, PRESIDENT — THOMAS SNELL
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EDWARD R. HEWITT, TREASURER — CHARLES R. RICHARDS, DIRECTOR — EDWARD L. REHM, ASST. SECRETARY

New York, May 4, 1923.

Mr. W. E. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

4/23/23

Dear Sir:

Your letters to the Dean and to Miss Reynolds have been referred to Professor Dielman, our Art Director. You will probably hear from him within a day or two.

Yours truly,

E. L. Rehm

Assistant Secretary

P.S

COOPER UNION
WOMAN'S ART SCHOOL

FREDERICK DIELMAN, DIRECTOR
KATE L. REYNOLDS, PRINCIPAL

NEW YORK March 4th 23

4/23/23

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
70 Fifth Avenue N.Y.

Sir: Your letter of 3d inst. addressed to the Dean of Cooper Union, as well as another of same date addressed to Miss Reynolds, in charge of the Art Department, have been referred to me.

In both these letters, relating as they do to the same subject, and making similar inquiries, I try to reply herewith.

Miss Augusta Savage was admitted to the Women's Art School of Cooper Union in October 1921, as a student in the class for modeling and since that date has remained a student in the School.

In January 1922 she was entered also in the class for Elementary pencil and drawing: from the latter she was advanced to the class of drawing from the Antique, in which her work received an "Honorable Mention."

After the usual preparatory training in modeling from casts, she was advanced to the class for modeling from the living figure — of which she is a member at present.

Miss Savage's record for work in our School

COOPER UNION
WOMAN'S ART SCHOOL

FREDERICK DIELMAN, DIRECTOR
KATE L. REYNOLDS, PRINCIPAL

NEW YORK

2

4/23/32

has been excellent, and her conduct irreproachable.

The fundamental law of Cooper Union, permits no discrimination on account of race, creed or color whether in the admission to its schools, or in the treatment of students when entered. Accordingly, the fact that Miss Savage is of the Colored race received no consideration whatever in the matter of her admission, nor in the instruction and treatment received by her. It may be added that Miss Savage's treatment at the hands of her fellow students, whether in the classes, in the lunch room or in their social relations generally, has been as irreproachable as has been her own conduct; indeed it appears that she has been quite a favorite.

With regard to Miss Savage's application for admission to the Fontainebleau School of Art we can give you no information: that application was made by herself without any official endorsement by the Women's Art School of Cooper Union; and as the latter is not represented in the management of the Fontainebleau School we naturally can give you no explanation of the rejection of her application. No explanation of that rejection was due him nor has any been received.

Referring to the last clause of your letter to Miss Reynolds I beg to add that naturally there is nothing confidential in this communication, which you are at liberty to use as you please.

I am very truly yours

Frederick Dielman, Art Director

August 27, 1923.

61/04/4

Mrs. Alice Crawford,
1917 South 17th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Alice:

I am sorry not to have seen you Sunday if you were in town, but I was out of town over the week end.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

THE PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL FORUM

NEW YORK CITY

"Slavery is the child of Ignorance, Liberty is born of Intelligence"

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH, Sec'y
2427 Seventh Avenue
New York

July 2, 1923.

21-5-169

Editor "The Crisis".

Since the recent National Convention of the Socialist Party in this City, the air has been thickened with many "poison-gas" lies spread by those recognized enemies of the Party, until now, even those who should know better have become affected and are repeating these falsehoods.

It has been charged by these wreckers, that the Socialist Party is prejudiced against the Negro, to the extent that it openly refuses to "fraternize" with Negroes; in other words, the attitude of the Socialist Party toward the Negro is questioned. I do not think it worthwhile to waste any time in answering the Communists who make these charges, for their reputation as "aliens to truth" is a matter of universal knowledge. But, when these falsehoods, for some reason or other, are taken up and repeated by people who should know better, it is time then, for us to call a spade by its right name.

In the July number of the Crisis Magazine, considerable space is devoted to a discussion of the probable attitude of the Negro voter in the Presidential campaign of 1924. It is significant to note that in dealing with this question, the writer very carefully avoids mentioning any other political organization but the two old parties of Wall Street. He also, very subtly and conveniently steered clear of even a reference to those Negroes who

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH, Sec'y
2427 Seventh Avenue
New York

Q7-5-1c

were candidates on tickets other than the Republican and Democratic parties. As a matter of fact, any unprejudiced reader, before proceeding very far into the body of article would become convinced that this "Negro Political Prophet" was making "goo-goo eyes" at the Democratic Party. That however, is not the chief offense. The crime occurs when in closing the article, he mentions, for the first ~~time~~ and only time, the Farmer-Labor and Socialist Parties in these words. "IS IT NOT UNFORTUNATE THAT AT THIS CRITICAL PERIOD IN THE HISTORY OF THE NEGRO VOTER THE FARMER-LABOR PARTY IS "DUCKING ALL OF THE ISSUES IN WHICH BLACK MEN ARE PRIMARILY INTERESTED, WHILE THE SOCIALISTS~~PARTY~~ ARE OPENLY REFUSING TO FRATERNIZE WITH NEGROES"?

It seems indeed a strange performance , for any honest person to so charge the Socialist Party, or to question in any way its attitude in regard to the rights, ALL THE RIGHTS- of the Negro; for history shows no record so persistently spotless in its stand on the Negro question, as that of the Socialist movement, from the formation of the First International under the direct guidance of Karl Marx, until today. Every unprejudiced man and woman who reads and thinks, knows that the Socialist Party has always taken the right stand in regards the Negro. In the dark and barbarous Southland, the Socialist movement has made but little progress, due in large part, to the fact that it must first break down barriers of prejudice, ignorance

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH, Sec'y
2427 Seventh Avenue
New York

21-5-171

and hate, erected chiefly against the Negro. Most Southerners are bitterly opposed to Socialism and the Socialist Party for no other reason than it has taken the right attitude on the Negro question.

The Searchlight", official organ of the Ku Klux Klan in its campaign against radicalism pointed out in its issue of September 30, 1923 as one of the greatest crimes of the Socialists the fact that they were appealing to Negroes to join with them on the plane of common equality.

But since the Crisis carries at its mast-head the proud boast of being "A RECORD OD THE DARKER RACES", it might be well that this record be a clear one; and, in order to assist in making it clear, I desire to ask some pointed questions.

In 1918, in the midst of the world's-slaughter, at a time when countless numbers of black and white workingmen were being offered up on the bloody altar of war and profit, a stalwart and fearless champion of the Negro race, George Frazier Miller, was nominated by the Socialist Party to represent the 21st District in the U.S. House of Representatives. The Socialist Party nominated Comrade Miller and presented him to the Negro voters of Harlem, primarily because he stood staunchly for the economic freedom of all men regardless of race, color, religion or nationality; and, to give Negroes the opportunity, denied them by Republicans and Democrats, to have one of their race in a position to voice the race's

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH, Sec'y
2427 Seventh Avenue
New York

21-5-17-d

claims for social justice before the tribunal of the nation, during, and after the period of the war.

May I not be bold enough to ask, WHY DID NOT THE CRISIS AND THE N.A.A.C.P. HAVE SOMETHING, NO MATTER HOW LITTLE, TO SAY IN BEHALF OF THIS NEGRO CANDIDATE WHO AT THE TIME WAS AN OFFICER OF THE ASSOCIATION?.

Again in 1920, the Socialist Party nominated for Comptroller of the State of New York a Negro, a scholar, one of the most eloquent and dauntless fighters for Negro rights, in the person of A.Philip Randolph. Certainly, that was a distinct advance in the political life of Negro-Americans, but again the "Record of the darker races" had nothing to say of this giant young Negro. WHY, I ask?.

In the election of 1922, the Socialist Party again gave a place on its State ticket, as Secretary of State, to Comrade Randolph. This was indeed a mile-stone in the political journey of the Negro race. What could be nobler, what could lend greater courage and prestige to the claims of the coming generations of black Americans than the fact, that one of their race was actually nominated by one of the major parties for the high office of Secretary of State, of the greatest State, in the very land in which his fathers had been slaves. Yet the N.A.A.C.P. and the "Record of the darker races" completely ignored this historic fact. AGAIN, I ASK WHY?.

I have noticed the Crisis going out of its way to record the nomination and election of Negroes on the ticke

21-5-173

tickets of the Republican and Democratic Parties; while persistently ignoring like candidates on any other party's ticket. There must be a reason for this strange procedure, AND I BOLDLY ASK THE CRISIS AND THE N.A.A.C.P. TO STATE THE REASON.

Surely, at this crucial hour in the life of the American Negro, no one who essays to lead can afford to withhold from the masses truths which will enable them to find a way out of their present chaotic condition. Great questions are being answered in the world of men today; mighty and far-reaching decissions are being made; the human race is again girdling its loins in an effort to move forward in its never-ending march of progress. The Negro's destiny is fatally and indissolubly united with the fate of all mankind in this dark hour. Never before has the need been so manifest as now for sound leadership, well-informed and open-minded leadership, and above all, for honest leadership. Never again must the entire Negro race be handed over body and soul to their oppressors; never again must it be recorded that all Negroes are of one poltical faith. The time has come, when the light of reason and self-interest,-"not custom", intelligence,-"not prejudice"-should be the guiding stars to illuminate the Negro's path to freedom.

And, prompted by no other motive but a sincere desire to contribute something, no matter how insignificant, to the enlightenment of my race, hoping in turn to be enlightened

THE PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL FORUM
NEW YORK CITY
"Slavery is the child of Ignorance, Liberty is born of Intelligence"

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH, Sec'y
2427 Seventh Avenue
New York

by those in the position to enlighten me, I boldly, but respectfully ask: IS IT, OR IS IT NOT, TO THE BEST INTEREST OF THE RACE TO ESPOUSE THE CAUSE OF SOCIALISM AND THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION; OR, WILL THE BEST INTEREST OF THE RACE BE SERVED BY FURTHER AALLIGNING OURSELVES WITH THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC PARTIES?.

With a very high regard for the Crisis and the N.A.AC.P. of which I am a member; and, with a polite request for a reply through the columns of the next issue of the former, I remain

Yours, for all the rights of all men,

Frank R Crosswaith

HAMMERMILL
BOND

21-5-175

July 10th, 1923.

Mr. Frank Crosswaith,
2427 Seventh Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

I have your letter of July 2nd. I have been trying in vain to get the facts concerning the resolution of the Negro offered in the last Socialist Convention.

The American Press gave an account saying, "The Convention was divided by a resolution which, in its original state, called for 'fraternization' between Negro and White members of the Socialist party." It then said that the word "fraternization" was stricken out and the word "cooperation" substituted.

I immediately wrote a long and sharp editorial. Then it occurred to me that this might be an untrue statement. I therefore sent for copies of "The Call" covering the meeting. There I was faced by this statement: "Another resolution was passed highly commending the work of the organization of Negro workers in the Socialist party, the text of which was not quite ready when the convention adjourned." This is manifestly a suspiciously incomplete statement. I therefore published the little article to which you object.

Both the tone of your letter and the tone of "The Call" editorials is again not reassuring. What I am after is facts concerning this resolution. I know the record of the Socialist party toward the Negro very well. On the whole it has been exceptionally good as I have said from time to time. But for the most part its theoretical attitude has never been put to a practical test. Even the nominations which you speak of were of very little importance since there was not the slightest chance for any of those gentlemen and the Socialist knew this quite well.

On the other hand, the question of segregated Locals in the South is of tremendous practical importance and it is here that the Party is wavering and, I am afraid, failing to stand up to its ideals.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBB/W

21-5-176

THE PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL FORUM
NEW YORK CITY
"Slavery is the child of Ignorance, Liberty is born of Intelligence"

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH, Sec'y
2427 Seventh Avenue
New York

July 22, 1923.

The Editor of the Crisis
69-5th Avenue
New York City.

My Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your very interesting and welcome letter of the 2nd reached me during my absence from the City, and consequently, I could not until now give it the necessary time and attention which it so richly deserves.

4/23/08

I am enclosing a copy of the resolution concerning the Negro which was offered and accepted in the last Socialist Convention. I was not at the session of the Convention when this resolution was discussed, but, I have made inquiries of many delegates who were present, and in whom I have implicit confidence- whether the word "fraternize" had been substituted for "co-operate", they all agree that no such substitution took place.

You state that "The record of the Socialist Party toward the Negro has been exceptionally good, but for the most part its theoretical attitude has never been put to a practical test." It seems to me that you are grossly in error when you make this statement; for, immediately after, you cited some practical tests when you say "even the nominations which you speak of were of very little importance since there was not the slightest chance for any of these gentlemen and the Socialists knew this quite well."

If the nominations for such high offices as Congressman, Comptroller and Secretary of State are not practical tests of the Socialist attitude toward the Negro, then I fail completely to

understand the difference between a theory and a practice.

During the early years of the Socialist Party in the United States, it has always fearlessly stated its position on the Negro question, resolutions after resolutions, manefestos after manefestos have been issued; if you state that its position then was theoretical, I can readily agree with you. But remember the Socialist Party is a political organization, therefore, it can only prove its practicability on a theoretical question by functioning, to the extent of its power, in the realm of politics; this it did when it nominated Negroes for the high offices mentioned above.

4/23/09

You referred to these nominations as "of very little importance, since there was not the slightest chance for any of these gentlemen and the Socialist knew this quite well." In that statement is the charge, subtly made, of insincerety on the part of the Socialists; it is the charge so often made by the unthinking man on the sidewalk, and by individuals who are intellectually dishonest. In this charge is the veiled inference that the Socialists would not have nominated these Negroes if there was the slightest chance for their election.

If this be true, then tell me, why were white Socialists nominated for offices? Your argument when reduced to logic would appear somewhat like this; today, the Socialists nominate men for offices because they know that there is no chance of their election; but, tomorrow, if there is a chance for election, they will not nominate men. I am unable to agree with you in this line of reasoning.

No, Dr. Du. Bois! whatever chances of election existed, they were shared alike by all the Socialist nominees, the white

candidates had no more than the Negro candidates, and knowing prejudiced America as I do, I feel sure that the chances of the whites were considerably lessened when Negroes were given prominent positions on the ticket.

And as to the "importance" of these nominations, you seem to measure "importance" by the yard-stick of the "possibilities of election." If this be so, will you be kind enough to tell me why "The record of the darker races" sometime ago recorded the fact, that one John Mitchell a Negro Republican who was thrown out by the lily whites, ran on an independent race ticket for Governor of Virginia? Did "The record of the darker races" believe that this lily black, Republican Negro had a chance, or even a ghost of a chance? and, if he had no such chance, how did the fact become so important as to be mentioned in "The record of the darker races? Like the Japanese Admiral, I want to know.

4/23/100

You speak also, of segregated Locals in the South. Let me say that the Socialist Party has no Locals in the Southern States at present. I learn, however, that prior to the war there were a few Locals. I have been told also, of an instance in Texas where a strenuous attempt was made to bring together in one Local, Negroes and whites and the Negroes refused.

But, if one wants an example of whether the Socialist Party believes in, or encourages segregation, one should not look to the Bourban South with its iron-bound social and other restrictions; but to the North where the Socialists have freedom of action, here we find gathered together in one Local both black and white Socialists all equally sharing duties and privileges alike.

Right in our own City there is a branch of the Socialist

Party whose chief officer is a Negro, and the membership of which is composed of both Negroes and whites.

In bringing this letter to a close I am compelled again to remind you of the questions I so politely addressed to you; and, I earnestly urge that you favor me with an answer to these questions contained in my first letter, for I consider them of sufficient importance to warrant a reply.

As always with highest regards for you and the work you are doing, I remain

Yours truly,

Frank R Crosswaith

L.J/F.R.C.

4/23/101

4/21/58 [1923?]

The CUMBERLAND PRESS, *Inc.*

237 LAFAYETTE STREET, N. Y.

Telephone: SPRING 9643

HUGH P. GRANNUM

Mrs. Walker
Refer this person
to Tuskegee Institute
Ala.
Pr. Phelps

Box 842.

Bethel College.
Montgomery, Ala.
Mar. 19, 1923.

Dear Sirs: —

Kindly give me this information. Where may I find all of the biography of the important musician, writer or composer of our race. Yours truly Miss M. Dabney.

4/10/23

March 31st, 1923.

Miss J. R. Dabney,
Bethel College, - Box No. 842,
Montgomery, Ala.

My dear Madam:-

Replying to your letter under date of March 19th, relative to Negro composers, musicians, etc., would say if you write to Mr. Carl Diton, No. 432 North 53rd Street, Philadelphia, Pa., I am quite sure he will be able to give you the desired information.

Very truly yours,

W

May 1919 (cont)

Va. Union Univ.
Richmond Va.
March 19 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 fifth Ave
New York city

Mrs. Hacker send copies of Crisis June + May 1919 with reference to Dr's address 5-7

Dear Dr. DuBois.

Am to prepare a paper on "The influence of the World War on the races throut the world." If you have any articles or information on the above subject please let me know how & may secure it. If you have written any articles on the Negro's contribution to America please let me know where & may secure same, With thanks I am

Respectfully yours
Thos. D. Dabney

4/10/96

July 12th, 1923.

Mr. W. P. Dabney,
420 McAllister Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Dabney:-

Enclosed is a statement concerning my Philadelphia speech.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

(Enc)

DABNEY PUBLISHING COMPANY
AND
OFFICE of the UNION
420-22-24 McALLISTER ST.

CINCINNATI, O.

7/24/23

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
N. Y. City

Dear Sir —

Glad to get letter & correction of Defender article which I reproduced. The affair made a tremendous sensation & I was hunted nearly to death. You now realize your greatness —

Yours truly

Daby

23/10/24

July 30, 1923.

Mr. W. P. Dabney,
420 McAllister Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Dabney:

Thank you very much for the printing of my article in the Union.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

September 13, 1923.

Mr. W. P. Dabney,
420 McAllister Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Dabney:

I have just read in the Union that you have resigned as paymaster. It is almost unbelievable. Let me hear all the details.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WGHD/PF

W. P. DABNEY PUBLISHING COMPANY

420-424 McALLISTER ST.

CINCINNATI, O.,

W. E. B. DuBois Esq
New York ——

9/15/23

Dear Doc —

Deeply gratified was I to know by yours of to day that you still took time to look from Olympus upon us in the mortals. yes I have resigned. The first of Aug - and left public employ on the 18th ult. The cause ? A brief recapitulation is necessary. I entered the campaign of 1896 which was between the Independent Republicans & Democrats forming a Fusion Party on the one side - the Regular Republicans under Gen. B. Cox, Hynicka & Herring on the other. The Fusionists won. Yours truly was made License Clerk in the Auditors Office. Entered the Treasury (1st Colored man) in 1897 remained until 1900 as Assistant Paymaster. Change of Administration. Returned under the Republicans in 1907 and with exception of two years - change of administration - remained in harness to Aug. 18th. Trained two white men so that they could officiate as Head Paymaster. My training with one was doubtless inefficient for he never could fill the bill and so for nearly ten years he was Head Paymaster but did the work of Assistant while I was assistant but did the work of Head Paymaster - however he drew the money for the work I did & so the discontent was born. Circumstances forced me to stand for the inadequacy of pay. Last January - I became the real head of the department - an epoch in the city's history. The former

head (in name only) was transferred to another department — but he still ~~but~~ continued to draw the salary to which I was entitled. Two months ago he resigned — then I awaited the long expected increase. It was transferred to the Assistant Book Keeper. My power of self control ~~past~~ prevented other explosion than protest. On ~~the~~ July 15 the head Book Keeper resigned — the Assistant Book Keeper was promoted — a clerk brought from the Police department and made assistant Book Keeper — he was given my salary. I was the last straw. I protested — the matter was passed back & forth — I resigned and would have quit on the first of Aug — but consented to remain until the 18th to take over the many office work. A colored man was put in the Office but — as Assistant Paymaster. The white man trained by me in 1907 has the position I vacated & the chances are that at the first opportunity he will get the salary that was considered too much for a colored man. The treasurer is a splendid man and made every effort to hold me, but he could not get what I demanded, & of course only a Jew Class Submits to injustice when he can do otherwise. Pardon the length of this. I am working on the union now heart whole & fancy free. When we meet I shall give details that may be of interest. Regards to Johnson & others.

Yours to command, as usual —

Sidney

DABNEY PUBLISHING COMPANY
AND
OFFICE of the UNION
420-22-24 McALLISTER ST.

CINCINNATI, O. 11/4/23

"The Lord's Day"

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois -

I am under many obligations for your Kirkley Exposition of my case, you made a Coup, for twas the first publication of the cause of my departure from the public trough.

Enclosed find check for ten dollars which you will oblige me by turning over to Amos Owigton (my donation to N.A.A.C.P.) an additional sum goes to the local Branch. Have bought up all stray copies of The Crisis. I am working hard on the union. Getting business like. Regret

My inability to join** — the jaunt
to Europe — + "probably Africa." The
not + tie go go — kindly consider
me a member of the party.

---

58 to day! Heaven how time passes
away!

In about four years I expect to
fold my tent + silently steal away**.
Conditions, Socially, Sexually, are
growing so corrupt here, I can not
stand it much longer.

Alas, I realize now what Tantalus
must have endured.
Now that I have arrived at the
age of virtue, all around me are
evidences of its lack. Why could not
destiny have thus surrounded me
a few years ago? Ah, this case of
Providence in my regard indicates,
that I was evidently born for some
great work, and so, I have been miraculously
preserved from the temptations, a la The Decameron + Heptameron.
Bon voyage — Daisy

November 7, 1923.

Mr. W. P. Dabney,
420 McAllister Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Dabney:

Dr. Dubois has already left for England and Portugal. I am sure he would have been glad to hear from you. On his return your letter will, of course, be called to his attention.

Thank you for the check for the N.A.A.C.P. which I have turned over to them.

Sincerely yours,

JF/PF

4/25/14

1923

May 21, 1923.

Mr. Shelby Davidson,

1333 R Street, Northwest,

Washington, District of Columbia.

Colonel Young's body has arrived Stop New York Services arranged for May twenty seventh and cannot possibly be changed Stop When will Washington's services take place and where Stop We are trying to see if the body could be held until June tenth so as to have Washington services in Arlington Stop You might try to get similar information in Washington Stop Answer.

W. E. B. DuBois

Charge to Crisis.

September 20th, 1923.

Mr. Edward P. Davis,
Hotel Favart,
Paris, France.

4/15/156

My dear Sir:-

I thank you for the clippings which you sent me.

I write to ask if you cannot arrange to be present at the Third Pan-African Congress. We meet in London the first week in November and in Lisbon the fourth week. You can reach me in London, in care of Mr. Robert Broadhurst, 60 Upper Gloucester Place, London, N.W. 1., England. I hope you can be with us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

February 5th, 1923.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Davis,
2350 Seventh Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Madam:-

I regret that the notice of Mr. Bell's recital did not come to my attention until to-day, which is long past the time.

I trust I may be of service at some other time.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

1923

4/21/99

May 25th, 1923.

Mr. Harry E. Davis,
202 Engineers Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Davis:-

I want to find out the number of colored students in Western Reserve University, and the number who are to graduate this year, and the degrees which they will get. I have written to the University but have had no answer. Will you help me get this information?

Very Sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Ohio House of Representatives

1923-1924

HARRY E. DAVIS
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
202 ENGINEERS BLDG.
CLEVELAND, O.

~~Columbus~~

Cleveland, Ohio.

November 7th, 1923.

4/21/02

Dr. W. E. D. Du Bois,
No. 69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a clipping from a local paper which shows that the so called "White Male" amendment to our State Constitution has apparently carried. This matter appeared on the ballot as a result of the resolution sponsered by me in the last session of the legislature and was designed to make the Ohio Constitution conform to the Federal Constitution relating to the Elective Franchise.

Of course the matter was largely one of sentiment and the surprising thing to me is the large vote against it. A similar proposal was defeated in 1912, but at that time it was complicated with the prohibition and the women sufferage proposals.

but ~~and~~ the Cleveland Plain Dealer of this city, states that the Klu Klux Klan opposed it in their several publications through out the state.

I will mail you the complete returns on the measure just as soon as they are published, but I thought perhaps, this would be in time for the December issue of the "Crisis".

HED:RL

Yours very truly,

Harry E. Davis

[ENCLOSURE]

NOV 7 1923

Cleveland Press

Labo

VOTERS DEFEAT TWO STATE TAX BILLS

"White Male" Measure Only Other One to Pass Referendum; Landslide Smothers Taft, Albaugh Measures

Press State Service

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 7—Ohio voters at Tuesday's election approved the amendment to the constitution to eliminate the so-called "open liability" clause in the workmen's compensation law and voted to take out of the state constitution the words "white male" as qualifications for suffrage.

At the same time they overwhelmingly defeated the Taft and Albaugh taxation acts and the proposed old age pension law and voted down the proposed amendment to the constitution to authorize the secretary of state to publish the texts and arguments on laws and constitutional amendments submitted to the voters.

The workmen's compensation apparently has been adopted by a majority of 50,000 votes and the "white male" amendment by 75,000.

The Taft act is apparently defeated by more than 325,000 votes; the Albaugh act by more than 400,000; Old Age Pension by 300,000 or more and the Publication amendment by 125,000 votes.

The size of the vote piled up against the two taxation measures was a surprise even to the leaders of the opposition to these proposals.

Returns from 6002 of the 8247 precincts of the state, as tabulated by the secretary of state, representing all 88 counties, give the following totals:

TAFT ACT: For 256,987, against 534,566.

ALBAUGH ACT: For 177,172, against 535,652.

OLD AGE PENSION: For 283,261, against 529,939.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION: For 410,573, against 368,759.

"WHITE MALE" AMENDMENT: For 371,935, against 308,821.

PUBLICATION AMENDMENT: For 249,847, against 348,041.

November 8, 1923.

Mr. Harry E. Davis,
202 Engineers Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

4/21/100

My dear Mr. Davis:

Dr. DuBois has left for England and Portugal and the December Crisis is already on the press. I wonder if you would care to do a very brief article which should reach us about December first eludidating the significance of the "white male" amendment.

My kindest regards to you and Louise. Tell her that I am going to write to her pretty soon on a important matter.

Sincerely yours,

JF/PF

1923

January 8th, 1923.

Mrs. Mina Dawson,
c/o Miss Yolande Du Boise,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Mrs. Dawson:-

Mrs. Du Bois and I have wanted to send you some little remembrance as a thank offering for your kindness to Yolande. But as Mrs. Du Bois has been ill, we have not gotten to it.

Enclosed is a very small check with which we hope you will buy a belated Xmas gift.

Thanking you very much for your kindness

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W
(Enc)

4/25/19

Mrs. Emilie C. Day
will be pleased to have
you present at an informal
reception given in honor of
Mr. and Mrs. Hilmar T. Jensen

From
6 until 11 o'clock
Sat. Eve.
June 16,
451 Halsey Street
Brooklyn, N.Y.

1923

8/5218

June 16th, 1923.

My dear Mrs. Day:-

Mrs. Du Bois and I are very sorry not to be able to be with you Saturday night. If Mr. and Mrs. Jonson are staying any time, we would be glad to call.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Mrs. Emily C. Day,
461 Halsey St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

1923

June 19th, 1923.

Dr. W. M. DeBerry,
643 Union St.,
Springfield, Mass.

My dear Dr. DeBerry:-

Have you any room in your summer cottage for Mrs. Du Bois and Yolande where they would be able to pay their own way? Mrs. Du Bois is very loathe to go to any place for the summer where she does not pay and help in the work.

I am writing without her knowledge or that of Yolande, but I am sure they both need fresh country air and if it is possible to arrange for them to get it, I should be glad to. I know that you are not keeping a hotel and that there must be a large demand upon your space. I hope, therefore, you will say frankly, first, if there is room and secondly, what the cost will be.

My best regards to the family.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

ST. JOHN'S INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES, INC.
(AFFILIATED WITH NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES)
643 UNION STREET
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

REV. WILLIAM N. DeBERRY, PRESIDENT AND EXECUTIVE
EDWARD A. TREADWELL, TREASURER AND HOUSING MANAGER
MISS SARA Q. WALKER, CLERK AND EMPLOYMENT MANAGER
MISS LUCILE V. LACOUR, SOCIAL WORKER AMONG WOMEN AND GIRLS
JOHN H. BURR, JR., DIRECTOR OF BOYS' WORK AND PHYSICAL CULTURE
MRS. AMANDA DeBERRY, MATRON ST. JOHN'S PARISH HOME
MRS. BERTHA L. PERRY, ASST. MATRON ST. JOHN'S PARISH HOME
ERNEST S. THORNTON, FARM MANAGER
TROY P. GORUM, DIRECTOR DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

June 21, 1923

1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4/19/25

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Mrs. DeBerry and I regret exceedingly that we shall not be able to provide for Mrs. DuBois and Yolande at our summer cottage this summer in accordance with your wish. We have already allotted every available room for July and August save one which we are reserving for week-end guests whom we expect to have from time to time.

It would have given us great pleasure to have Mrs. DuBois and Yolande with us and we certainly would plan for it if the circumstances were different.

With cordial greeting in which Mrs. DeBerry and the girls join me, I am

Very sincerely yours,

W. N. DeBerry

WND:SQW

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ERNEST S. THORNTON, FARM MANAGER
TROY P. GORUM, DIRECTOR DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

September 13, 1923

4/19/23

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Yolande has invited Anna Mae to accompany her from New York to Fisk. Mrs. DeBerry and I shall be happy to have them go together. Anna Mae is writing Yolande suggesting that they leave New York on the twenty-sixth.

Would you be good enough to purchase transportation for Anna Mae when you buy for Yolande, including both railway ticket and Pullman accommodations from New York to Nashville.[2] If you will kindly do so and let me know the charges for Anna Mae, I shall mail you a check to cover the same.

With kind regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

W. N. DeBerry

WND:SQW

September 18, 1923.

4/10/23

Rev. William N. DeBerry,
643 Union Street,
Springfield, Massachusetts.

My dear Sir:

I should be very glad to attend to the tickets for Anna Mae and Yolande together. As we are planning now Yolande will leave at 8:40 P.M. or 9:40 Daylight Saving time on Wednesday, September 26th arriving in Nashville Friday morning, September 28th. As there are only two I think that a section would be all right instead of a drawing room. The train fair will be $34.75 and the berth $8.10, or $42.85 in all.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

ST. JOHN'S INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES, INC.
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ERNEST S. THORNTON, FARM MANAGER
TROY P. GORUM, DIRECTOR DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

4/16/24

September 20, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Enclosed herewith, please find check for $42.85 for Anna Mae's transportation expenses from New York to Nashville. She will communicate with Yolande and plan to be in New York in ample time to leave for Nashville at 8:40 P. M., Wednesday, September 26th.

With sincere appreciation of your kindness, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. N. DeBerry

WND/SCW

September 21st, 1923.

Mr. William J. Decatur,
724 West 6th Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Decatur:-

My daughter, Yolande, and a schoolmate, Miss DeBerry of Springfield, Massachusetts, are passing through Cincinnati Thursday, September 27th. Their train is due to arrive at the Pennsylvania Station at 5:10 P. M. and they leave again at 10:25. As there will be no way for them to get supper and they will have a long wait, I am writing to ask if you will be so good as to meet them, take them to dinner and see that they get back on the train in time. Mr. Dill suggests that you might take them to Mr. Connelly's. I shall, of course, be very glad to pay the expense just as soon as you let me know what it will be.

It is, of course, very necessary that they should get back to their train without fail because they are on a through sleeper and expected in Nashville the next morning.

If you can attend to this for me, will you kindly wire me at my expense?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

October 10th, 1923.

Mr. William J. Decatur,
724 West 6th St.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Decatur:-

I want to thank you so much for your kindness to Yolande and her friend while she was in Cincinnati. Mrs. Du Bois and I appreciate your hospitality and that of Mr. Connelly. I should be so glad to pay any expense that was involved if you will kindly let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

June 14, 1923.

Mr. R. B. DeFrantz,
219 West 139th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. DeFrantz:

Enclosed are two letters which may be of some service to you. You might sent them by mail and ask for an appointment as I am not sure just when these persons will be at the school. If there is anything further I can do I shall be very glad to.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

ALFRED E. MARLING
CHAIRMAN

B. H. FANCHER
TREASURER

JOHN R. MOTT
GENERAL SECRETARY

The International Committee of
Young Men's Christian Associations
347 Madison Avenue, New York.

June 15, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I received yours with enclosures this morning. I wish to sincerely thank you. It will be my purpose to keep you informed as to developments.

Sincerely yours,

R. B. D'Frantz

219 W. 139th Street.

RBD-ERR

23/0/4

1923

1923

April 11, 1923.

Mrs. H. P. DeHart,
867 35th Street,
Oakland, California.

My dear Mrs. DeHart:

On returning to my desk I want to thank you personally very much for your efforts in behalf of my lecture and my comfort while in Oakland. I could scent some of the local difficulties but after all I am satisfied that secret of successful human organization is the ability to work with imperfect, very imperfect tools. I hope you will not be discouraged but will continue your very efficient and highly appreciated service.

Very sincerely yours,

WERD/PP

4/10/24

May 9th, 1923.

Mrs. H. E. DeHart,
867 - 35th St.,
Oakland, Cal.

My dear Mrs. DeHart:-

I shall be delighted to use the picture of Mrs. Alice Butler in the Crisis provided you will send me your own picture to go with it.

Thank you for thinking of us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

May 24th, 1923.

Mrs. H. E. DeHart,
867 - 35th St.,
Oakland, California.

My dear Mrs. DeHart:-

41:29

I want to find out the number of students in the University of California, and the number who are to graduate this year, and the degrees which they will get. I have written to the University but have had no answer. Will you help me get this information?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[1923?]

11/15

H. de Lamothe

Gouverneur des Colonies en retraite.

4.1.31

20, rue de l'Odéon, Paris.

1923

May 15th, 1923.

The Delineator,
223 Spring St.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

Will you please change the address of Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois or Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois which ever name is used on your books from No. 108 Edgecomb Avenue to No. 606 St. Nicholas Avenue, Apartment 3.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4110/50

1923

May 28th, 1923.

Mr. E. F. G. Dent,
72 Mt. Vernon St.,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Sir:-

Will you kindly fill out the enclosed blank for us? The authorities of the University say that they have no way of securing this information.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

Copy

March 8, 23.

Hon. Arthur J. Dodge,
Secretary & Manager,
The Denver Civic & Commercial Assn.,
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to my conversation with you on Thursday morning March 8th. inst: I would appreciate very much a letter from you or Mr. R.H. Davis, President, in behalf of Prince W.S.J. Challoughlezilezise, Bishop of the Reformed Coptic Church of East Africa, and Prince of the Royal House of Ethiopia, which would permit him to solicit donations for his work in Ethiopia & East Africa. He is a wonderfully equipped scholar of high degrees & entirely worthy & represents a great & worthy cause.

4/21/34

The Denver Colored Civic Association was honored with an able address by him on Wednesday Evening March 7th. & a large audience welcomed him. Since being in our city he has been invited to the Denver University & there address the students. He has been the guest & speaker for other white organizations and at the Shirley-Savoy to a luncheon on Wednesday March 7th.

I have no hesitancy in recommending him to you & can safely say that he has the fullest endorsement of our people. I believe I handed you a circular letter showing in detail his work.

Thanking you for the favor granted, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

[signature] President.

[DENVER Colored ...]

THE DENVER CIVIC AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING, DENVER, COLORADO

TELEPHONE-MAIN 612

March 9, 1923.

Mr. Thos. Campbell, President,
Denver Colored Civic Association,
1824 Curtis St.,
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Captain Campbell:

This is to advise you that on receipt of your letter of March 8, together with your circular on the subject of Prince W.S.J.Challoughlczilczise Bishop of the Reformed Coptic Church of East Africa, the matter of a letter in behalf of this proposition was taken up with our President, Roblin H. Davis, and he regretfully requested me to write you that notwithstanding the natural interest which all members of this Association should have in so worthy a cause, he regards it as entirely out of line of a commercial organization to give a letter of the character desired. In Mr. Davis' opinion this is a matter which should be handled by organizations that are concerned about education in foreign countries and the welfare of such foreign organizations. A commercial body like this would be thought to be going out of its way to even intimate by the presentation of a letter that its members are to be encouraged by our Association to participate in such an enterprise.

4/21/30

President Davis joins me in saying that he has no doubt of the worthy purpose and high character of the Bishop of the Coptic Church, and he regrets that he does not think it is wise for us to co-operate with your body in a matter so foreign to the direct interest of Denver, in which latter matters we are disposed, as you know, to go to every reasonable and possible limit to co-operate with your justly worthy and meritious organization.

Expressing our regret, both of myself and for President Davis, we are

Yours very truly,
THE DENVER CIVIC AND COMMERCIAL ASS'N.

A rthur J. Dodge,
Business Manager.

TC/DF

[Denver Chamber of Commerce]

Copy

Denver, Colorado,
March 16, 1923.

To whom it may concern:

It affords me great pleasure to join with the many friends of Prince W.S.J. Challoughlczilczize in giving him my indorsement.

He is a man of the highest scholastic attainment who is devoting his life and his talents for the uplift of his people in Abysinnia, he is most deserving and represents a great and worthy cause and I feel that he should receive the hearty, moral and financial support of all people regardless of creed or race.

Very respectfully,

Thos. A. Campbell President.

4/21/33

E601

ROBERT E. DE PLEA
3620 COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILL.

July 7, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City
Dear Sir,

I quote from The Chicago Defender, July 7, 1923, the statement allegated to have been made by you at Philadelphia, Pa., July 6, 1923; "Stop fighting Cheyney and Hill; let them alone." "We must hang to segregation to save our race." " I am proud of Jim Crow Schools" " because my daughter is a product of one."

That statement involves everything in you that held our respect and is a contribution towards the defeat of the purpose that gave birth to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

DID YOU MAKE THE STATEMENT? Kindly inform me thru some medium, directly or indirectly,

Very truly yours,

Robert E. De Plea

4/16/75

1923

July 9th, 1923.

Mr. Robert E. DePlea,
3620 Cottage Grove Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:-

I have just sent the following telegram and statement to "The Chicago Defender":

"Your article on my Philadelphia speeches absolutely false and misleading. I demand immediately a retraction on the front page of your next issue. Am sending an exact statement of what I said."

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. D/W

1923

June 25, 1923.

M. Blaise Diagne,
Chamber of Deputy,
Paris, France.

4/20/8

My dear M. Diagne:

This will introduce to you Madame Etnah Rouchon Boutte, the wife of Captain M. V. Boutte whom you may remember as attending the Pan African Congress in 1921. Mrs. Boutte is spending a few months in Paris and I should appreciate any courtesy that you may be able to extend to her.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Le 14 aout, 1923.

Monsieur le Depute Diagne:-

M'est-il pas permis de vous feliciter a l'occasion de votre attaque sur les prejuges de race des touristes americains? En faisant ceci voud avez bien represente le Noir francais en Parlement.

Ces incidents montrent combien il faut que les hommes d'origine noire, d'un bout du monde a l'autre, se tiennent au courant l'un de l'autre et concourent a leurs devoirs.

Ne voulez-vous pas faire de votre mieux d'assister au troisiem ongres Pan-Africain qui se tiendra en septembr ou octobre a Lisbonne? Vous pouviez ecrire a M. Issac Beton, secretaire de l'Association Pan-Africain, 8 Aven e Du Maine, Paris, et lui signifier vos intentions. Il nous fournira les renseignements necessaires.

Veuillez agreer, Monsieur Diagne, l'assurance de ma consideratio la plus distinguee.

WEBD/W

1923

M. Blaise Diagne:-

May I congratulate you as representing the Franch Negro in parliament on your attack upon the race prejudice of American tourists.

These incidents show how necessary it is for men of Negro descent the world over to keep in touch and work in co-operation.

Will you not urge M. Beton, Secretary of the Pan-African Association, 8 Avenue Du Maine, Paris, to hold the Third Pan-African Congress in Lisbon in September or October? And will you not personally make every effort to be present?

4/15/23

Boisneuf

La Grossiliere

Candace

Please send me your article in L'Homme Libre

Monsieur le Depute Boisneuf

aug. 1923

M. Blaise Diagne:-

May I congratulate you as representing the French Negro in parliament on your attack upon the race prejudice of American tourists.

These incidents show how necessary it is for men of Negro descent the world over to keep in touch and work in co-operation.

Will you not urge M. Beton, Secretary of the Pan-African Association, 8 Avenue Du Maine, Paris, to hold the Third Pan-African Congress in Lisbon in September or October? And will you not personally make every effort to be present?

Boisneuf

La Grossiliere

Candace

Please send me your article in L'Homme Libre

4/22/54

1923

February 7th, 1923.

Editor of the Diario De Pernambuco,
Pernambuco, Brazil.

My dear Sir:-

This magazine would like very much to have a photograph of the Brazilian Aviator, Pinto Martins, whose picture appeared in your paper last December. We want a photograph and not a cut or engraving, and would be glad to pay any charge.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

410/65

[E.F. Dickinson]

PLANTATIONS:
GEORGIA
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BRYAN'S STANDARD

Sept. 12th, 1923.

W.K. Dubois,
Care Crisis,
New York.

Dear S ir:

As I am satisfied that you are personally acquainted with Booker T. Washington, would thank you to let me know as to what degree of colored blood and white blood he had in his composition.

Thanking you in advance for this information, I am

Yours truly,

E. F. Dickinson

EFD/ES.

4/19/19

September 17, 1923.

811/9/118

Mr. E. F. Dickinson,
Mathews, Louisiana.

My dear Sir:

It is practically impossible to determine the exact degree of racial intermixture in colored people of the United States. Nearly all of the so-called mulattoes are descendants of mulattoes for several generations. In the case of the late Booker T. Washington his father was probably a white man, a member of the Taliaferro family of Virginia, but what degree of racial intermixture there was in the case of his mother, I do not know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1923

Jan. 8th, 1923.

Mr. Carl B. Diton,
432 N. 53rd St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Diton:-

I have the matter which you sent us and which I shall be glad to look over. The picture, however, will not do. We ought to have a photograph and not an engraving. I am writing Mrs. Johnson to ask for one.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

June 6th, 1923.

Mr. Frank D. Dixon,
224 West 135th Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

I have your letter of May 31st, and thank you for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

January 13th, 1923.

Dr. Roland B. Dixon,
Peabody Museum,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Sir:-

Would it be possible for this Magazine to have permission to republish fully or in part, the address which you gave before The American Association for the Advancement of Science, concerning the Negroid Ancestors of American Indians. I am a fellow of the association and would appreciate permission to use at least a part of your address.

If this is agreeable to you, would you kindly send me a manuscript copy?

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

[Dixon]

ROLAND B. DIXON
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

January 18th 1923.

1923

Mr W.E.B.Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

My dear Sir;-

The short paper which I gave at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, on the Racial History of the American Indian, was a brief summary of a chapter in a book which will very shortly be published by Scribners. The paper will not be published, since the fuller treatment will appear so soon in book form. If you are interested to republish anything on the subject, I suggest that you write to the publishers, and arrange with them. The book should be out now in a few weeks.

4/10/84

The garbled newspaper reports of my paper seem to have conveyed a somewhat false impression. My suggestion is not that actual Negroes came into America from northeastern Asia, but that people representing the original stock from which the Negroid folk developped so came into the New World at a very early date. You will find the whole matter explained in full in "The Racial History of Man", the book above referred to.

Very truly yours

Roland B. Dixon

154 Ash St.
Saratoga Springs
N. Y.

2/28/23

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
New York City

Kind Sir:-

Please explain the following in the February issue — Indian persists, Egypt not half free Tutankhamen.

I wish to ask you a question. My mother has a cure for cancer.

I learned through the

4/10/23

B.

New York World that the Research Institute of Cancerous Diseases 22nd and Spruce St, Philadelphia has a fund an endowment fund to finance the search for a cure for cancer.

I wrote to them two weeks ago and told them that I had a cure for cancer.

I received no reply.

Do you know of an institution who would be interested in a cancer cure?

4/10/23

C

I cannot get the seed used in making the medicine until July.

I can make a cure for old sores.

Hoping to hear from you soon.

Very truly Yours

Jesse J. Dockett

4/10/24

March 1st, 1923.

Mr. Jesse S. Dockett,
54 Ash t.,
aratoga prings, N. Y.

Dear ir:-

Dr. Du Bois is lecturing on the Pacific coast. On his return, April 5th, your letter to him under date of February 28th, will be brought to his attention.

Very sincerely yours,

W.

4/10/71

1923

April 12, 1923.

Mr. J. S. Duckett,
54 Ash Street,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

4/10/70

My dear Sir:

"India persists" means that India is still agitating and fighting for independence. "Egypt Half Free" means that the first step has been taken toward Egyptian independence. The tomb of Tutankhamen has been discovered in Egypt. He was of Negro descent.

If you have a cure for cancer, you need not bother to write around the county, simply start out and cure the cancers in Saratoga Springs.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

Copy

San Diego, California,
Jan. 14th, 1923.

1923

Dr. Du Bois:-

Dear Friend:

Mr. Dodge received your letter and we are very glad to know you are coming West again. We hope you will bring Mrs. Du Bois and Yolande with you and if they would not care to tour the state with you, we have a very comfortable home in San Diego and would love to have them with us as our guest any way.

Dr. I organized a Junior N. A. A. C. P. here and happy to say we are doing nicely. One of my motives in organizing was to get our young people together and get means to buy or build a recreation center that they may have pleasure under the observation of the senior N. A. A. C. P. Dr. will you give us your lecture here as reasonable as possible to start the ball rolling for that center. There are only a few colored people here in San Diego that we can interest in things worth while.

I trust you will advise Rev. Cleghorn to that effect. Now Dr. you must hold your old f iends up in this project and we will call it the Du Bois Center. Dr. remember the Junior Branch wants your service. I am writing you now so you can depend on them for your lecture here.

Mr. Dodge joins me in kind regards to Mrs. Du Bois, Yolande and yourself.

Sincerely
signed
Mrs. C. J. Dodge

April 11th, 1923.

Mrs. C. H. Dodge,
2335 Imperial St.,
San Diego, California.

My dear Mrs. Dodge:-

I hasten to acknowledge receipt of the fountain pen from the Junior N. A. A. C. P.

Will you kindly express to President O. L. Goodwin, and through him to the club, my gratitude for this very useful present? I am sure it will help me in my work.

I remember with great joy, my stay in San Diego. My best regards to Mr. Dodge and your son.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

April 1, 1923.

Mr. C. E. Scott,
Dolphin Garage,
30 West 144th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Scott:

Enclosed is a check for fifty dollars. I shall be in town some time this week. I want the car painted on the following conditions:

1. The cost is not to exceed seventy five dollars and I hope it can be nearer fifty. Possibly if the whole thing can not be done for a reasonable price simply the wheels and the hood cover might be painted.

2. It must be the same color. I could not stand one of those impossible blues that are sometimes used. If it can not be the same color do not have it painted until I see you.

3. I should like to have it finished by April 15. The instrument board ought to be revarnished and polished.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

110 West 143rd St
New York City
January 17th '23

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith a copy of an open letter ~~to~~ that I have sent to the editors of the Messenger Magazine in which I have referred to you and the Crisis favorably.

21-5-156

As I am a stickler for accuracy of statement I would be only to glad if you will advise me if ~~you~~ I have correctly interpreted your attitude on the Garvey question in so far as his nativity is concerned.

Thanking you for your [redacted] mention of my analysis of the U. N. I. A.

Yours for racial unity

W. A. Domingo

21-5-157

January 18th, 1923.

Mr. W. A. Domingo,
110 West 143rd St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Domingo:-

I thoroughly agree with your thesis that in the attack on Garvey, the object should be the opinions of the man and not the man himself or his birthplace.

American Negroes to a much larger extent than they realize, are not only blood relatives to the West Indians but under deep obligations to them for many things. For instance without the Haitian Revolt, there would have been no emancipation in America as early as 1863. I, myself am of West Indian descent and am proud of the fact.

My attitude toward Garvey has been, I think consistent. First, I want him and all people to have freedom of speech and I mean by this, real freedom. But the freedom that he takes must be granted to those who do not agree with him. Secondly, I think his propaganda for the most part, is absolutely wrong and to some extent criminal. So far as he is wrong, I want to expose it; and so far as it is criminal, he ought to be punished by the courts. I do not, however, believe in deportation for him or anybody else; and I do not believe that a man's birthplace, or his

race or his color furnishes any ground for attack.

Very sincerely yours,

21-6-158

Dict WEBD/W

Brillion Wisconsin,

Nov. 13, 1923

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,

70 5th ave,

New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

The High schools of Wisconsin are debating the question of Workmen's unemployment insurance, especially in regard to the Huber bill introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature. I would like your opinion on the matter and any material you might have on the question. Hoping for an early reply,

I remain,

Norman Dorschner

R. 3. Box. 66.

4/10/54

November 15th, 1923.

Mr. Norman Dorschner,
P. O. Box No. 66,
Brillion, Wisconsin.

My dear Mr. Dorschner:-

Dr. Du Bois is in France just now therefore it will be impossible for him to get you the information that you desire. I am sorry.

I am wondering if you would be kind enough to assist me with this information: We are sending out Dr. Du Bois' lecture cards. Can you tell me of any group of people either white or colored in Brillion or any cities near by, who would be interested perhaps in hearing him lecture and to whom we might send the cards announcing his course?

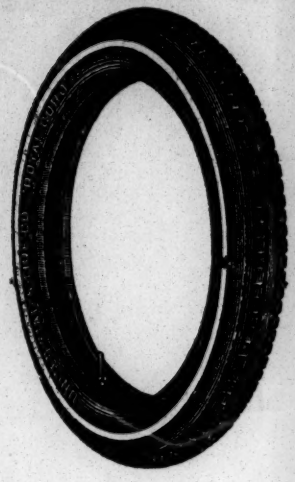
I am enclosing you a stamped and addressed envelope and hope you will be able to report to us very soon. I think it would be a good thing for you to consult with ministers or doctors.

Yours truly,

JRF/W

H10:58

E. DORSEY WM. FAMBRO



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AUGUST 4, 1923

The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Notice in your July issue that the ANNUAL CHILDREN'S NUMBER will be out in October, and you desire pictures of children to select from.

Enclosed find cut and copy of our little daughter, Ellavenia Dorsey. As we only had this one picture, we had a cut made, and hope it will answer the purpose for which you desire to use it. We seldom see California babies in your annual number, no doubt due to lack of interest on the part of parents.

Trusting that our submission may meet with your favorable consideration, I am,

Respectfully yours,

Mr & Mrs E. T. Dorsey

AM SENDING CUT BY PARCEL POST UNDER SEPARATE COVER.

August 13th, 1923.

Mr. E. L. Dorsey,
1307 East 28th St.,
Los Angeles, California.

My dear Sir:-

I am returning the cut which you kindly sent me. It is a newspaper cut and cannot be used on magazine paper with success - besides being the wrong size.

Very sincerely yours,

WHBD/W

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

1923

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

April 12th, 1923.

Mrs. Inez M. G. Dorsey,
Clarksville, Md.

Dear Inez:-

I have your card and birthday congratulations, and I am delighted to hear from you. Let me know how you are and what the family is doing?

With best regards

Very sinderely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/W

May 8th, 1923.

Dr. Du Bois wishes to express to Miss Christine Doswell, the pleasure which he had at hearing her sing on last Sunday.

Miss Christine Doswell,
140 Warburton Avenue,
c/o Mr. L. H. Caldwell,
Yonkers, N. Y.

Box 174
Royston, Ga.
6 - 7 - 23.

To N. A. A. C. P.
New York City.

Dear Sirs:-

I am enclosing you $5. for the renewal of my subscription for membership in your organization.

I am also enclosing $1. for a new member, Mrs. Rebecca Perrin, Address, Royston, Ga. It is hard here. The colored people are afraid to do what they can. They are white capping colored people every chance they can get. I know of two cases recently: they whipped a boy about running away; he did not owe them a penny. Whipped a colored preacher last night for nothing. The police arrest the colored people here and turn them over to the mob. Is there any remedy for it? Can a detective be put in here to investigate? Just one lick put in that direction will help us wonderfully. Work with all your power to abolish wrong treatment to colored people.

Please tell me where the next convention is to be held. I would like to go if I can get reduced rates from here. I am expecting some more candidates soon for membership. The colored people are leaving here bad. They have all just about left the farms and now they are leaving their towns. That is one thing striking a lick. I tell them if they let the anit-lynch bill fall they would saty, if not they will be none here. Pass the bill just as it was first recommended, if you don't you leave a gap for them to jump through.

Yours truly,

(signed)
E. Downer

February 13th, 1923.

41-15F-36

Memo to Mrs. Du Bois:-

When the March Knabe bill comes, mail it to the office.

I am leaving 2 blank telephone checks; fill in and mail March 1st and April 1st.

I am sending Wanamaker a check for $50., February 24th and $100, March 15th.

Open all letters that come to me and if necessary, forward them to the office.

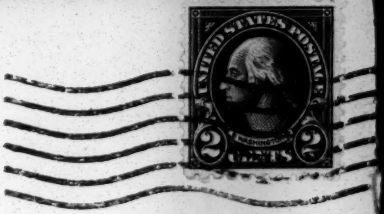
Deposit St. Nicholas Avenue checks with the Chelsea Bank.

Hold Civic Club bills until I come.

Hold the Ear Specialist' bill until I come.

WEBD/W

4/22/32



Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
℅ Rev. W. J. Cleghorn,
1527 Paloma Avenue,
Los Angeles,
California.

N. G. D. 108 Edgecombe Ave.,
New York City. N. Y.

108 Edgecombe Ave.,
New York City. N.Y.
Feb 22 - 23!

Dear Will :-

To marrow is your birth day. I wish you many happy returns of the day.

6/28/67

The enclosed card explaines it's self, Mrs. Nail died of quick pneumonia after an illness of five days. Mr. John Nail has pneumonia but is a little better to-day.

I contributed for flowers with the people at the office. I went to the funeral to-day. I wrote to the family but

just for my self. You better write also. I will call in a day or two on Mrs. Nail junior & Mrs. Johnson.

We have had two snow storms since you left but not heavy ones. It has been quite cold but is warmer to-day.

Mrs. Burroughs was in the day after you left. Mr. Burroughs is much better. She is teaching school. Mrs. Blick, Mrs. McGhee and Mrs. Curtis have called so I have not had to be alone so much. Now I am resting. I miss you. I will go to the Renaissance this evening. With best. As ever Yours

Nina

108 Edgecombe Ave.,
New York City. N.Y.
March 5-23.

Dear Will;

I was glad to receive your letter this morning. so glad you are in that beautiful part of the country for a while.

I am resting and resting some more. The first two sundays you were away I spent most of the days in bed. Yesterday which was sunday again

I took dinner with Mrs McGhee and Ruth. Have paid a few calls but am not going to try to do them all. Have not served any. Have been to the pictures a few times. Mrs McGhee & I plan to go to see Kiki this week.

I think our winter is about over yesterday was warm and the snow is about gone except here & there piles still remain. The streets are so full of trash left after the melting of the snow.

You see by your daughters letters she is still rushing about. I told her I should write the Dean if she took up another bit of work out side of her school work after she finished the present pageant work she is doing.

I am all right in every way so don't worry. I am taking good care of my neck.

With Love

Yours as Ever

P.S. I saw Mr. Hope, He said Nina, he had been to your office.

108 Edgecombe Ave.,
New York City. N.Y.
March. 18-23.

Dear Will:

Your picture taken at the Dadges is fine. I am so glad to have it. at last our snow is gone from the streets but some piles still remain in the back yards. Things are going all right in the house here. I am resting but my neck still troubles me so I am not sewing, shall get Yolandes

things ready made. I have a copy of the Smart Set. Your article is fine. I was over to Mrs. Alexanders to night. Mrs. De France and her sister talked of the time you were in Calif. before and of how much the people enjoyed you. Mr. De France is to be in Denver while you are I believe. Many people ask for you.

With best love.
Nina.

The appartment that was vacated for us is in a pretty bad condition. Mr. Nail sent a plumber & a painter to get some estimates of the cost of work.

108 Edgecombe Ave.,
New York City. N.Y.
March 7— 23.

Dear Will;-

The enclosed letter came to-day. Mr. Nail phoned that I better talk with him about getting the appartment ready to occupy.

I am to see him Friday afternoon. Have you any suggestions to offer ~~Jrto~~ from such a distance.

Mr. Nail was surprised when he learned the people

[2]

had moved but said on the whole it was a good thing as it saved a good deal of time and expense for us.

I realize that the repair work has to be limited to what we can afford. It will be a good thing to be able to get it done before we go into the house.

I received your card of the pageant.

Yesterday it snowed hard all day long so this morning we are all buried again in snow drifts.

[3]

Their wasn't any one here to shovel it out of my window for me before I got up.

To day I go to the doctor for my ears for the last time I hope. Friday morning I go to the Life Extention for examination. Have been having another cold but not bad.

With love,

Nina

April 16, 1923.

41-15-F84

Memorandum to Mrs. DuBois:

Dr. Horgan's address is now 3 Chichester Place, Kemp Town, Brighton, England.

WEBD/PT

May 4, 1933.

Mrs. Nina G. DuBois,
215 Eighth Ave., North.
Nashville, Tennessee.

41-15 f-27

My dear Nina:

I arrived home safely and immediately dispatched your bundle. I hope you have gotten it before this.

You will be interested to know about the house. All of the white tenants have moved out and a colored tenant has already moved in on the fifth floor. The plumber has not finished up yet. He is working at the sewer in the cellar. He says that instead of the sewer being inclined toward the street the part in the house was sixteen inches lower than the street connection and that for years the sewer had been emptying in the cellar. He has nearly finished it and hopes to get at the rest of our apartment today or tomorrow.

The rooms in the basement are not bad. They all have outside light and air and there are three rooms and a toilet. They are going to be done over.

Jerry Kessler [illegible] on the [illegible]
afternoon. I tried to call both of his [illegible]
day, but he [illegible] while I was out. I have
to get him today.

I hope Yolanda is getting on all right.
I shall write her. Be careful of your own
health and do not attempt walking to or
from Fisk.

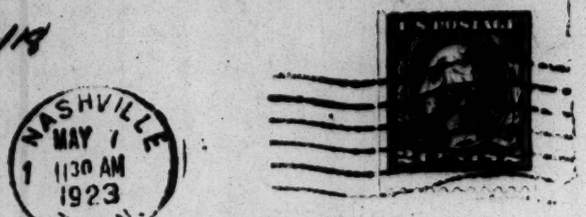
The 8:50 P.M. train which I took is not
very good and you may prefer to take the
morning train. The 8:30 train has no diner
except between the hours of 12 and 4. From
half past nine in the morning until noon
there is a buffet car from which you can get
hot breakfast. After four o'clock there is
no diner but you have a half hour in
Pittsburgh and could get supper in the depot
dining room. Outside of this the train is
all right. If you prefer to take the morn-
ing train you could easily have your meals
served in the drawing room during the first
day. Use your own judgment.

With best love.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/pp

4/22/18



Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City
N.Y.

215, 8th Ave., North [MAY 6, 1923]
Nashville, Tenn
Sunday Night.

Dear Will;

I am just from the hospital, Yolande is getting on all right she has some pain still. Did not have a very good night last night but is more comfortable tonight. She eats pretty well, That is she can eat pretty well, The doctors say the pain

is likely because the wound inside is still tender and the least pressure of food or gass would cause pain. I have found out that Yolande operation was done as quickly as possible because they felt it necessary not to have Yolande very long on the operating table. Now the task comes of keeping her quiet. Wednesday is the day she is due to sit up if all goes well. It is a bit too early to decide on the date of our trip.

Very many thanks for the package. Was glad to get your letter. Yolande received hers too.

She still receives flowers, some grown ones. Dr. Roman & Miss Badger called on Yolande & gave her flowers. I attended a piano recital Sat. afternoon at Fisk. To morrow is spring day. I have promised to go out in the afternoon. Mrs. White has sent me a ticket. Mrs. Stewarts brother who is ill is growing worse Dr. Stewart was ant there last night. He says he may

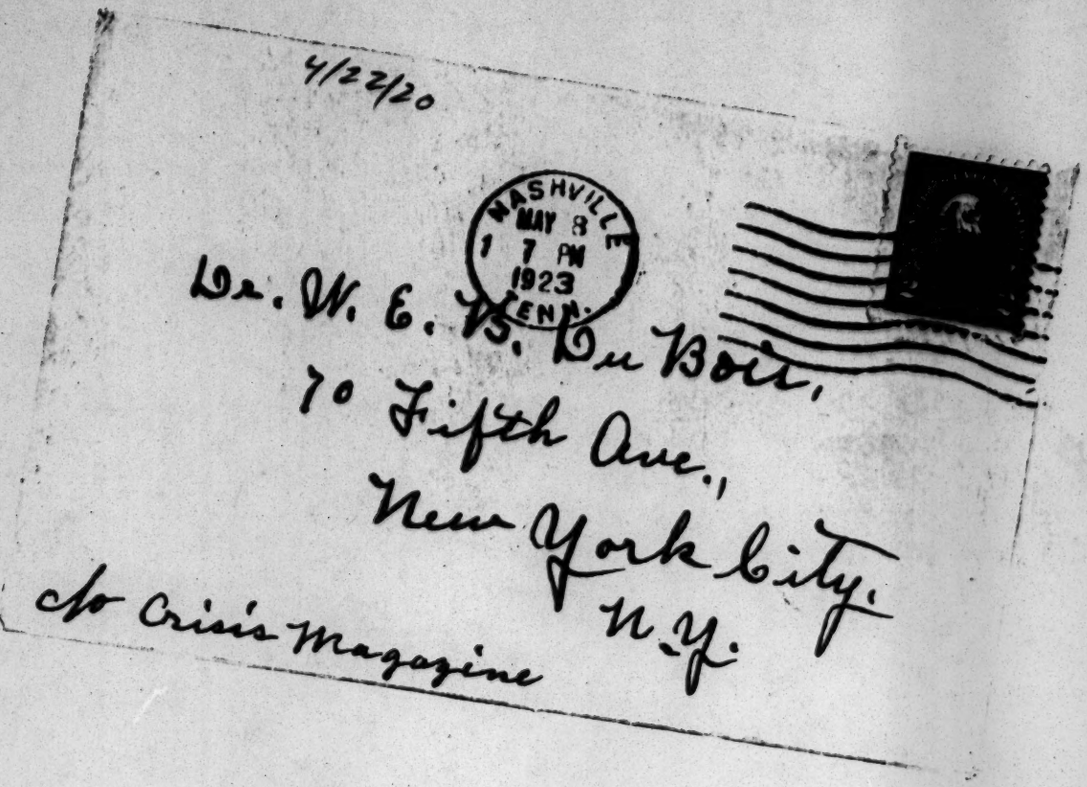
pass away any time & he may live for weeks.

I hope the house + moving is going well and that it isn't worrying you too much.

With love + a kiss
good night
Nina.

9/22/19

4/22/20



Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.
N. Y.

Crisis Magazine

1923

May 9, 1923.

41-15F-27

Mrs. W. E. DuBois,
215 Eighth Avenue,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Nina:

Everything is going on well here and I shall have the moving all done and the worst of the settling out of the way provided you don't rush in on me too soon.

The three weeks of Yolande's convalescence will be up the 15th. I don't think you ought to try and start before the night of the 17th or 18th, or the morning of the 18th or 19th.

Mr. Nail in looking over the changes in our apartment thinks that they are very well conceived indeed and congratulates us upon the idea. Sammy has finished the fourth floor and I presume the people will move in on the 15th. The fifth floor was rerented the very day that the other people moved out and before we could get

a chance to redecorate it. I suppose there is nothing to do but to let the people stay for a while.

The work in the basement on the sewer is nearly done. Sammy is working in our apartment and has put on the first coat of paint and taken off the paper. The bathroom and kitchen are not finished yet as the plumber has been working in the basement. The gas pipe and waste pipe are in place and the new bathtub is in. The plastering and carpentry has all been finished.

41-15 F-28

My friends have been very good in providing me meals. I had one dinner with the Boutte's, Sunday breakfast with Mrs. Lanning and Miss Pauset and Sunday dinner out in the park with the Alexanders. Mrs. Boutte has finished her course in pharmacy and got her diploma. I suppose you have heard that Mrs. Hunton is married. She married Captain Floyd of Jacksonville, Florida, the father of Rosamond Johnson's wife. He is supposed to have some wealth and has already bought a Pierce Arrow in which they are at present touring, I understand. Mrs. Talbert writes that the final meeting of the Crusaders will be held May twelfth. Dr. Adams has been elected president of Atlanta.

I hope you are in good health and have received your bundle and Yolande's books. I am writing Yolande.

Verysincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

215 8th Ave. North.
Nashville, Tenn.

May 9 – 23.

Dear Will,

Yolande is improving so she is to sit up to-morrow we hope.

Mr. Stewart & the Williams both say she must not go out to school at all.

She can travel but not on the drawing room but they will be responsible for her seeing any number of people & will have about her arrangements for

prepare her to go from the hospital to me. He is afraid she will do something to retard her recovery. However the doctors think Yolande able to take the trip at the end of three weeks from the operation. I'll let you know as soon as we decide on the date. I have decided to take the night train because it would be too much effort to take the morning boat.

Yesterday was a spring day at Tisbe, I went on the afternoon & evening. Dr. Spencer called on me to-day. He sent me another large pot of flowers to keep company with the others.

I am beginning to get life into my packing.

I hope you are all right.

With love,

Nina

4/22/15

1923

May 11th, 1923.

41-15F-23

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois,
215 Eighth Ave., North,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Nina:-

Enclosed is an envelope for the porter on the train when you come North, and a check.

Please get Dr. Stewart to cash the check for you, put the money in the envelope and seal it up, and hand it to the porter as soon as you get on the train. Do not try to start too soon and certainly not before the 18th. This will be better for Yolande, and will give me a little extra time to get settled in the house. I am moving Monday, the 14th.

On the 15th, all of the apartments will be occupied by the new tenants. I am enclosing another memorandum as to meals, etc., on the train which you can keep for reference. I hope you are still saving yourself and getting a little rest.

WEBD/W

(Carbon)

41-15F-24

May 11th, 1923.

Memo on the trip from Nashville to New York:-

1. - You will, of course, have supper before you start; and you better take a termos bottle of warm or cold drink, according to the weather - possibly warm drink would be best as there will be ice water, of course, on the train.

2. - It might be better to take a sandwich or so and some fruit, because of late breakfast.

3. - Sleep as late as you please in the morning and do not attempt to get up until the train has stopped in the Cincinnati Depot. It stays in Cincinnati until about 9:30. Arrange with the Porter to have buffet breakfast served as soon as it starts.

4. - The diner is on from about 12:30 to 4; you can go into the diner or have your dinner served in the drawing room.

5. - You will have about one half hour for supper in Pittsburgh. Ascertain just when your train is going to start from the conductor, and on what track it is going to be. Then you can go to the dining room which is just to the left on entering the waiting room of the station. Go to the dining room and not to the lunch counter.

41-15F-25

6. - You will arrive in New York in the morning about 8 o'clock. Remember, however, that your time is changed to one hour later than Nashville time at Columbus, Ohio, and that when you come to New York, you put your watch forward still another hour because we are having daylight-saving time here. So that you will arrive about 9 o'clock by New York time. You can have breakfast in the station as soon as you arrive.

WEBD/W

McMillan Hospital
Nashville, Tenn
May 12-23,

Dear Will:

Yolande is improving rapidly, sat up Thursday for the first time. She will go to Dr. Stewarts tomorrow, (Sunday) We leave Nashville Friday night, the 18th, if all goes well.

I have been to Fisk several times trying to see all the necessary people. I was there all day yesterday packing, have all the clothes packed, I go back

Monday to pack books. It is always slow work doing things in a school out of the regular time. However every one is kind & helpful.

I will see that Yolande sees the necessary teachers. Miss Scribner came down yesterday and explained her work to Yolande. Miss Parsheter will do the same. That leaves only Dr. Barley, the head of the English department for us to see. Dr. Stewart thinks he can arrange that.

Sunday, Mrs. Stewart's brother died this morning. That may delay Yolande's leaving the hospital a day or so as they may have to have the remains brought to Dr. Stewart's house from the undertaker because the Wrights lived far out in the country. I had hoped we might be able to get away before this happened but the Stewarts are lovely & assure me that it is all

right that such things must be
and they are glad to be able to help.
[illegible] is sleeping [illegible] about
she seems to be gaining daily.
She received the books & is enjoy-
ing them. She liked the place cards
and cherries. I am glad our friends
have been thoughtful of you. Don't
worry about the straightening of
the apartment too much I'm sure
we shall be able to get on all right.
It is cool here today. I am so glad.
I got to Miss Parmenter & Miss Carey for
dinner today. Had supper with Miss
Cashion last night. With love, Nina

7/23/31

[MAY 15, 1923]

215 8th Ave. North
Nashville, Tenn
Tuesday.

Dear Will:

Yolande is here with me at Dr. Stewarts.

She is improving and we will leave for home Saturday night the 19th instead of Friday as we first planned. I hope you are not too rushed

with the house.

I finished packing the books yesterday. Have some things here to carry out to put in the trunks, some more calls to make I shall be glad to start home, I am tired but am trying to go slowly.

With love,

Nina

4/22/14

1923

41-15 F. 33

May 17, 1923.

Mrs. W. E. DuBois,
215 Eighth Avenue, North,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Dear Nina:

Put the money that I sent you for the porter in this envelope. I forgot to include it in my last letter.

Lovingly yours,

WEBD/PF

215 8th Street North [May 1923]
Nashville, Tenn.
Tuesday afternoon.

4/22/37

Dear Will:

Just a line to let you know we are all right. Yolande is cheerful. I brought over the book you left for her. I did dislike to have you go. I hope you won't let the house worry you too much. Be sure to empty all the closets + drawers at 108. I forgot to say that the curtains at my bedroom window + at the bedroom windows up stairs are to be washed so you don't need to be careful of them when you take them down. Try to cover the mattress of your

bed when they move it so as to keep it clean. also the one on the day bed. Mine is old & it don't matter about it.

If you have time to write to Ada Young. You will find her letter in my right hand small dresser drawer. The letters from the committee on arranging for the services for Col. Young are in the same envelope. You will need to read her letter too to be able to tell her what she wants to know. Tuesday night.

I have just come from the hospital. Yolande is having some gas pains but not bad.

She sends love to you and so do I. As ever yours, Nina.

McMillan Hospital [MAY 1923]
Cedar Street, Nashville, Tenn
Thursday Afternoon

4/22/56

Dear Will:

Yolande is doing nicely. She is more comfortable than yesterday. The stitches were removed to-day. Yesterday I went out to Sick, called on several people and saw several of the girls and got some things for Yolande.

The beautiful flowers are still coming to Yolande.

Yesterday & To-day have been rainy but I rather have it than the dust & heat. I am fairly well. Am trying to go slowly

so as to not be too tired when Yolande leaves the hospital which I think she can do at the end of the second week.

How are you? We both send love.

Nina

[partially illegible]

August 6th, 1923.

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois,
Motor Route No. 1,
Pleasantville, N. J.

41-15F-19

My dear Nina:-

I am glad you had a pleasant trip. I am very sorry indeed that you had any annoyance at all about the tickets. I am sending you herewith the $4.22 which you expended.

I noticed a vanity case and a pair of gloves on your bed. Do you want them sent to you? Enclosed is a letter for Yolande. Please try and rest and tell Yolande to [illegible] Atlantic City as much as it is humanly possible.

Lovingly yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

August 13th, 1923.

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois,
Motor Route No. 1,
Pleasantville, N. J.

41-15 F. 20

Dear Nina:-

I have just sent 'olande' coat by parcel post.

We are having lovely weather here just now but we cannot depend on it. I am glad you are resting and hope the quiet will keep up. The Cabaret entertainment comes off to-morrow night. I have no idea how it is going but Miss Fauset is much encouraged.

I am sending the check for the board to Mrs. Anderson to-day. Enclosed is the receipt for the coat.

With best love,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

41-15F-16

August 29, 1923.

Mrs. W. C. DuBois,
Motor Route 1,
Pleasantville, N. J.

Dear Nina:

I have had the enclosed letter from Mr. Robinson and am sending my reply.

I am glad you are getting so much rest and enjoying things. I would come down with my car and bring you back but unless I spend from thirty to fifty dollars on new tires I know I should have trouble. I am afraid, therefore, I had better do my riding in the vicinity of New York. Everything is going well.

Lovingly yours,

WEBD/PF

November 15th, 1923.

Mrs. W. E. DuBois,
606 St. Nicholas Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Mrs. DuBois:-

4/24/32

Mr. Nail has sent me a number of statements concerning the house - or rather he has sent them to Doctor and, of course, I have them. Would you like me to keep them here or would you like me to send them to you? All good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

JEF/W

4/24/33 [c. November, 1923]

(Deferred rate)

1923

W. E. B. DuBois.

Hotel Internacional.

Lisbon, Portugal.

1923

Yolande well. Joins me in love.

Nina.

Charge to Crisis.

1923

1923

January 24th, 1923.

Miss Yolande Du Bois,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

41-151-14

My dear Yolande:-

Enclosed are your four February checks. I am arranging still to pay Mrs. Dawson for such food as can be cooked and sent in to you. I am asking Aunt Nell to buy you a quart thermos bottle for soup. Be careful about keeping it clean, especially the part between the bottle proper and the outer casing.

I am going to pay Mrs. Dawson through Aunt Nell and am sending you Three ($3) Dollars per week for this month to see if you cannot get on with that. I am also writing the Dean of Women. I hope this will find you well and happy.

I was glad that you succeeded in your work last term, but I think it very inadvisable for you to take music in addition to your other work next term. You will be hard enough pushed without it.

Lovingly yours,

WEBD/W

February 2nd, 1923.

Miss Yolande Du Bois,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

41-15F-41

My dear Yolande:-

After you have tried the new system of eating a week or so, let me know how you get on and whether you can get sufficient food from your former boarding place.

I hope you are taking care to keep the germs out of your nose and throat by douching and gargling.

We are quite well. I am expecting to start for California the 15th of February and return about April 1st.

With much love,

WEBD/W

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Jubilee Hall
Feb. 5, 1923

Dearest Papa -

Just recieved your letter and also I'd sent you a message by Mama I thought I'd drop you a line. Aunt Nell said she was going to write you about the new system! She does not think it'll work because in the 1st place it is against rules and next to hard to find someone to send. I've tried now for three days to get someone to go down there for me. Aunt Nell says the school lunch room has hot cocoa and soup every afternoon & sandwiches and fruit so I ought to be able to go there every day with $4.00 a week.

It has suddenly turned cold down here and snowed. I coughed a little but its gone now. Lots of the girls have awful coughs they sound like they have T. B. but I

4/13/3

reckon not

Lots of love to Mama. Tell her
to keep well herself. George said
she wasn't looking well and that
worried me quite a little.

Bye-bye

Lovingly Yolande

1923

February 7th, 1923.

41-15 F.43

Miss Yolande Du Bois,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Yolande:-

I have a bill from Hahn's for a right eyeglass lense. The bill is dated February 5th. May I ask if you ordered such a lense? Whenever you order anything from the oculist, please let me know so that I can be sure that the bill is correct.

Lovingly yours,

WEBD/W

[c. February 4, 1923]

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENN.

In Haste

Dearest Papa –

your letter asking about the glasses came just now – I've got to go to class but I must answer it now so it'll be sent before 4 o'clock.

Yes, I sent the glasses to Nashville and they returned them quite promptly – much to my delight. They had been broken for quite awhile and I tried wearing the others all the time but they made me nervous so I thought I'd have to have the others fixed.

Must go now. Love to Mama and yourself.

Yolande.

41-15-F-44

41-15F-35

February 13th, 1923.

Miss Yolande Du Bois,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Yolande:-

Here is a check for Four ($4.00) Dollars - One ($1.00) Dollar extra a week for each week in February. Your March checks will be Four ($4.00) Dollars a week and will be mailed February 23rd, and your April checks, March 30th.

I am sorry you are worrying about money matters. Borrowing for spending is poor business and must be paid back out of income. There were two reasons for not sending you the Christmas money you asked for: First, it was needlessly extravagant. Next year you must be contented to give very simple presents, and can expect very little extra money. Second, I have had heavy extra expense for you and Mother and you must learn that my income is limited.

I hope you have paid your debts and have not had to resort to pawnshops. Only paupers and fools use pawnshops. Mother is better but she must rest. Do not harass and worry for a lot of spring clothes. Try once to see how little you can get on with. I leave for the Pacific coast, Friday.

With much love,

D/W

41-15 F.29

February 13th, 1923.

Miss Yolande Du Bois,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Yolande:-

This letter with five checks at Four ($4.00) Dollars for March, I am leaving to be sent to you after I am gone to the coast.

I am alarmed with your carlessness with your health. If you allow yourself to become chronically constipated, you are liable to go to the hospital again this summer for another and severe operation. Regularity of the bowels is a mere matter of habit and of habit easily acquired.

1. Your bowels must move daily at a regular hour. Let nothing interfere - meals, classes, engagements, study or prayers. Every day at that hour be at the toilet.

2. Drink water (4 or 5 glasses a day) and eat fruit and green vegetables. You can easily learn to like them. It is pain, sickness and suicide to neglect them.

3. Outdoor exercise.

Follow these three simple rules,

with a laxative now and then, and you will save yourself many a bitter tear in after life.

Remember neither your Mother, nor your physician, nor I can make you well and happy. That is your job.

Lovingly yours,

D/W

41-15F-30

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Jubilee Hall
Feb. 25, 1923

Dearest Mother—

I am writing this in "Y" so its likely to be rather incoherent. The advisory board has charge this morning. Mrs Boutwell and Mrs Talley are the speakers.

4/22/38

The other night we had an George Washington Social & the costumes were extremely picturesque. You should have seen your daughter with white hair. It grown enough for me to comb it up quite high. Anna (my room-mate) powdered it for me and she really got it to look good. I also wore the green dress draped up with a white fichu & magnolias and carried a large fan which Mrs McLaughlin lent me here. Miss Cashin said I looked so pretty she thought I'd better turn grey early. (I hope I do & feel bad.)

Mrs. Adams from Atlanta was here the other day. The Dean called me into the parlor to meet her. a miss Kimball was with her.

I've been so busy making posters for "Y" and club. Last night I conducted my first club meeting, and believe me, I was <u>awf</u> scared president. (they didn't know it tho') Jimmie gave me a long lecture the other day because I stayed up all night and my room-mate told him I was wearing myself out to be sick. You see I had some long outlines to make & 3 posters so I stayed & did it. I have a first hour class with Jimmie & I was so weak & dizzy he wanted to know what was wrong. I'll be so glad to get home and sleep I think I'll sleep straight thru' 'til Sept. I have been put on the executive committee for the Junior-Senior Banquet also. You see I'm getting quite important. I must stop now. You see I never have time to write a really long letter. When you write to Papa, give him my love.

Love & kisses, Yolande

4/22/33 [c. February, 1923]

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Rubie

Dearest Mama -

I was glad to hear from Papa & Otha because it had been two weeks since I'd heard from home and I was afraid you were sick. I suppose you're just tired out busy. I know I am. Now I have some extra work. First I have been elected President of the Decagonian Club, & and I have charge of a pageant to be given in "Y" 3 weeks from today. There are about 15 parts - all in costume, stage to be set up and rehearsals to conduct. My nerves are slowly unravelling.

We've had a fine valentines. (Our club) We had a party over to Miss Boynton's

and she gave little presents. The Junior girls (us) entertained also & we had a fine time - then last night we had a surprise spread for the club ("we" are the old officers) - You see I'm going from secretary to President.

Apart from being nervous as a witch I'm quite well and getting fat. How do you like my hair up. It's grown quite thick and too long to be bobbed. I must stop now. Write soon.

your loving daughter
Yolande

4/22/37 [c. February, 1923]

February

Dearest Mama—

Just received your letter & was certainly d heor from you. Glad you all liked the Waterlilies. I know Papa will have a fine trip. I wish you could go. Speaking of myself — if I don't go "under pressure" as you say I no d go at all. If I stop d catch my breath I'll get swamped and all the responsibility of the club rests on me. Also this "Y" Project I became the chairman there's no one else d make them work. Just now a girl brought me something to help her do. She thinks no one but me can draw and all d time from the faculty on down comes running to me but they want a cat d dragon.

I must stop now & study. I just wanted d let you know I'd received your letter.

Bye bye.

love & kisses

Yolanda.

4/22/23

March 4, 1923.

Dearest Mama -

How do you like the club stationary? I'm using a sheet & share it & the rest of it I'll save because I'm running short of stationary. Will you send me some when you send my spring underwear? Thanks. I reckon it's about time for me to ask for things. I meant to ask you for the white dress for Easter but Papa said you were tired so I thought I'd wait. When you send the underwear will you put my yellow ribbon in and a net blouse as I'd have

something to wear with it?

I'm getting hot here. We're wearing suits so I don't want you to let the underwear & slips your mind — Brassiers, bloomers (cami-knickers) and handkerchiefs — or corset-covers and slacks for my silk stockings. Some pure wool ones would last the quarter (Can you get me some cotton ones with clocks in them?)

Do you think it would be best for me to get my spring hats in March — School shoes of same kind brown sport shoes; dark brown with round toes. I think I've finished now except for toilet articles & a tooth brush and something else I've been wanting since Xmas. Are you too tired to make a cake?

I would so like one of your caramel cakes between now and June

This week I'm in a pageant for Miss Scribner. Chaps is also in it. I'm Queen Isabella. Next month I have to make a speech on "Publicity in the "Y" in front of folks I don't know. Next week my pageant comes also & week after is exams. I took aquamanalic spirits of ammonia this morning. Dr. Spencer said it was good for nerves. I have a red geranium in my room. It is pretty. I got it at the green house the other day. I can hardly realize we have been here less than 3 months here — I can tell time is flying

because I getting so bad in handwriting - Have ya heard from Papa?

You should see me practicing in church. I learned them and last night about not being prompted. Dignity is getting to be my middle name. I get right insulted & myself.

By the way I saw your picture in the Times. It was a pleasant surprise. I've been showing it to everyone. I must stop now & comb my hair for dinner. Bye-Bye

Love & Kisses

Yolande

March 30th, 1923.

Miss Yolande Du Bois,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Yolande:-

Here are your four April checks. I shall be reaching home by time this gets to you, if all is well.

41-15 F-13

I hope you are taking thought as to your future life. I am not taking Jimmie very seriously. He may make a fine man but that is yet to be learned. I should not, if I were you, hasten to tie myself for life, after your break with George. Making engagements and marriage are the light and accompaniments of life, and not its end and aim. Prepare first to live: get an education; know yourself; know the world as it is and was and may be. You have ability to write and draw - but these talents need long and painstaking cultivation. This work need not in the end, interfere with a happy marriage - rather it will enhance its chances of success. Nothing is more disheartening and idiotic than to see two human beings, without cultivated tastes, without trained abilities and without power to earn a living, locking themselves together and trying to live on love. Love is a splendid, beautiful thing. Life without it is worse than death. But love does not come by calling or by imagining yourself infatuated for life, when the fact is only a temporary sex attraction.

Talk over your chemistry and ask the Professor where you can take a full equivalent summer course. Get your credits straight. Keep well, live within your income and get an education.

Lovingly yours,

D/W

41-15F-14

( ) LC. MARCH, 1923]

41/2135

In the Library.

Dearest Mama –

Please excuse the paper but I am in the library and have'nt any other. Was glad to hear from you. I hope your neck & throat are getting along fine. Won't it be best to have your tonsils burned out? I wish you would'nt have it done. I know it'll worry me even more than it does now.

Last night we had an awful storm. It rained and hailed and blew. It took the roof off a livery stable. I mean the tin part of the roof. It broke and uprooted about 10 trees and strewed the campus

with branches and tin. We are on the west side and the storm came that way. about ½ hour before time for the "lights-out" bell I went across the hall to Lula's to soak my foot. Before I went I closed the window. I had a swelling in my foot & it was very sore. I don't know what's wrong with it. I'll better today. I heard my room-mate yell for me & when I started out there was a crash and the lights went out. they played hide & seek like that all night she had poured in thru' the closed window in sheets. Fortunately I

4/21/26

had just hung up in the attic the week before & our floor was bare. We dragged the beds almost out in the hall and even then it dripped thro' the ceiling. It's better today but the wind still blows like a hurricane.

4/22/27

Yesterday my pageant came off & it was just successful everyone said. I feel so relieved Miss Scribner and Miss Cooken were so pleased. Miss Scribner said she'd heard some of the teachers say I was developing so, that it showed in my face. Tee-Hee!

I know Papa is having a fine time. I wish he'd come

this way just once while I'm
here. I hope we can go to Coby
when I finish. You'd have to go
to tho'. I expect you'd rather
go to France. I must stop
now and study. Exams on this
week. Write soon. Be careful
and let me know how your throat
is.

4/12/28

Love and kisses
Yolande.

P.S. I forgot to add <u>middies</u> and
a warbrag or so to my list.

Y.

[c. MARCH, 1923]

In Haste

Dearest Popo –

I hate to bother you. I thought I would come home & send for money for books this quarter but Miss Scribner has sprung a new book on us. Had I known she was going to do it I would have saved part of the $5.00 but I did not know it. There is a new rule that you can't charge books. I got Mr. Fairchild to let me charge others but he won't do it again & I have to have this English book ($2.00) by the end of next week so

4/22/20

will you please send it special
to Mr - Fanchild.

Mama was telling me
about the apt. It sounds nice
& near the park - must
close now - love and kisses
Yolande

P.S. Important

They are asking that
we pay our next years room
deposit to Mrs Continual
before leaving & as I want
a 2-d floor room I thot
I'd let you know now
Y.

4/22/21

Lubuke Hall
April 9, 1923

Dearest Papa -

I suppose you're home now so I'll write you to thank you for remembering me on your trip. The cards are in my memory book - x is the chinese clapping (or was it japanese?). I carry the book-mark in my English book. Please thank the lady for it. I was glad to have the card with Madame Tchaikovsky's signature

my essay for last quarter & read it to the class. It was on "winter in New England Scenery" She knows I loved New England best when she gave me the topic.

I have been thinking about what I'm going to do when I graduate. I wish I was about 5 people because there are so many things I want to do. For example; I want to work & make some money. (did I hear you say

an A.

Lastly, of course I was very surprised & delighted over the extra $5.00. Thanks so much.

I do hate down here & getting worse each day. I think I feel it more keenly because I'm so tired & nervous.

Yesterday we hiked 14 miles out into the hills. It was so nice & cool out there.

Don't let mama work too hard moving. I ought to be there to help (and get in the way.)

Miss Scribner gave me 90 on

(I should think) I want to get an M.A. degree. I want to study journalism and commercial illustrating; and I want to get married because I despise old maids (most of them) and when I'm old I'll want some children

Now I must stop. I don't if you can read this but the hell I'm't sorry. Bye-bye

love & kisses

Yolande

41-15F-32

1923

May 3, 1923.

Miss Yolande DuBois,
~~615 Eighth Ave., North,~~ McMillan Hospital
Nashville, Tennessee. Cedar Street

My dear Yolande:

I hope that by this time you are quite yourself again. I arrived home safely and have begun to work at the Crisis and at the house. Everybody has been interested in you and asking after you. I hope you will take care of Mother and not let her over do. She is not very strong. Don't worry her too much about your goods and chattel at Fisk. We'll get them together somehow.

Lovingly yours,

WEBD/PF

41-15F-31

May 8th, 1923.

Miss Yolande Du Bois,
McMillan Hospital,
Cedar St.,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Yolande:-

I am sending you to-day, three or four novels. It may be that you have read one or two of them but I hope not.

Before you leave Nashville, and after you feel good and strong, you ought to see each of your three teachers - Miss Scribner, Dr. Crawley and Miss Parmenter - and get from them written statements as to the work you should do this summer in order to finish your term's work with them. Also buy any books that are necessary.

I hope this will find you still better and patiently awaiting the return of your strenghh.

Lovingly yours,

WEBD/W

41-15F-26

1923

May 9, 1923.

Miss Yolande DuBois,
McMillan Hospital,
Cedar Street.

My dear Yolande:

Enclosed is a sample of the place cards which I have ordered. They were the best I could to and I hope they will suit. I have ordered one hundred and seventy-five and will mail them late this week or early next week.

I hope you have received the books and that you are continuing to improve in health. With best love,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

41-15F-37

August 29, 1923.

Miss Yolande DuBois,
Motor Route 1,
Pleasantville, N. J.

My dear Yolande:

I am sending a letter to Mr. Robinson and my reply to your mother. She will show it to you.

As I said to you once before marrying is rather serious business because in the ordinary course of events you have to live a long time with the person you marry and outside of being in love with them you have got to be good friends and interesting companions. The only way I know of to insure that is to get as broad an education and as fine a fund of experience as you are able to before you are married. I have a sort of feeling that pity and sympathy in your case very largely supplies lack of any very strong affection, but of course you know about that better than I. At any rate as I have said in the end you are the judge and not I nor your mother.

October 4, 1923.

41-15F-15

My dear Yolande:

We have your letter saying that you arrived safely but you said nothing about Cincinnati. I want to write and thank Mr. Decater but I don't know what to thank him for yet. Let me hear from you.

With love,

WEBD/PF

41-15F-17

October 20, 1923.

My dear Yolande:

I am leaving Wednesday for London and this will be the last letter until I get to the other side.

I hope you will let me preach about two things. First, your health. It is necessary for you to guard it carefully until you are thoroughly well. Do not let yourself get in the jam of work that you do at times. It is often a kindness to yourself and to others to refuse to do more than your strength allows. Especially sleep and eat regularly and eat nourishing food.

Secondly, be careful about your expenditures, especially around Christmas time. In addition to your regular weekly allowance I shall send you for Christmas an extra check for six dollars. This is not much, but it is as much as we can afford and people who spend more than they can afford are more than unwise. I am going to arrange to have fifty simple cards printed for you with your name. Please do not ask for anything else and do

41-15f B

not ask for any birthday presents for your host of friends here and elsewhere.

With all best wishes,

Lovingly yours,

EBH/BF

41-15f-18

4/22/17

October 29th, 1925.

Miss Yolande DuBois,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Yolande:-

Your father, as you doubtless know by now, has already sailed for England. You can get in touch with him if you write immediately in care of Dr. John Alcindor, 23 Westbourne Park Road, London, W. 2., and a little later by writing him in care of Madam Louise Chapoteau, 9 Rue Jasmine (XVI) Paris. Do write him; I know he will be glad to hear from you.

And my dear girl, do keep well. What on earth do you do to yourself? My heart was quite in my mouth for your poor parents when I read the other day from Dr. Stewart that you had had another attack. Leave those things that upset you alone. All good wishes

Sincerely,

JRF/W

card sent to W. E. B. Du Bois

[Duncan, Okla: Colored schools]

Copy.

Duncan, Okla.
July 16, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir: We the undersigned citizens of Duncan, Stevens Co., Okla. are desirous of having a good school for colored youth of this town, and we ask you to see if we can get help from the Slater + Jeanes Fund. We have about 200 children of school age here but no schoolhouse; and we get only six (6) months of schooling a year. We are given the poorest prepared teacher who take any salary that is offered — about $60 a month. The white teachers get over $100 and there are about 30 white teachers.

Signed

Rufus Black, Pres. Jno. Kidd Henry Smith
Alvie Allen, Ike Stone,
Wm Kidd, Geo. Jenkins, Tom Worley.

4/21/1924

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OR
TOO DELICATE
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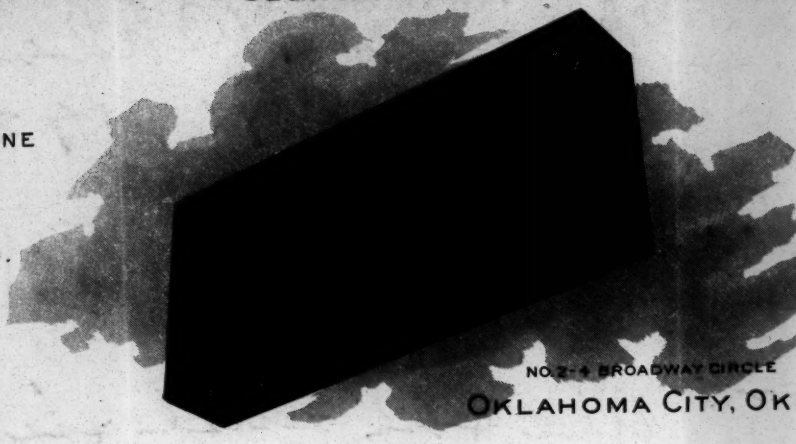

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NO. 2-4 BROADWAY CIRCLE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Duncan, Oklahoma
July 16th, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

We, the undersigned citizens of Duncan, Stevens County, Oklahoma, are desirous of having a good school for school youth of this town and we ask you to see if we can get help from the Slater-Jeanes Fund.

We have about fifty children of school age here but no school house; and we get only six months of schooling a year. We are given the poorest prepared teachers who take any salary that is offered - about sixty ($60) Dollars a month. The white teachers gets over One Hundred ($100) Dollars and there are about thirty white teachers.

(signed)

Rufus Black, Pres.,
John Kidd
Ike Stone
Henry Smith
William Kidd
Geo. Jenkins
Tom Worley
Advie Allen

49-12-198

August 8th, 1923.

4/21/07

Mr. Rufus Black,
Duncan, Oklahoma.

My dear Sir:-

I have your letter of July 14th and I am going to publish a part of it in the Crisis and bring it to the attention of the Jeans Fund and the General Education Board.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

2356

1316

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4/13/168

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We are,

yours faithfully,

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Sept. 25, 1923

4/15/167

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FEB 13 1923

Fort Smith, Ark.,
Feb,9th, 1923.

THE CRISIS
70 Fifth Ave.,
N.Y.C.

Editor of The Crisis,

Dear Sir:

I am writeing to you in regards to an incident, which occuredp here. A White Theater Manm ger, opened a house for White people only. and (Mr.Negro) was barred.

Last year a Colored Show, came here and the Manager of this house announced in the Daily papers, and on the Billboards, all over the City here, that the Negros, might attend the Show at 10.30,P.M. As at this time of night all of the White people were gone. Happily on Negros bit the bait.

Now as the Management of this Theater as not been very successful the past year financially, So like the Monkey who needed the Cat to pull the Chestnuts out of the firae . they decided they would try (Mr.Negro) once more.

A Colored Minstreal Show, played at this Theater Feb, 7th, inst, In the parade down the main Ave., the Management announced that the Negros,could not attend the Matinee in the afternoon. AS it would be for the White,and Whites, only. prices 28¢&55¢. but the entire Balcony would be reserved for Negros, prices 55¢ and $1.10, that night.

Now the would be leading Negro Citizens, Doctors, and School Teachersp turned out and filled the Balcony to its Capacity. Mr. Manager,stood at the door entrence and gave them the White Mans,grinnnd and bowed his head as thy y came in.

If Icould not attend when he opened his house, I surely would have self respect and race pride enough to stay away when he found out that he could not run his house successfully with my money.

Its seems to me the Negro,will never know when he, or they are insulted nor how to resent oneM

If the Manager, had been successful by haveing it forthe Whites only. Mr. Neger, could only have entered as a Cuspidor Clerk, or as a Dust- Doctor.

In my opinion every Negro who attened showed that he lacked sense, selfrespect and race pride. I am,

Yours truly, Mrs Carrie B Ellis,

A Colored Citizen.

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New York City

Suppression of Lynching
Miss Lewis
New York City

Civics
Mrs. Emma Adams
Ithaca, N. Y.

Domestic Science
Miss Willia F. Davis
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Social Service
Mrs. Burge
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Industrial
Miss Hazel
Binghamton, N. Y.

Arts and Crafts
Miss Ruth Whitehurst
New York City

Prohibition
Mrs. Sylvia Harris
Brooklyn, N. Y.

4/15/18

2

Dear Dr. DuBois: —

Your letter to hand. In reply would say, I shall be glad to bring to the attention of the Executive Committee the importance of having a delegate at the Pan African Conference and am sure we will cooperate with you as far as it is possible to do so. You will hear from me later.

With best wishes for your success along every endeavor, I am yours for the race.

M. C. Lawton.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOL
CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 63D ST.
NEW YORK CITY

April 18,1923

21-6-161

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
108 Edgecombe Avenue

My dear Mr. DuBois

We are planning a course under the auspices of our History Department, the object of which shall be to acquaint our young people with the larger problems they are likely to face when they assume the responsibilities of adult citizenship. Our object is to cultivate an interest in the problems and an openminded, serious attitude towards them. We desire also to accustom our young people to test such problems by the standards of right human relations.

Will you help by stating for us what, in your judgment, are the larger questions in politics, international relations, industry, etc., that are likely to face the citizens of tomorrow?

We shall greatly appreciate your interest and help.

Sincerely yours,
F. C. Lewis
Supreintendent.

FCL/W.

Dictated by Mr. Lewis and signed in his absence by his secretary.

~~The rebuilding of~~

1 The Control of Prices

2 The distribution of Income

3 The organization of Industry

4 The overhead of Local & national expenses

5 The ~~economic organization of~~ Problem

The family

6 The Education of Children

7. Standard of Living

21-5-162

April 24, 1923.

Mr. F. C. Lowie,
Ethical Culture School,
Central Park West & 63rd St.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of April 18th I beg to say that I think the great questions which face the citizens of tomorrow are:

1 - "Racial Contact and Intermingling"; 2 - "The Distribution of Work and Income"; 3 - "The Education of Children"; and 4 - "The Abolition of War".

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

June 14, 1923.

Mrs. R. C. Stone,
Ethical Culture School,
Central Park West & 63rd St.,
New York City.

4/18/69

My dear Mrs. Stone:

This will introduce to you my friend Mr. R. B. DeFrantz. He has an interesting little daughter whom he wants to enter in the Ethical Culture School. He has already had some negotiations with Mr. Lewis. I should appreciate it if you could give him any advice or information.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

NASHVILLE. TENN. June 1st 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

70 Fifth Ave., New York.

To Drs. Duncan Eve, Sr. and Jr., Dr.

EVE BUILDING

OFFICE TELEPHONE MAIN 174

April 24th & 25th 1923.

FOR SERVICES RENDERED Daughter, in consultation twice with Drs. Stewart & McMillan.

4/22/48

$ 20.00

RECEIVED PAYMENT Oct 22nd/1923

Duncan Eve Sr & Jr.

by J. E. M.

IF DESIRED BILL WILL BE ITEMIZED

September 17, 1923.

Secretary of the Fabian Society,
25 Tothill Street,
Westminster, London, S. W. 1,
England.

My dear Sir:

On the suggestion of Mr. Norman Leys I am writing you concerning the third Pan-African Congress.

The third Congress will hold one session in London the first week in November and a final session in Lisbon the fourth week. The meeting will be a small one and more in the nature of a conference. I want very much to engage, at as small an expense as possible, a conference room capable of seating from twenty-five to fifty people. I am writing to ask if the Fabian Society has such a room and if so what it would cost for us to secure it for a couple of days? We should want probably two afternoon and one night session.

I assume that you know something of

the objects and meetings of the Pan-African Congress. If not I will be pleased to send you information and I am sure Mr. Leys would be glad to give you any facts.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

4/5/14

THE FABIAN SOCIETY.

Telephone: VICTORIA 1915.

HON. SECRETARY:
EDWARD R. PEASE.

GENERAL SECRETARY:
F. W. GALTON.

25 TOTHILL STREET,
WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S.W.1.

3/38/129

1st Oct., 1923.

W. E. Burghardt De Bois,
The Crisis,
69, Fifth Avenue,
New York, U.S.A.

My dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 17th inst-, which I received this morning, we have a small hall connected with the Fabian Society here which will accommodate about 70 or 80 persons and which we should be pleased to let to you for your proposed conferences if it is suitable for the purpose. Of course, it is very much in use, but at the present moment it is free on Monday and Tuesday, the 5th and 6th November, both in the day time and at evening, and we shall be pleased to let it to you for these two days and one of the evenings if you care to take that. The other nights in the first week are all booked up already. The charge would be £2. 2. 0 for the three sessions of your Conference. Please let me know as soon as possible if you decide to accept this; as I have already stated, the hall is much in request and we could no doubt let it to someone else if it is not suitable for your purpose or you do not require it. I have entered the two dates provisionally to you and will retain the hall until I hear definitely about it.

Yours faithfully,

F. W. Galton

Bruxelles 25th october 1923

J

Dr W.E.B. DuBois
69 fifth avenue. new york

Dear Sir

Mr Panda 9 Rue st Georges Bruxelles has handed me your kind letter dated 9th. october re the 3rd meeting of the Pan african Congres in Lisbonne, as Mr Panda is not disposed of assisting this meeting I am asked to ~~do so~~ represent him in Lisbonne.

I shall be leaving Bruxelles very soon for west Coast of Africa via Lisbonne by the first sailing in november, it will give me a good pleasure in having an interview with you personally if we meet in Lisbonne as I am more than quite interested in the National association for the advancement of the Colored people. I have been in all parts of the west african Coast and I have study much about the amelioration of negro race. I am quite dispose of giving all necessaire information that your association may need re our race I shall esteem it a great favour if you will use all your efforts for the wellfare of the negro race.

I must add that the mouvement of Mr Marcus Garvey of the negro World news paper

of new York nearly upset the whole africans
especially in the French and Belgians Congo,
in 1921 I was a subscriber to the said
news paper I had a lot of difficulty with
the Governor General Rutten of the Belgian
Congo re same.

I shall be much oblige should
in case if we do not meet in Lisbonne if you
can communicate me all what is going on
re our race as per adds below÷. hope to hear
from you as early as possible.

Yours faithfully

L Ohmando

Solomon. C. Fernando
Poste restante
St antoine do Zaire
angola. (Congo Portugais)

[Fields]

7.

[illegible] 1923

[illegible]

I have been reading the Voice for twenty-two years. The present subscription price is $4.00 per year. It has never been less than $2.00 per year and when prices for the necessities [illegible]

In justice to the Publishers I will say that I have always found the journal interesting, instructive [illegible]

4/23/24

[illegible]

Enquire in your letter of August 24th, I read this [illegible] in your issue of August 9th, from the Stables by F.B. Cromwell. He says: "The most striking thing about the Washington Colored Fair this year was the [illegible] old fashion negroes. The majority of those in attendance seemed to have not only [illegible] and mannerisms of the white race, but to be carrying a considerable quantity of white blood in their veins. And white blood, as the writer has observed, hasn't a tendency to improve the negro in any respect, not even in color".

His wife is here [illegible] the poor negroes of the county for over two hundred years under the [illegible] but, as he says, we pay him enough [illegible] his venom and [illegible] out the milk [illegible] and stones. [illegible] I suppose the descendants of his father's slaves refuse to support him longer in his idleness; [illegible] they refuse to vote in [illegible] and [illegible] strikes, [illegible] on [illegible] to help [illegible] him; have left behind them the [illegible] gingham apron and the [illegible] the [illegible], the gold [illegible] and the [illegible] they have [illegible] to part to [illegible] and so richly deserve.

4/23/95

As I read the article, I [illegible] to send my wife [illegible] up the [illegible] but I'm a physician and know this is an [illegible] tion of decayed matter, and I would suggest you fumigate such [illegible] before sending them forth to be read.

If the [illegible] policy is going to [illegible] a new [illegible] of [illegible] publish, I will [illegible] my [illegible] to [illegible] that I feel is better [illegible] to handle the matter.

Very truly yours,

Wm. H. [illegible] M.D.
[illegible], Ill.

4/23/03

The most striking thing about the Lexington Colored Fair this year was the scarcity of real, genuine, old fashion negroes. The majority of those in attendance seemed to have not only acquired the actions and mannerisms of the white race, but to be carrying a considerable quantity of white blood in their veins; and white blood, the writer has observed, hasn't a tendency to improve the negro in any respect, not even in color.

4/234

September 21st, 1923.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company,
605 West 132nd St.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

I wish to complain of the conduct of one or two of your conductors last night.

I boarded Bus No. 2 at 40th Street going uptown at 5:15 P. M. I asked for a transfer, speaking distinctly as I have had this difficulty before. I did not get it. I asked again at 110th Street and it was given to me. Then I changed Buses at 125th Street. I am not sure whether the same conductor was on that Bus or not. I presume not. I rang the bell to have the Bus stop just after leaving 138th Street. The conductor had not collected my transfer, stopped me to get it and did not halt the Bus until we got to 140th Street. Thereupon I asked him for his number. He said he had no number. No number was visible upon his cap or coat.

The license number of his Bus was, I think, 065246 and the number painted on the Bus, 499. The Bus arrived at 140th Street about 6:20 P. M.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

FREDERIC T. WOOD
PRESIDENT & GENERAL MANAGER

SAMUEL E. MORROW
V. PRES. & SECRETARY

GEORGE L. WILLEMS
TREASURER

WILLIAM H. BROWN
PURCHASING AGENT

"Open Air to Everywhere"

FIFTH AVENUE COACH COMPANY

STAGE LINES
MOTOR OMNIBUSES FOR PRIVATE HIRE
General Offices, 605 West 132nd Street, New York

TELEPHONE 6970 MORNINGSIDE
~~TELEPHONE 6970 MORNINGSIDE~~
CABLE ADDRESS, NEYOTRANS

GARAGES
4-20 EAST 102ND STREET
605-637 WEST 132ND STREET

September 22, 1923

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

Dear Sir :

4/23/6

We are extremely sorry to learn of the annoying experience which you encountered in the use of our service on September 20th, as narrated in your letter of the 21st instant. We appreciate your courtesy in writing to acquaint us with the facts in the case, and assure you that the matter will receive appropriate attention on our part.

Yours very truly,

F T Wood

President and General Manager

October 5, 1923.

Fifth Avenue Coach Company,
505 West 132nd Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

4/23/7

I want to complain again of the difficulty in getting transfers on your line. On Tuesday, October 2 I took a coach 310, license number 065058, conductor T. R. M. McAvoy at about 14th street. When paying my fare I asked for a transfer and did not get it and then when the conductor passed me again I asked more loudly and distinctly and still did not get it. When I reached 125th street I asked the conductor's name which he gave me and offered me a transfer saying that he had not heard me aso before. I refused the transfer. It was impossible that he did not hear me in the first place.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

FREDERIC T. WOOD
PRESIDENT & GENERAL MANAGER

SAMUEL E. MORROW
V. PRES. & SECRETARY

GEORGE L. WILLEMS
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CABLE ADDRESS, NEYOTRANS

GARAGES
4-20 EAST 102ND STREET
605-637 WEST 132ND STREET

October 6, 1923

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

Dear Sir :

We thank you for your courtesy in imparting to us the information contained in your letter of October 5th. We regret the occurrence and assure you that the matter will have our attention.

Yours very truly,

F. F. Wood

President and General Manager

4/23/19

BLACK SHALL NOT ALWAYS CURSE OUR LAND, NOR COLOR FOREVER CAUSE MAN TO BE DEPRIVED OF HIS RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES, AND OPPORTUNITIES.

ANSELM J. FINCH.

UTICA INSTITUTE, MISSISSIPPI.

9/12/23

September
2 5
1923.

The Crisis,
New York City.

My dear Sirs:

Let me thank you over and over again for the interest and co-operation which you have given my race. Every man who is anxious to see the race progress should know something of the Crisis and then he will immediately be aware of the most needed work that the society is doing to advance the colored race.

Being in the South day and night, I can appreciate what you are doing for the race. You are truly a missionary. The inscrutable God only blesses the man who really makes a sacrfice, and don't just merely go around talking about it. In the name of the Southern Negro let me thank you.

You will please note the enclosed clipping from a Jackson (Miss.,) paper, written by a bought Negro. A Negro who has sold his birthright, and is continuing to sell not only his birthright but the birthright of the entire Negro race. I have met this Negro and have found that he is really an idiot. He has been fortunate, however, in leading the poor Southern Negro from light into darkness. I have written several papers throughout the South and they are helping me immensely in informing my people that no such man will ever become leader of my race. He is advocating and preaching white supremacy. This you know should never be preached to any one.

After you have read the enclosed article and feel that you could sacrifice a little write up in your paper. It will be greatly appreciated by the Negroes of the South. I have written special letters and articles to other papers, but for the lack of time I am asking that you give us just a bit of space in your paper with your write up.

If you wish to know more of me write one or two of mr personal friends such as Dr. Carver, of Tuskegee, Dr. Redmond of Jackson, Miss., Mr. Holsey of Tuskegee.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I am

Yours truly, A. J. Finch

INVOICE.

PUBLISHERS OF THE A B C CODE.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

BOUGHT OF

EDEN FISHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT STATIONERS,
PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND ACCOUNT BOOK MAKERS,

95, 96 & 97, FENCHURCH STREET,

LONDON, E.C. 3.

12th November 19

AND AT
6, 7 & 8, CLEMENTS LANE, E.C. 4.

TELEPHONE: AVENUE 3717 (8 LINES).
TELEGRAMS: "COMPOSED, LONDON."

40-84-54

Dr. Du Bois.

FOLIO a30683.

39458 12 NOV 1923

Received by East

£ 1. 14. 6

pro Eden Fisher & Co. Ltd

A J Foster

with thanks

ly Programmes printed. £1. 17. 6.

PATENTEES OF THE EDEN FISHER PERPETUAL LEDGER (LOOSE LEAF SYSTEM).

[FISK CLUB OF GREATER NEW YORK]

CHARLES McDOWELL
314 West 52nd Street
New York City

March 17, 1923.

Dr. & Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois,
108 Edgecombe Avenue,
Manhattan, N. Y. City.

My dear Fiskite:

In the summer of 1920 the Fisk Club of Greater New York decided that it would educate a young lady at Fisk University. In making its choice a very wonderful and charming girl was chosen. This young woman has done credit to the Club, to herself and to New York City by the splendid work which she has done at the University in the Music Department.

It has taken about $300 each year to keep her in the University. This money has been raised from subscription and a public entertainment each year. Our entertainment in the Fall of 1922 failed to bring enough money for her expenses, 1922-1923; so it is necessary for the Club to raise $110 which is the amount necessary to pay for her expenses the remainder of this school year.

4/13/51

At our last businees meeting it was decided that a letter should be sent to each active member asking him or her to contribute $5 toward this amount. If you cannot give $5 any amount which you are able to give will be greatly appreciated. The same should be sent to the Treasurer of the Fisk Club, Mr. Charles McDowell, 314 West 52nd Street, New York City.

The next meeting of the Club will be held in the auditorium of the Y. W. C. A., on April 2nd, at 8:30 P. M., dancing and refrehments. Come and let us have a pleasant evening. Bring all Fiskites whom you meet.

R. J. Ehyg.
Secretary of Fisk Club,

RJE/V

[FISK CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA]

March 12th, 1923.

Mrs. Nadie H. Carry
43 North 54th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mrs. Carry:-

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that Dr. Du Bois will be able to accept your invitation to speak for the Fisk Annual Dinner Dance, April 23rd.

His fee will be Thirty-Five ($35) Dollars. Will you write me at once confirming this engagement; and also stating again the subject on which you wish him to speak, so that I may have this data for him on his return?

Very truly yours,

JHF/W

4/19/70

43 N. 54th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Mar. 21, 1923.

My dear Miss Jones,

The social committee of the Fisk Club of Philadelphia instructs me to write you that they regret very much that they cannot have Dr. Dubois this year. They have decided to have a smaller affair than they at first planned and will not use a speaker. Thanking you for your response and hoping we may have Dr. Dubois at another

11/6/14

tirne,

I am

very Sincerely

Mrs. Sadie A. Carey Sec'y.

4311. 51st St.

[Fisk] 1923

January 5th, 1923.

Mr. J. T. Fairchild, Treasurer,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

4/4/27

My dear Mr. Fairchild:-

My complaint about the bills of Fisk University, is not the time when they come out, but the utter impossibility of being allowed sufficient grace to pay them before your penalties begin.

I know of no institution, educational or otherwise, that sends out bills without allowing the debtor a reasonable time to receive them and to return check.

I am only too glad to pay Yolande' bills promptly, but I cannot pay them until I get them. I do not want any special treatment for her or for me, but I do ask that you allow from the time your bill is mailed, a sufficient number of days for me to receive it and to return you the check, before Yolande is threatened with being suspended from school. It seems to me this is an exceedingly reasonable request.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

3/38/145

BOOK STORE CHARGES

Name W. E. B. DuBois

Date Jan. 3, 1922

1 "La Grande" pad - 10

2 boxes stationary 70

80

3/38/146

BOOK STORE CHARGES

Name W. E. DuBois

Date Jan 4, 1922

2 Bob Whites - 10¢

1 box writing paper - 35

Rays Arithmetic - 70¢

115

3/38/151

BOOK STORE CHARGES

Name W. E. DuBois

Date Jan 6, 1922

2 Theme Tablets — 20¢

115
80
1405
2.25
18.45

3/38/147

BOOK STORE CHARGES

Name W. E. DuBois

Date Jan. 20, 1922

Negro Folk Rhymes — $2.25

3/38/148

BOOK STORE CHARGES

Name W. E. DuBois

Date Jan 26, 1922

Stationary Box — 35¢

1 bottle Ink — 15¢

1 box pencils — 60¢

$1.10

1. [illegible]
.70
1.00
2.85

3/38/149

BOOK STORE CHARGES

Name Y. Du Bois

Date Feb 6, 1922

4 Bob whites - .20
Pads - .45
Envelopes - .30
Eraser - .05
$1.00

3/38/150

BOOK STORE CHARGES

Name Yolande DuBois

Date Feb 14, 1922

1 Note Book fillers .10¢

Form E-2m-H-6-20

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Report of

Du Bois, Yolande Nina

Sophomore Class

Second Quarter

ending March 17, 1922

Mrs. M. L. Crosthwait
Registrar.

3/38/153

SUBJECT	PER CENT
Religion 102	72
Physiology 102	81
English 120	82
Phys. Edu.	84
Fundamentals	89
Housekeeping	G
Department	G-

90 to 100 is considered Excellent; 85 to 89, Good; 75 to 84, Fair; 70 to 74, Poor. Below 70 means that the work is failing

FISK UNIVERSITY
Nashville, Tennessee

Please send back this statement with remittance.
It will be receipted and returned to you.

Jan 22. 1921 3

M _____

_____

To Fisk University, Dr.

School Expenses Yolande DuBois

(N.B. Make all checks payable to FISK UNIVERSITY and mail to Treas.)

Tuition and entrance fees.	____	due Feb. 3
Laboratory fees.	____	
Music.	____	
Board, room, laundry	25.50	
Book store charges	21.15	
Incidentals. . ~~extra laundry~~ . .	1.50	
Cash drawn by students	____	
Total charges.	48.15	
Cash paid.	____	
Balance owing.	____	

Board and tuition payable in advance, beginning of each quarter.
Book store charges, Uniform suits, Laboratory fees, etc., are due and payable the first day the charge is made.

4/13/12

Fisk University
FEB 3 PAID
FEB

4/28/32

1923

January 24th, 1923.

Mrs. Nellie Allen White,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Nell:-

As you probably know, Yolande has got to board in after February 1st. I want to arrange, however, to have Mrs. Dawson continue to cook for her and to pay Mrs. Dawson through you.

Will you purchase for Yolande, a quart thermos bottle. It will be easier to purchase it there than to risk breakage by sending it through the mails. This can be used for soup, but Yolande must be warned that it must be kept very clean. Then, I should think she could have a chicken cooked now and then and bread and other things. I would rather have Mrs. Dawson do this than to have Yolande buying poor food without nourishment at the shops.

Kindly let me know just what can be done and send your bill, and if possible, write a letter.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/28/33

1923

February 1st, 1923.

Mrs. Hellie Allen White,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Nell:-

I am enclosing check of Ten ($10) Dollars and will send you another check on the 15th.

I do not know just how much Yolande's food is going to cost under the new system. I am asking her to let me know how it works.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enclosure)

	CASH	CHECK & P.O. ORDER	EXPRESS
AMOUNT,		48 15	
RET'D,			
NET,			

FISK UNIVERSITY

No. 544

NASHVILLE, TENN. Feby 3" 1923

RECEIVED OF Dr. W E B Du Bois

forty Eight 15/100 Dollars, $ 48 15

ON ACCOUNT Yolande Du Bois

THANK YOU

J T Fairchild
TREASURER

BRANDON-NASHVILLE *

4/3/23

FISK UNIVERSITY
Nashville, Tennessee

Please send back this statement with remittance.
It will be receipted and returned to you.

3/3 1928
March.

Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois
70 - 5th Ave New York

To Fisk University, Dr.

School Expenses Yolande DuBois

(N.B. Make all checks payable to FISK UNIVERSITY and mail to Treas.)

Tuition and entrance fees.	24.00
Laboratory fees.	
Music.	
Board, room, laundry	25.50
Book store charges	
Incidentals. . Excess La. Jan & Feb. .	2.16
Cash drawn by students	
Total charges.	51.66
Cash paid.	
Balance owing.	

approximate bill due June 17th

Board and tuition payable in advance, beginning of each quarter.
Book store charges, Uniform suits, Laboratory fees, etc., are due and payable the first day the charge is made.

REGULAR EXPENSES:....High School College

OK mailed 3/13 $50

4/28/30

March 10th, 1923.

Mrs. Nellie A. White,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Nell:-

I am lecturing on the Pacific coast, but I have left the enclosed check for Ten ($10) Dollars to be forwarded to you for Yolande's laundry etc. I shall return April 6th.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

1923

March 15, 1923.

Treasurer of
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

Sir:

Enclosed please find a check for fifty dollars to be applied to the account of Yolande DuBois.

I am absent from my desk on the Pacific coast lecturing and do not know just when your bill will be sent out or what its amount will be. If this is not enough I will send the balance when I return to my desk April fifth.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

	CASH	CHECK OR P.O. ORDER	EXPRESS
AMOUNT,		50	
RET'D,			
NET,			

FISK UNIVERSITY

No. 808

NASHVILLE, TENN. Mar 15, 1923

RECEIVED OF Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Fifty

DOLLARS, $ 50.00

ON ACCOUNT Cr Yolande Du Bois

J. T. Fairchild

TREASURER

THANK YOU

BRANDON-NASHVILLE

4/28/29

Fisk University

FAYETTE AVERY McKENZIE, PRESIDENT

Nashville, Tennessee

MRS. M L. CROSTHWAIT, REGISTRAR

March 22, 1923.

Secretary to
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, N,Y.

Your check dated March 12th. has been received. As Dr. DuBois is not in the city, I am asking if you will please forward to me, at your earliest convenience, the last report which I sent to him concerning Yolande's board and laundry expenses. I have misplaced the duplicate.

Yours very truly,

(Mrs.) Nellie Allen White

Andr 9868

4/28/27

March 27th, 1923.

Mrs. Nellie Allen White,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Mrs. White:-

Replying to your letter of March 22nd, I am sorry to say that I cannot locate the last report which you sent Dr. Du Bois, relative to Yolande' board and laundry expenses.

Dr. Du Bois is expected back from the Coast, about April 5th. Upon his return, your letter will be brough to his immediate attention.

Very truly yours,

W.

4/28/31

April 1st, 1923.

Mrs. Nellie A. White,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Nell:-

Enclosed is a check for Ten ($10) Dollars for Yolande's laundry. I shall be home April 6th. Please send me a balance sheet.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
Enc)

82/821h

1923

April 17, 1923.

Mrs. Nellie A. White,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Nell:

I cannot find the memorandum , but when I sent you the check March first you owed me about $1.50. I think it was $1.48. What do I owe you now?

I trust you are well.

Very sincerely ours,

WEBD/PF

Fisk University
FAYETTE AVERY McKENZIE, PRESIDENT
Nashville, Tennessee

April 18, 1923.

Dr. W. B. DuBois
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

We feel sure that you are of the number of those whose sympathies allow them to recognize the real needs of their fellowmen, and to feel disposed to minister to them through personal preparation and service. One of the greatest needs is that for a broader outlook on the affairs of the world, which will tend to change mankind from a mere mass of men, each one entrenched in his own opinion by the limited supply of facts at his command, and looking with envy or suspicion at the others, into a unified army seeking with open minds, after truth.

During the last half century, many ideas for popular education have been developed; but the most far-reaching in its effects is that which is represented by the great Chautauqua Institution. It was founded in 1874 by Bishop Vincent, as a Bible school for Sunday School teachers, and has developed into the wonderful institution which Theodore Roosevelt called "the most American thing in America". Nearly 50,000 people gather yearly at Chautauqua,N.Y. to pursue lecture and special courses in all branches of learning. One of the most important features of this institution is the C.L.S.C.,which is mentioned in the accompanying folder.

For a long time, Fisk University has wanted to give to her former students, friends, and patrons, the many advantages to be had in pursuing a course similar to the one offered by the C.L.S.C. Now since we are especially privileged in having the facilities of the Chautauqua Institution placed at our disposal, we are able to offer the same course in home reading, an outline of which is also given in the folder.

Please let us know at your earliest convenience, how far you are willing to co-operate with us in the matter: whether you would like to take the course yourself, or help by recommending it to those of your friends who would be grateful for such an opportunity. We would, moreover, be glad of any other suggestions that you care to offer.

Yours very sincerely,

A. G. Clarke Jr

4/13/14

May 2, 1923.

Mrs. Nellie A. White,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Nell:

I have just reached New York. I want to thank you for your very great care, thoughtfulness and trouble in Yolande's case. I wish I could have seen more of you. Please come to New York and have a nice visit as soon as you can.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 4, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, New York.

My dear Doctor DuBois:

I thank you for your note of May second.

I am glad that you are satisfied with the efforts we made to do all that you might desire us to do with regard to the serious illness of your daughter.

Very sincerely yours,

F. A. McKenzie

FAM:BCS

4/28/35

Laundry:

March 6	$1.50	
" 13	1.50	
" 20		
" 27	3.50	
April 3	1.50	
" 10	1.50	
" 17	1.50	
" 24	1.50	$12.50

March 1	Bal.	$1.68
	Ch.	10.00
April 1	"	10.00
		$21.68
	Laund.	12.50
		$ 9.18
	Telegram	.80
	Cr. Bal. 4/25	$8.38

Laundry:

May 1	.50	
	.75	(Bath robe)
May 8	1.25	
	$2.50	

April 25	Bal.	$8.38
May 9	Ch.	4.12
		$12.50
	Laund.	2.50
		$10.00
	Cr. Bal.	$10.00 May 8

N. A. White.

Fisk

May 8th, 1923.

Mr. J. T. Fairchild, Treasurer,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Mr. Fairchild:-

Will you kindly send me a revised bill of Iolande's indebtedness to the University?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/12/23

MAKE ALL CHECKS PAYABLE TO FISK UNIVERSITY

+ Mail to J. D. Fairchild Mem.

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

May 10 1923

SOLD TO Yolande DuBois

April 28th Bill Rend. 35.88

Dining Room Rebate 16.50

Balance owing 19.38

Fisk University PAID MAY 17 PAID NASHVILLE, TENN.

S udents whose bills are not paid in full before..... will be dropped from their classes on that date.

	CASH	CHECK 38	P.O. ORDER	EXPRESS
AMOUNT,		19		
RET'D,				
NET,				

FISK UNIVERSITY

No. 1552

NASHVILLE, TENN. May 17 1923

RECEIVED OF Dr. W E B Du Bois 38

Nineteen 38/100 DOLLARS, $ 19 —

ON ACCOUNT Yolande Du Bois —

Pays Charges in full of a/c

J T Fairchild

TREASURER

THANK YOU

BRANDON-NASHVILLE *

13-101

13-101

4/28/34

1923

May 22, 1923.

Mrs. Nellie Allen White,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Nell:

You will be glad to know that the family arrived all right yesterday morning and Yolande is apparently in pretty good condition. Mrs. DuBois is tired but getting on.

I don't see how it is possible for you to owe me as much as ten dollars. I am afraid you have miscalculated in some way. At any rate what ever it is please spend it on your summer vacation as a very slight reminder of your goodness to Yolande during the year.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/pp

[1923] May 24"

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am so glad Mrs. DuBois and Yolande reached home safely. I hope Yolande will soon be in perfect health. No, I did not meet Mr.

late. You have a balance of
$10. I thank you for your
very kind offer, but I can
not accept it because I would
feel that I was charging for
a very small amount of courtesy
which I was glad to give.
Yours very truly
W. A. White

P.S. Let me know before School
time next week.

Fisk University
FAYETTE AVERY McKENZIE, PRESIDENT
Nashville, Tennessee

1923

June 30, 1923

Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois,
606 St. Nicholas Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mrs. Du Bois:

I am busy, of course, as a bee, but I must take this time to write you a short letter about Yolande's room deposit. Mrs. White told you it was $2 and gave me the $2 you left with her, but you were gone then and I had to write you, explaining that the room deposit is $5 instead of $2. I wrote you a letter to that effect and not knowing your home address, sent it to the office of "The Crisis," where it may be peacefully reposing today. Rooms will not be reserved after July 15th without this necessary deposit and I am writing so that you may straighten it all out. Make out your check to Mr. J. T. Fairchild, Treasurer.

4/6/3

I am hoping to get off soon for a little vacation from office work. It will not be a vacation but it will be a change of work at least.

I hope that Yolande is gaining in strength and that all three of you are enjoying your new home. With best wishes for everybody, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Minnie Lou Crosthwait

MLC/MEB

July 9th, 1923.

Mrs. Minnie Lou Crosthwait,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Mrs. Crosthwait:-

Enclosed please find check for Three ($3.) Dollars which, with the Two ($2) Dollars already given you, makes the correct deposit for Yolande's room. Thank you very much for your trouble.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

September 25, 1923.

Treasurer of Fisk University,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed please find a check for one hundred dollars ($100) dated October 1, 1923. Please deposit this to the account of Yolande DuBois and pay out of it her school expenses including books. Kindly let me have a statement of her account in the middle and at the end of the first quarter of the year.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

September 26th, 1923

Mrs. Nellie Allen White,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Nell:-

4/17/63

Enclosed is a check for $10. to be used for Yolande's laundry. She will arrive Friday morning and is travelling with the young DeBerry girl. She seems to be in good condition but I hope you will look out for her carefully.

Best regards from myself and Mrs. Du Bois

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

4/22/40

	CASH	CHECK	P.O. ORDER	EXPRESS
AMOUNT,		100 00		
RET'D,				
NET,				

FISK UNIVERSITY

No. 1972

NASHVILLE, TENN. Sept 28 1923

RECEIVED OF Dr. W E B. Du Bois

One Hundred no/100 DOLLARS, $ 100 00

Cr. Yolande Du Bois

ON ACCOUNT

THANK YOU

J T Fairchild
TREASURER

BRANDON-NASHVILLE

Fisk

October 20, 1923.

The Treasurer of
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Sir:

Please charge the cost of Yolande's cap and gown to my account and take it from the balance deposited with you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBB/PF

FISK UNIVERSITY.
Nashville, Tennessee.

Please send back this statement with remittance.
It will be receipted and returned to you.

11/7 1923

M

To Fisk University, Dr.

School Expenses Yolande DuBois
(N.B. Make all checks payable to FISK UNIVERSITY and mail to the Treasurer.) 1st yr

4/22/37

Tuition and entrance fees	18.00
Laboratory fees	7.00
~~Music~~ Hat	5.00
Board, room, laundry	51.00
Book store charges	5.60
Incidentals. D. dy	.30
Cash drawn by students ~~Book Cash~~	22.00
Total charges	108.90
Cash paid	105.00
Balance owing	3.90

Fisk University NOV 28 PAID NASHVILLE, TENN

Fisk University NOV 30 PAID NASHVILLE, TENN

PLEASE RECEIPT AND RETURN.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Board and tuition payable in advance, beginning of each quarter. Book store charges, uniform suits, laboratory fees, etc., are due and payable the first day the charge is made.

11/26/23
2270
$ 3.90

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

J. T. FAIRCHILD, TREASURER

Nov 23 1923

Yolande Du Bois

To FISK UNIVERSITY, Dr.

MAKE ALL CHECKS PAYABLE TO FISK UNIVERSITY AND MAIL TO THE TREASURER.

4/13/13

Bal. owing Nov 10. bill 3.90

.10 a day finally begins after Nov 24th

↑ Do'n forget to include this.

X

4/22/41

	CASH	CHECK	P.O. ORDER	EXPRESS
AMOUNT,				
RET'D,		3.90		
NET,				

FISK UNIVERSITY

No. 3817

NASHVILLE, TENN. Nov. 28 1923

RECEIVED OF Mr. & Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois

Three 90 DOLLARS, $ 3.90

ON ACCOUNT Cr. Yolande DuBois

THANK YOU

J. T. Fairchild
TREASURER

BRANDON-NASHVILLE

December 15, 1923.

Treasurer Fisk University,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed please find a check for one hundred dollars ($100) to be applied to the account of Yolande DuBois.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

J. T. FAIRCHILD, TREASURER

12/17 1923

Yolande DuBois

Approximate bill due Dec. 26.

To FISK UNIVERSITY, Dr. (2nd quarter Registration)

MAKE ALL CHECKS PAYABLE TO FISK UNIVERSITY AND MAIL TO THE TREASURER.

4/33/54

Tuition + Reg. fee -	18.00
Room + Board (6 mths)	25.50
	3.00
Chem. Lab -	5.00
Books - - -	?
	51.50
	15
	66 50

4/22/42

	CASH	CHECK	P.O. ORDER	EXPRESS
AMOUNT,		100 00		
RET'D,				
NET,				

FISK UNIVERSITY

No. 3880

NASHVILLE, TENN. Dec 18" 1923

RECEIVED OF Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

One Hundred and 00/100 DOLLARS, $ 100 00

ON ACCOUNT Cr Yolande Du Bois

THANK YOU

J. T. Fairchild
TREASURER

BRANDON-NASHVILLE

[1923]

Deposit made Possession of
Fund for Yolanda Hills

~~Sept 25~~	$100
~~Dec 15~~	100
March 10	100
June 1	100.

4/23/48

Pocket Money		Laundry
~~Oct~~	16	12
~~Nov~~	20	15
~~Dec~~	16 + 10	12
Jan	16	12

[FONTAINEBLEAU SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS]

Copy.

New York April 23, 1923.

Miss Ernestine Rose,
The New York Public Library,
103 West 135th Street,
New York.

My dear Miss Rose:

I have your letter of April 17, and am answering it instead of Mr. Rogers as Miss Augusta Savage made application for the Fontainebleau School of the Fine Arts, Department of Sculpture, of which I am Chairman.

4/23/45

Miss Savage's application was received and with it a letter of recommendation from the Principal of Copper Union Art School. In our letter of February 24, we asked for two additional letters of "personal recommendation from prominent members of your community. The French authorities require copies of such letters with each application for admission". These letters we never received.

A

Meanwhile, to be perfectly frank with you, we did learn that Miss Savage was of the colored race and the question was put before our Advisory Committee who strongly felt that in a school such as the Fontainebleau School it would not be wise to have a colored student. And for this reason. Among the 200 students to be enrolled, a number come from the Southern states and from the time they embark on shipboard, they are not only thrown in close contact with each other but must room together. The same is true at the school itself where all the students mess at the same tables. You can readily see that disagreeable complications would arise and the applicant in question would perhaps suffer most from these complications, and no matter how much we regret our action in depriving a serious student of the advantages of the school, we feel

that we must take such action.

Hoping you will try to understand our position,

Very sincerely,

Ernest Pericoff

Chairman.

4/23/46

4/19/46 dup

May 3rd, 1923.

Mr. Howard Greenley,
175 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

4.1.90

My dear Sir:-

I am editor of the Crisis magazine which is devoted to race problems. I am a Harvard man - A. B. '90, Ph. D. '95, and a Fellow of the American Association forthe Advancement of Science.

I have had sent me a number of letters concerning the case of the colored woman, Miss Augusta Savage, who has been an applicant for admission to the Fontainebleau School of Arts. I understand that after her application had been accepted that a committee of which you are a member refused her admission because she was of Negro descent.

I know how stories of this sort are sometimes distorted in the newspapers; and before publishing the facts or making any comment upon this matter, I am writing to you personally to ask if you would make a statement of the facts and your attitude toward Miss Savage? I should appreciate anything that you are willing to say and trust that I may hear from you at your earliest convenience. You may find my biography in "Who's Who in America". I am, Sir

Respectfully yours,

WEBD/W

4/19/46 (dup)

May 3rd, 1923.

Mr. J. Monroe Hewlett,
2 West 45th Street,
New York City.

4.1.12

My dear Sir:-

I am editor of the Crisis magazine which is devoted to race problems. I am a Harvard man - A. B. '90, Ph. D. '95, and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

I have had sent me a number of letters concerning the case of the colored woman, Miss Augusta Savage, who has been an applicant for admission to the Fontainebleau School of Arts. I understand that after her application had been accepted that a committee of which you are a member refused her admission because she was of Negro descent.

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Respectfully yours,

WEBD/W

4/19/46

May 3rd, 1923.

Mr. Ernest C. Peixotto,
137 East 66th Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

I am Editor of the Crisis magazine which is devoted to race problems. I am a Harvard man - A. B. '90, Ph. D. '95, and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

I have had sent me a number of letters concerning the case of the colored woman, Miss Augusta Savage, who has been an applicant for admission to the Fontainebleau School of Arts. I understan that after her application had been accepted, that a committee of which you are a member refused her admission because she was of Negro descent.

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Respectfully yours,

WEBD/W

May 3rd, 1923.

Mr. James Gamble Rogers,
164 East 70th Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

I am editor of the Crisis magazine which is devoted to race problems. I am a Harvard man - A. B. '90, Ph. D. '95 and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

I have had sent me a number of letters concerning the case of the colored woman, Miss Augusta Savage, who has been an applicant for admission to the Fontainebleau School of Arts. I understand that after her application had been accepted that a committee of which you are a member refused her admission because she was of Negro descent.

I know how stories of this sort are sometimes distorted in the newspapers; and before publishing the facts or making any comment upon this matter, I am writing to you personally to ask if you would make a statement of the facts and your attitude toward Miss Savage? I should appreciate anything that you are willing to say and trust that I may hear from you at your earliest convenience. You may find my biography in "Who's Who in America". I am, Sir

Yours respectfully,

WEBD/W

May 3rd, 1923.

Mr. Whitney Warren,
16 East 47th St.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

I am editor of the Crisis magazine which is devoted to race problems. I am a Harvard man - A. B. '90, Ph. D. '95, and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

I have had sent me a number of letters concerning the case of the colored woman, Miss Augusta Savage, who has been a applicant for admission to the Fontainebleau School of Arts. I understand that after her application had been accepted that a committee of which you are a member refused her admission because she was of Negro descent.

I know how stories of this sort are sometimes distorted in the newspapers; and before publishing the facts or making any comment upon this matter, I am writing to you personally to ask if you would make a statement of the facts and your attitude toward Miss Savage? I should appreciate anything that you are willing to say, and trust that I may hear from you at your earliest convenience. You may find my biography in "Who's Who in America". I am, Sir

Respectfully yours,

WEBD/W

May 3rd, 1923.

Mr. Francis Rogers,
c/o Paris School of Art,
119 East [illegible] Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

I am editor of the Crisis magazine which is interested in matters of race contact. I understand that you are chairman of the committee to which a colored woman, Miss Augusta Savage, made application for admission to the Fontainebleau School of Arts.

I should very much like to have from you and your committee, if possible, a statement of the facts in this case and of the reasons why the application of Miss Savage was rejected. You will find the facts about me in "Who's Who in America". I shall greatly appreciate an early answer.

Sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

JAS. GAMBLE ROGERS
ARCHITECT
367 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE NO. VANDERBILT 4480

OTTO FAELTEN

ADOLPH F. BERNHARD, C. E.

May 4, 1923.

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I have received your letter of May 3rd.

I did not know anything about the case of the colored girl you mention until I had read of it in the newspaper.

If I was on the committee referred to I did not know it and did not attend any meeting. Whether there was such a committee I do not know.

My only interest in the Fontainebleau School is that I said that I would help because it would likely be the only opportunity of getting some study and travel abroad for a number of poor but most deserving artists.

I have known Mr. Perxotta for years. He is a kind, broadminded and generous man who is willing to give without any compensation a great deal of time, just to help less fortunate artists and as I believe in him I have not even taken the trouble to ask him what is the true status of the case.

I have received a number of letters from friends of of this young lady and from the language used in them I should be compelled to say that, judged by her friends, I do not think the young lady would be the kind that I could recommend to schools as a fitting companion for the teachers.

When we try to take advantage of this Fontainebleau School for the benefit of people here, we have to have sponsors for certain financial conditions, such as guaranteeing the payment to the boats that so many staterooms will be paid for, etc., and it is not easy to get the sponsors. Therefore I hope that you will do nothing that will prevent us getting the sponsors and thus prevent a number of persons here having a great benefit that they would not otherwise get.

Yours very truly,

James Gamble Rogers

JGR:DB

WARREN AND WETMORE
ARCHITECTS
16 East 47th Street
New York

Telephone 6800 Murray Hill
Cable — Warmore

Whitney Warren
Charles D. Wetmore

May 4th, 1923.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your letter of May 3rd, to Mr. Whitney Warren. As Mr. Warren is in Europe it is impossible to give you the desired information.

Yours truly,

WARREN & WETMORE.

4/23/37

EDWIN HOWLAND BLASHFIELD
40 WEST 59TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Dr W. E. B. DuBois.

My dear Sir

I knew of your prominence as writer and student of race problems. So that you did not need any introduction through "Who's Who." I was just on the Committee of the Fontainebleau School because I happened to be an officer of certain art societies and was known as heartily favoring the principle of the Educational Excursion.

4/23/28

C. But I was not present at any meeting where the question of Miss Savage's application came up or was discussed and I am entirely without knowledge of what happened. I cannot remember to have ever seen any of her work

I remain yours very sincerely

Edwin H Blashfield

May 6 1923

TEL. 0047 - FLUSHING
HERMON A. MAC NEIL
NORTHERN BOULEVARD
COLLEGE POINT
NEW YORK

May 8, 1933

Mr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
70 - 5th Ave.
New York

4/23/33

My dear Mr. Burghardt:

Yours just received regarding Miss Savage. I have been entirely out of touch with the committee of which I am a member for several weeks as I have been more or less away and so this case of Miss Savage's application I knew nothing about when it came up.

I am extremely sorry that a story of this kind should have gotten about as I know the gentlemen of the committee are men of the broadest vision and are trying to do the very best possible. It may be that her work was not very high in quality. Whether that was the reason or conditions may be such for the travelling and living quarters that it would have been unpleasant for a colored person, I do not know.

Personally I have no greater joy than seeing the advancement of the colored race for I believe in that advancement will be the gradually eradicating of one of our very difficult problems here in the United States. I personally have friends of colored blood whose friendship I prize as high as any of my associates.

Mr. Ernest Pixotto is the chairman of this committee and I am sure he will be glad to give you more definite information.

In the meantime please believe me,

Sincerely yours,

HAM:MD

Fontainebleau School *of the* Fine Arts

PALACE OF FONTAINEBLEAU · FRANCE
UNDER THE PATRONAGE *of the* FRENCH GOVERNMENT

A Summer School *for* American Architects Painters & Sculptors

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN AMERICA

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Mr. Ernest Peixotto, *Chairman* - Department of Painting and Sculpture
Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield - President, National Academy of Design
Mr. Howard Greenley - - President, The Architectural League
Mr. Thomas Hastings - - President, Beaux Arts Institute of Design
Mr. J. Monroe Hewlett - - - President, The Mural Painters
Mr. Hermon A. MacNeil - President, National Sculpture Society
Mr. James Gamble Rogers - President, Society of Beaux Arts Architects

Headquarters in America:
National Arts Club Studios
119 East 19th Street
New York City

MR. RONALD H. PEARCE, *Secretary*

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD HART, *Treasurer*

NEW YORK May 8, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

My dear Sir:-

Mr. Peixotto has sailed for France and your communication addressed to him concerning the case of Miss Augusta Savage is being forwarded to him there.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Cooke

Executive Secretary.

4/23/35

HONORARY COMMITTEE

The Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts
M. LÉON BERARD

The Director of Fine Arts
M. PAUL LÉON

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M. Rhené-Baton — M. Philippe Gaubert
M. Gustave Charpentier — M. Vincent d'Indy
M. Camille Chevillard — M. André Messager
M. Jean de Reszké — M. Emile Paladilhe
M. Théodore Dubois — M. Gabriel Pierné
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Directors
M. CHARLES-MARIE WIDOR
of the French Institute
Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts
and
M. MAX D'OLLONE
Member of the Institute
Prix de Rome

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MR. FRANCIS ROGERS

Treasurer
MRS. J. WEST ROOSEVELT

Secretary
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Mrs. Walter Damrosch
Mr. Blair Fairchild
Mr. Harry Harkness Flagler
Mrs. Harry Harkness Flagler
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Mrs. J. West Roosevelt
Mr. Herbert L. Satterlee
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Mrs. George Montgomery Tuttle

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Mr. Clarence H. Mackay
Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn
Mrs. Herbert Lee Pratt
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Spalding
Mr. Felix M. Warburg
Mr. William H. Bliss
California
Mrs. Ral Parr
Dr. Hugh H. Young
Maryland
Mrs. William H. Murphy
Michigan
Mr. Robert S. Brookings
Missouri
Mr. Julian S. Carr
North Carolina
Hon. & Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss
Mrs. Henry F. Dimock
Washington, D. C.

Fontainebleau School of Music
for Americans

PALACE OF FONTAINEBLEAU

FOUNDED BY
M. MAURICE FRAGNAUD AND M. FRANCIS CASADESUS
FOR AMERICAN ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND ADVANCED MUSICAL STUDENTS

SUMMER SEASON 1923, JUNE 24TH TO SEPTEMBER 24TH

Under the Protection of the French Government

ENDORSED BY
THE HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES, THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SUPPORTED BY
THE MINISTRY OF FINE ARTS AND THE MUNICIPALITY OF FONTAINEBLEAU
AND
THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF MUSICIANS IN FRANCE

TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 6853 EXT. B.

HEADQUARTERS
National Arts Club Studios
119 East 19th Street

4/23/36

New York, May 8, *1923.*

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your letter of May 3, concerning the case of Miss Augusta Savage.

May I call your attention to the fact that the Committee of the Fontainebleau School of Music is quite distinct from that of the School of the Fine Arts?

I shall send a copy of your letter to Mr. Ernest Peixotto, the Chairman of the Committee of Fine Arts, who has sailed for France.

Very truly yours,

Francis Rogers

Chairman.

LORD AND HEWLETT ARCHITECTS
TWO WEST FORTY FIFTH STREET NEW YORK
AUSTIN W. LORD J. MONROE HEWLETT

May 29, 1923.

W.E. Burghardt Du Bois, Esq.,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your letter of May 28th enclosing copy of your letter of May 3rd. I regret that I did not receive this letter otherwise I should have replied before to its courteous terms.

The application of Miss Augusta Savage for admission to the Fontainebleau School before final approval had to be submitted to a committee of which as you say I am a member, so that the report that admission was refused after she had been accepted is incorrect.

The conditions for this year at the School provide for a small group of Americans who in order to start this undertaking off successfully, will be thrown into quite intimate association. The accepted applicants come from all parts of the United States. It seemed clear to the committee that any race prejudice that manifested itself among the students might easily affect the entire morale of the School during its first year. If Miss Savage's proficiency as indicated by the recommendations accompanying her application had appeared to be of a high order, the committee might have felt that the risk involved was worth taking. From my personal knowledge of all the men on this committee, I think it is safe to say that there is not one who is not sincerely desirous of seeing the fullest educational opportunities given to the colored race, and I am satisfied in my own mind that the decision reached in regard to Miss Savage was due quite as much to consideration for her as to any other thought or feeling.

Very truly yours,

JMH/JD

J. Monroe Hewlett

4/23/31

FI

THOMAS HASTINGS, ARCHITECT
52 Vanderbilt Avenue
NewYork

May 31st, 1923

Dear Sir:

Your letter to Mr. Hastings is received in his absence in Europe and upon his return the beginning of next week your letter will be handed to him.

Yours truly,

M. Brantl

Secretary.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt duBois
The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue, New York

1/23/22

THOMAS HASTINGS, ARCHITECT
52 Vanderbilt Avenue
NewYork

June 7th, 1923.

My dear Sir:

I have just returned from Europe and find your letter awaiting me. I believe it is needless for me to say that I personally would have no sympathy with keeping Miss. Augusta Savage away from the Fontainebleau School of Arts because of Negro descent. I have no authority in the matter however until a committee meeting of the Fontainebleau School takes place, but I will forward your letter to the proper authorities and see that the matter comes up at that meeting to be acted upon or the situation to be explained. Possibly the secretary may know about it, in which event I will write you soon again.

13

4/23/27

Very truly yours,

Thomas Hastings

Mr. W. E. Burghardt duBois,
The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue, New York

F·A·F

May
Eighteenth
1 9 2 3

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

Am enclosing a letter which should appear in the next issue of "The Public Journal." I am also enclosing two editorials from that paper which possibly you have seen or heard about. These editorials explain the enclosed letter.

No doubt you have received by this time the invitation from the Philadelphia Branch to come again to Philadelphia, which our Executive Committee instructed President Martin to send you. I sincerely trust that you will avail yourself of this opportunity because you would be surprised at the amount of misunderstanding your recent address has caused. How anyone could place the construction on your address that some persist in doing is beyond my comprehension.

Of course I did not hear what you said to ex-Congressman Miller and Bishop Coppin, which one of the editorials tries to make so much of. But its my opinion that if tears came to their eyes as the worthy Lynch writes, it must have been over some of their past sins. I cannot imagine either one of those "hard-boiled " gentlemen crying over anything one might say.

I am glad to say that there are some who feel about that address and you as I have written, and whether you decide to come back and answer these slanderers or not, they will always beleive in you and feel grateful for the many things you have done in behalf of our group.

Most sincerely yours,

Fredericka A. Ford

1128 S. 19th St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

4/23/23

Mr. Arthur W. Lynch
Editor of "The Public Journal"

Dear Sir:

Was much surprised at first, that our conversation in the Citizens' Club, of a few days before, should provoke your editorial of May 12, "Fielding Ford, Sec. And "Hang-Dog" Journalism." On second thought, however, I realized that you were only being consistent--catering to cheap sensationalism, and playing to the gallery--as I pointed out in our talk at that time was one of your weaknesses. I can see no other purpose or result in your recent outburst.

Just as you misrepresented the address of Dr. Dubois, or to be more charitable, just as you missed the point in the logical and constructive address of Dr. DuBois, you missed the point or failed to state all that I said to you at that time. But as you have had your say, permit me space to have mine:

I most certainly did, and still do, charge you with "catering to the sensational in order to sell a few more papers," in your scare-head of May 5th "Dr. DuBois Supports Separate School." It is a well-known and over-worked trick of some newspapers to use scare-heads, which are either deliberate lies or at best misrepresentations and distortions of the real facts, in order to increase circulation. It is a thing from which our Race has suffered in the past from the white prejudiced press, with their old-time scare-heads "BLACK FIEND ATTEMPS RAPE" "BLACKS ARE GOING TO MASACRE WHITES" etc. with which they used to illuminate their articles on what most times proved to be lies about the Negro. But thanks to an enlightened public opinion and an increasing demand for fair-play, brought about thru the intelligent and never-ceasing work of the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People, and the writings of such men as the one you tried to slander and discredit, white newspapers have to a large extent ceasdd this nefarious practice.

Unfortunately, just as some of us always imitate the worst traits of the dominant race, some of our colored editors have taken up this method of getting a little cheap notoriety out of such slanderous attacks on men of our Race who have done and are still doing things worth while.

Outside of the reason which I assigned to you, I can see no other for such a scare-head for two good and sufficient reasons: First, because it was a mistatement and distortion of fact, and second, for no other reason, excepting a pandering to your insatiable appetite for cheap notoriety, could I beleive even you could go to such lengths in your attempt to boost your circulation by slandering a man such as Dr. DuBois has proven himself to be.

When others were dumb, or at best inarticulate, on the rights of our group, even before he assumed the editorship of "The Crisis," Dr. Dubois never faltered or hesitated in his pronouncements, but like a "voice in the wildernes" and almost alone, stood out firmly and unflinchingly for those things for our group which the more intelligent and thoughtful members of our Race now look upon as their ultimate goal. When others stuttered and betrayed, before the N.A.A.C.P. had cleared the way to a better understanding, before this most estimable organization had thru its propoganda and publicity built up a more enlightened public opinion and had brought intelligent and fair-minded people of both races to a realization of the justness and righteousness of a square deal for the Negro, Dr. Dubois was out in "No Man's Land" putting up barbed wire, laying foundations for the big guns which afterward laid down a barage which changed public opinion. In those days, he asked no quarter and gave none, made no apobbgies and asked none, but with faith in the rightness of his cause, stood firm before the enemy in front, despite the treacherous and traitorous sniping of those behind his own lines. Yes, Mr. Editor, there were LYNCH(ers) then even as now.

Even his worst enemies have to admit that if there is one man in America to whom credit should be given for the advance and change in sentiment toward the Negro in high places, and if there is one man of whom those who would possibly like to revert to the old tendencies, hold in fear and respect, that man is W. E. B. DuBois.

This is the kind of man whom you, Mr. Editor and a few more of the thoughtless would "throw to the wolves" because he did not tear his hair and possibly murder Principal Hill and burn Cheyney, verbally at least, at the Royal Theatre. Even if he could have justified such a course, it would have got us nowheres.

Mr. Editor, had you wanted to have been fair, not to say anything about decent, could you not have found some other heading for your article that would have summed up the points of that address and told the whole truth, for instance "Dr. DuBois condemns segregation, but praises Hill." or "Dr.DuBois Points Out the Remedy for Separate Schools." Intelligent readers who heard the address, would those headings not have been fairer to the MAN and his message and nearer the truth?

The writer who stated "Dr.Dubois underestimated the intelligence of his audience, " was all wrong, Dr. DuBois overestimated the intelligence of most of them from the comments going around. He did not realize that a plain statement "I condemn segregation in every form, schools, colleges, churches, Y.M.C.A. etc." was not understandable enough English for some of his audience. He did not realize that his plain statement "I never lose an opportunity to condemn these segregated institutions, nor on the other hand am I blind to the good they have accomplished and refuse to help them like I am now doing by speaking for the Colored Y.M.C.A." would be misunderstood and misrepresented by the press into a defense for segregation and "Jim Crow." He never dreamed that his plain and thoughtful statement "Education is the thing. I do not beleive we have the right to deny education to our children because we can only send them to segregated schools and colleges," was going to be interpreted as a plea for separate schools. He never realized that his statement of fact that great injury was and has been done in the most impressionable years to our children by the prejudiced and unsympathetic white teacher, would be construed as an attempt to justify separate schools. He did not know that his statement "I commend Mr. Hill for his ambition to turn out better graduates from Cheyney than anyother Normal School, and that were he in Mr. Hill's place, he would have the same ambition," was going to be misconstrued as a plea in behalf of segregation.

Mr. Editor, are you quite sure that your quotation from Dr. DuBois speech "Dont fight Cheyney, it was here before hill came. He is not responsible for it." is true. Did he not rather say "Dont fight Mr. HILL, He is not responsible for Cheyney, it was here before he came or most of us here were born, etc." ??? That is exactly what I heard him say, and of course that is far different advise from what you state he said.

How is it that you missed or forgot to mention the pronouncement of Dr.DuBois "Your remedy for the separate school is the ballot." Dont you remember that he gave us the very forcible illustration of the power of our votes when he said how proud he felt that he lived in Harlem, and how the colored voters defeated the last Mayor because he did not know there were any clored voters in New York until it came time for election, and how he(the Mayor) brought Teddy Roosevelt along and how the crowd said "We will hear Teddy but we wont hear you," and how thaey did not hear him either, nor did they give him any votes on election day. Did you not hear that too Mr. Editor. How he said there was nobody think-

ing about separate schools in New York, because those in authority had much respect for these same colored voters. How is it that you missed this or failed to play it up by a scare head. That would have been the truth and beside it would have been constructive.

I think I have a inkling of the reason or at least I know the habits of the germ which seems to have infected most of us. It is responsible for the disgraceful fact that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has only about 1500 out of 135,000 or more colored members in Philadelphia. It makes most of us too poor to give a measley dollar a year to the work of this splendid organization, but not too poor to spend possibly two dollars a week for the theatre or the movies. It is reponsible for most of our business men who depend largely on the support of colored people for their business to either be paltry dollar members when they ought to be and are perfectly able to be $100.00 members unsolicited. When I hear some of our men talking about their interest in their Race, I just open a little book in which are the names of every person who has contributed at least $1.00 to the N.A.A.C.P., and it is only to our shame a little book, for there are only about 800 names in it, I then know just how much interest they have. The publication of the name s and amounts in that little book would certainly be an eye-opener to many of us. When the solicitors go around asking for memberships, most everybody claims to be a member. IN fact if we really had all the members ~~that~~ who claim to belong, we would have the largest branch in the country.

4/23/24

You are infected Mr. Editor with that little germ, but dont be alarmed you have got lots of company. Old Nero of Rome had it too, that was why he fiddled while Rome burned.

It is the same germ that made you wind up that disreputable article with the statement that you beleived the membership drive of the Philadelphia Branch of the N.AAAA.CPP. would suffer as a result of Dr. DuBois adress. This idiotic statement is on a par with your report of the address Even if your report was true, which it most positively is not, Dr. Dubois is not the N.A.A.C.P. That might be sufficient excuse for your not joining. It only adds one more to the other fool excuses wo hear from time to time, when we ask persons to join. Here is a few samples "Saw DuBois on Chestnut Street and he did not speak to me.""Dont like Mr. Martin" "Dont like the Crisis it talks about them horrible lynchings,""Cant afford to" etc.

Better come on and get on the "band wagon" Be a booster for the N.A.A.C.P. and its officers. The organization is not perfect, but it has accomplished things worth while, its the best we have. Read its history! The officers are not perfect, they are human beings like you and me, but they have helped this organization and the entire Race to a higher place. They almost daily jeapordise their lives by unfalteringly and intelligently standing up and contending for the things that will make this place a better place for you and I to live in. Is it fair to stab them in the back?

Fielding A. Ford,
1134 South 19th Street
Phila, Pa.

Treasurer Philadelhia Branch
N.A.A.C.P.

May 21st, 1923.

Mr. Fielding A. Ford,
1128 S. 19th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Ford:-

Thank you very much for your kind letter of May 16th. I have not received any invitation from the Philadelphia Branch, but I shall try to respond to it if I do.

It is extraordinary how far a clear statement can be misinterpreted, but I am going to discuss this matter further both on the platform and in the Crisis. I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

June 12th, 1923.

Mr. Fielding A. Ford,
113 So. 19th
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Sir:-

I do not know whether or not you know about my correspondence with the Secretary of the Branch, but in case you do not, I am sending you a copy of his letter to me and mine to him. I have had no answer to my letter.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.W
(Enc)

1123/24

4/23/56

Aux Cayes
Rep D'Haiti
Jan 8th 1923

Dr.
W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York.

6.... 1923

Sir.

I am in receipt of your longed for letter Dated the 21st Dec came to hand on ~~the~~ Jan. 4th. only two (2) hours after the money was paid to me by the Manager of the "Banque Nationale de la Rep D'Haiti" I received from him $123. one hundred and twenty three dollars (2.) two was taken for expences of inland telegraph &c &c since then I have tried to resume my embarkation but the Health Officer an american adviced me to waite till February as the winter is severe out in U.S.A. so I have deposited every cent of the amount at the Royal Bank of Canada intill the first opportunity in February when I shall go be going to Port-au Prince to get my passage on as there is a

new immegration law making it
impossible for me to get away
from and Cayes to new York I had
written acknowledging the receipt of
the money to mr. Spey and my
plans of sailing in Feb. I am
Conscious sir of the great pains
you have taken in this affair that
have relieved me of all my mental
sufferings and have made me start
this year with a happy smile and
have brought back to me again the
hope that I once cherished
I shall send on a cable from the Steamer
that I will be sailing upon
again thanking you sir and
the wishes of a bright and healthful
laid path for you and "Crisis"
& my wishes for you for the year
year

Obediently yours

John francique

RADIOGRAM

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FORM No. 113

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SS NICKERIE PER RCANY 14

W DUBOIS

70 FIFTH AVENUE NEWYORK

COMING MONDAY EVENING BY NICKERIE MEET ME

[John] FRANCIQUE

1/23/47

TELEPHONE: BROAD 5100 To secure prompt action on inquiries, this original RADIOGRAM should be presented at the office of the Radio Corporation. In telephone inquiries quote the number preceding the place of origin

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CHICAGO

April 19, 1923.

1923

Mr. John Francique,
125 W. 133rd Street,
New York City, N.Y.

1/23/51

Dear Francique:

As soon as you find it convenient write a note to Dr. DuBois for half an hour interview. Leave the time and day to him as he is very busy. I want you to go prepared to answer questions and not be biased on account of your unfortunate weeks passed in Haiti.

Be concise and truthful in every statement concerning sanitation, bathing, and filth in river at Aux Cayes, how the high tide brings back all filth, immorality of sexes sleeping under sheds and those dieing carted away and dumped in a hole together - of customs charged on the box of charity goods sent Mr. -- of the Episcopal Church, of his efforts and the poor result, of thieving and treatment of prisoners by block officers, mention the stolen pig. Let every answer be the true fact regardless who is implicated.

Sincerely,

J. Herbert Gray

Mr W. E. B. Dubois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City. U.S.A.

Belair. St Andrews
Grenada. B.W.I.
1 May 1923

Dear Sir

Indeed I cannot find words to Ex press my Sentiments of joy on behalf your Magazine "The Crisis" with refference to your kind appeal published therein for, and on the behalf of the benefit of my Son John Francique who is now at New York. I have just received news from him stating to me how much he has benefited through this appeal of yours for him - so that I have made it my bounden duty to write you. Thanking you in behalf of your Sympathetic act towards him. I therefore wish you every prosperity in your undertakings while you will please accept my warmest regards to you and remain

Yours very truly
Virginia Francique

4/23/54

4/23/29

Mr. John Francique.
185 West 135th St.
New York City.

My dear Mr. Francique:-

I have been waiting to see you again. I hope you are going to drop in sometime.

Very sincerely yours.

WEBD/W

June [illegible], 1943.

Mr. John Francisco,
Apt. 6 - 6th Avenue,
c/o Theodore Cyriacks,
New York City.

7/4 5/42

My dear Mr. Francisco:-

Enclosed is the letter which I promised you.

Very sincerely yours,

WKED/W
(Enc)

2575 8th Ave
new York.
July 5th 1923

1923

Dr W. E. B. DuBois
69 5th Ave
N.Y.

4/29/52

Dear Sir

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated June 6th relative to letter of introduction to mr scott -

I went to mr scott he said he will be pleased to help me with a job when there is a vacant place he took my address and said that he will call me when he is ready

please sir forgive me for not replying before now —

gratefully yours
John Francique

[The Freeman]

4/1/5736 amp

July 30, 1923.

4.1.22

Editors of The Freeman,
116 West 13th Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

The third Pan African Congress is scheduled to meet in Lisbon, Portugal the week of September ninth. I am planning to see if I can arrange to attend. If I should go I would want to make some study of race and color problems in Spain, Portugal and North Africa and possibly take in a little of the African west coast.

I am writing to ask if in case I should make this trip there would be any thing that I could do in the line of an article or articles and if you would feel justified in giving me a definite order?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/Pp

Frobenius

August 27, 1923.

4/9/52

Geheimrap Leo Frobenius,
Schloss Nymphenburg,
Munich, Germany.

My dear Sir:

I have your kind letter of July 31. Please give us no concern with regard to the Atlantis volumes. I am going to order them of my book seller here and will be glad to buy them.

With regard to the examples of African art which you have, I scarcely no what to say. Of course I should be delighted to have them here in America and to place them where they would do the most good. But I am unable myself to offer anything like the price that they are worth. I can, however, make this inadequate proposal. I will try to raise five hundred dollars to send you for these if you are willing to ship them to me on these terms. If when they are here I am able after exhibiting them to get any larger sum for you I shall be glad to

do so. I realize that this is a very inadequate offer but it is the best that I personally am able to make. I have the greatest appreciation for your work and spirit.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/9/53

N.B.
Testimonies folded in Mrs Farmer's office

Please make copy of both carbons S.F.

4/19/24

October 19, 1923.

Herr Leoifrobenius,
Schloss Nymphenburg,
Munich, Germany.

My dear Dr. Frobenius:

Enclosed please find a check for five hundred dollars ($500) signed by my friend and co-worker, Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn. As I am going to be out of the country for three months Mr. Spingarn is going to take charge of the art objects which you send. Please, therefore, arrange with the American Consul and be sure and get certificates from him showing that these things are ancient works of art and therefore not liable to customs duty in the United States. Have the goods shipped to Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, 245 West Eleventh Street, New York City, U.S.A. When you ship them please write to Mr. Spingarn and let him know the cost of the freight and packing and the agent and route by which the things are shipped. He will immediately reimburse you for the freight and packing or if you rather you can

send this bill with the invoice. I trust all will go well with the shipment. Believe me

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/9/50

FORSCHUNGSINSTITUT FÜR KULTURMORPHOLOGIE
AFRIKA-ARCHIV

DER PRÄSIDENT

MÜNCHEN, den 24. Okt. 1923
SCHLOSS NYMPHENBURG 4337/23 Ch/Sch

Mr. Dr. Du Bois
"The Crisis"
New York
70 Fifth Avenue

Mein sehr verehrter und lieber Herr Doktor!

Entsprechend unserem Briefwechsel ist die Sammlung durch die Speditionsfirma Wetsch mit Konsulatspapieren vor 3 Wochen an Sie abgegangen, dürfte also jetzt ungefähr in Amerika anlaufen. Nun bitte ich Sie um die Liebenswürdigkeit, die 500 Dollar nach Möglichkeit noch vor Ablauf des November abzusenden und zwar nicht etwa an mich persönlich sondern nach Zürich und zwar

an das Bankhaus Baer & Co. Zürich

für Rechnung [Geheimer Regierungsrat Leo Frobenius] auf Konto H. Aufhäuser (Bankhaus München).

Ich wäre Ihnen sehr zu Dank verpflichtet, wenn es möglich wäre, den Zeitpunkt einzuhalten, da unsere Verhältnisse die Durchführung der Institutsarbeit immer schwerer gestalten.

Die Howard University hatte mir eine freundliche Berufung als Professor zukommen lassen. Ich konnte mich aber hierzu in Anbetracht der grossen Schwierigkeiten, die die immer wachsende Aufgabe des Institutes bereitet, nicht entschliessen, stellte mich aber für einige Vorträge zur Verfügung. Mr. White bemüht sich nun

FORSCHUNGSINSTITUT FÜR KULTURMORPHOLOGIE
AFRIKA-ARCHIV

weiter in sehr dankenswerter Weise. Ich hoffe, dass die Reise für den Januar nach dort ermöglicht wird, um wegen aller schwebenden Fragen Rücksprache nehmen zu können.

Ich würde Ihnen sehr zu Dank verpflichtet sein, wenn Sie auch gelegentlich Ihren Einfluss einsetzen könnten, um diese Unternehmung zu ermöglichen.

Ich verbleibe mit hochachtungsvollem Gruss

c. o. Mrs. Bonner 5 UN W. 124 Street

Frankfurt M. University

4/19/56

KATHARINA OTTO
GEB. PARSENOW

und [illegible] Mr. Leo Frobenius
[illegible] München

Frobenius [1923]

February 5th. 1923.

Funk and Wagnalls Company,
354 Fourth Ave.,
New York City.

4/23/67

Gentlemen:-

My daughter, Yolande Du Bois, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., is a subscriber to the Literary Digest. On what terms could she receive the Atlas mentioned in the enclosed advertisement?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/11/19

The Nation
20 Vesey Street
New York

Feb. 10

Dear Dr DuBois

No answer from Cambridge or from Boston yet. This time I necessarily decisive, but — what do you think?

Yours Truly

I hope he's right in his first & but am not sure.

February 14, 1923.

Mr. Louis S. Gannett,
The Nation,
20 Vesey Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Gannett:

I suppose that we are practically compelled to follow Mr. Storey's advice since we should sorely need his support in any such movement. Perhaps it would be better to leave this step until later when the Harvard Overseers back up Mr. Lowell, as I am afraid they may.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

784 U.

SUBSCRIPTION
AUG 22 1928

Danville, Va.
8/28 1923.

Mr W.E. Du Bois.
New York City.

My Kind Sir.

4/19/23

I am writing you, and asking you to send me the the "Crisis" for one year. You will find check Enclose for same. What do you think of the Exodus of the Negro from the South? I have been in the South all of my life with the exception of a few years I

attended Lincoln University,
in Pa. The white people
of the South does not
treat the Colored man
as good as he did along
in 1860, & 1861. They are
Jesuing down on him.
And we have alot of
Sick & filed Negroes that
carry two faces under
one hat. and the moses
of the Negroes have
found them out. They
are in very city and
hamlet. I have been
in this city for 43
years. and I had an

opportunity to go to
the Mayors Court. and
one of the Offrs told
me I ort to be at
work and get back.
there and not give
him any back talk,
I did not say any
thing to him but
reported him to Police
Commissions, And
and one of them
told me he did not
have any since I told
him that when he
should be off the
force I taught School

4/10/75

in this State for
twenty five years, I am
on the retired list for
teachers, They are worse
now than ever I
saw, The things
that making the Negro
leave, Bad treatment
by the whits Bad
Schools, bad teachers
bad Streets, no lights,
on these Streets and
the sick spital Negro,
and Taxes with out
representation, I'll work
for the Crisis Rep.

James A Garland

4/29/86

January 31, 1923.

President Phillip A. Watters,
Gammon Theological School,
South Atlanta, Georgia.

Sir:

In answer to your last letter I wish to repeat clearly what I have tried to tell you in previous communications.

Hosea K. Nyabango first came to my attention about November 1921. He had been already held at Ellis Island for three months. I did not know him but became interested in him and took his word as to his circumstances. He said that his father was able to support him in school and that he wanted to enter as a student.

Upon these representations and according to government requirements I made a five hundred dollar bond in a Surety company and he was allowed to enter under the following conditions: He must become a student in some institution; he must pay his bills promptly and I must aware to these facts every three months. If at any time he shall cease

4/29/87

to be a student or should accumulate unpaid bills, the authorities at Ellis Island will require that I either return him to school and pay his bills or that I pay for his deportation home.

The five hundred dollar bond has been renewed from time to time and extends now until June, 1923. At that time it must be again renewed and if not Nyabango must be deported.

As a partial indemnification to me in case he did accumulate bills I required him to deposit one hundred and fifty dollars in the Dimesavings Bank of New York. He kept the book of deposit but our joint signatures are required for the withdrawal of any of this sum.

I have had one letter from his father and that letter I forwarded to you (or perhaps Mr. Martin, I forget which). I have had no funds whatsoever from the father although I know from Nyabango's letters to me that some remittances have been made to him.

I must now within a few days make my quarterly report to the government and I am writing to you and Nyabango for a statement saying that he is a student at your school and that he owes no bills. If such a statement is not forthcoming I must immediately take steps either to transfer him to some school where he can pay his own bills by working or to send him home. I should be willing to pay a small annual sum toward his expenses, but I am not able to pay very much.

May I ask for an immediate answer to

4/29/88

this letter as I expect a government notification within a few days. Also will you kindly return to me the letter from the boy's father which I sent you?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[Gary Sun]

ZENOBIA H. BAGBY,
EDITOR

ZELLA E. DUNLAP,
BUSINESS MANAGER

The
Gary Sun

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS
PHONE 4877

ARTISTIC BUSINESS AND PERSONAL STATIONERY

CALLING CARDS AND INVITATIONS A SPECIALTY

2009 BROADWAY

Gary, Indiana,
Sept.14,1923.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York,City.

Dear Dr.DuBois:-

I have just published the article in our paper,announcing the Pan-American Congress,which will meet in London next November;and noted that it said all who wereinterested should correspond with you. Being a newspaper woman,I am naturally interest in all that concerns the race; therefore I would like to know more about the details and Etc. Kindly let me hear from you at your convience.

Yours Sincerely,

By Zenobia H Bagby

Z.B./MHD.

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General Education Board

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902
61 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

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August 11, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
"The Crisis"
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

4/21/106

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of August 8 addressed to the Secretary of the General Education Board has been received together with communications from persons in Oklahoma. This Board has recently contributed a sum to the State Department of Education in Oklahoma for the purpose of employing an assistant to the State Agent for Rural Schools in order that the State Agent may give more time to the rural schools for colored people. I will send your communications to Mr. Jackson Davis, our general field agent, at Richmond, Virginia, and I am sure that he will promptly communicate with the State Department of Education in Oklahoma regarding these matters. I am sure also that Dr. Dillard of the Slater Fund and Jeanes Fund, with his associates, Mr. W. T. B. Williams and Mr. Caldwell, will be glad to see these communications.

Thanking you for calling our attention to them, I am, with sincere esteem,

Very truly yours,

Wallace Buttrick

WB/KEO

The General Press Cutting Association, Limited.

ATLANTIC HOUSE,
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Sept. 25. 1923

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1/15/109

Secretary.
African Progress Union.
23 Westbourne Park Road. W2

Sir.

Referring to the Enclosed cutting, may we send you all further Extracts from the press concerning the African Progress Union and. the Pan-African Congress.

We Enclose our scale of charges and hope to be favoured with instructions. —

Yours faithfully.

THE GENERAL PRESS CUTTING ASSOCIATION LTD.

H.G.

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40-8-26

From The General Press Cutting Association, Ltd.
ATLANTIC HOUSE,
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TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 4815.

Cutting from the W'ld Afrca

Address of Publication _____

Issue dated 22/9/25

The Pan-African Congress.

I learn from Dr. Alcindor, the President of the African Progress Union, that the third Pan-African Congress is to take place later on this year, in London and Lisbon. The London part of the proceedings will be held in the first week in November. It is proposed to hold several conferences and public meetings. All inquiries relating to the Congress should be addressed by those interested to the Secretary, African Progress Union, 23, Westbourne Park Road, London, W.2.

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO LONDON ATLANTA DALLAS COLUMBUS SAN FRANCISCO

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GINN AND COMPANY: PUBLISHERS
FOUNDED IN 1867 BY EDWIN GINN

CABLE ADDRESS: EGINN, NEW YORK

E. W. HUGHAN
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK March 8th, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
BUILDING

My dear Dr. DuBois:

If you have not already seen this souvenir program of the Celebration of the Centennial of the Founding of Liberia, I think it will interest you and Miss Fauset. I have just received it from Monrovia.

Sincerely yours,

E W Hughan

EWH:AMB

4110/5

Miss Evelyn Hughan.

SOUVENIR PROGRAM

OF THE

CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL

OF THE

FOUNDING OF LIBERIA.

HELD IN MONROVIA.

FROM

JANUARY 7, to JANUARY 15, 1923.

4/15

4.1.28

First Day, January 7, 1923.

PIONEERS' AND GENERAL THANKSGIVING DAY.

FIRST SERVICE, TEN O'CLOCK A. M.

at

PROVIDENCE BAPTIST CHURCH.

1. MUSIC ... ... THE CHOIR
2. READING SCRIPTURE .. DR. C. C. BOONE
3. MUSIC .. ... THE CHOIR
4. PRAYERS AND THANKSGIVING DR G W. GIBSON
5. MUSIC ... .. THE CHOIR
6. SERMON .. DR. NATHANIEL H. B. CASSELL, *President, Liberia College*
7. MUSIC ... .. THE CHOIR
8. CENTENNIAL THANKS OFFERING
9. NATIONAL ANTHEM .. THE CHOIR
10. BENEDICTION BISHOP W. S. BROOKS, D.D.

SECOND SERVICE, THREE O'CLOCK P. M

at

TRINITY MEMORIAL CHURCH.

1. MUSIC .. .. THE CHOIR
2. SPECIAL PSALMS .. DR. C. C. BOONE
3. MUSIC ... .. THE CHOIR
4. SCRIPTURE LESSONS DRS TURNER & DEPUTIE
5. MUSIC .. .. THE CHOIR
6. PRAYERS AND THANKSGIVING DR. W. C. CUMMINGS

4.1.79

7. SERMON .. THE REV. SAMUEL J. TAYLOR, M.A.,
Sometimes Principal Cuttington Institute
8. MUSIC .. .. THE CHOIR
9. CENTENNIAL THANKS OFFERING ..
10. NATIONAL SONG .. THE CHOIR
11. CLOSING PRAYERS .. DR. G W. GIBSON

THIRD SERVICE, SEVEN THIRTY P. M.

at

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

1. MUSIC ... ... THE CHOIR
2. SPECIAL PSALMS ... THE REV. J. C. A. GIBSON
3. MUSIC ... .. THE CHOIR
4. SCRIPTURE LESSONS....DR. W. C. CUMMINGS
5. MUSIC .. .. THE CHOIR
6. PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING ..
BISHOP W. S. BROOKS, D.D.
7. MUSIC ... ... THE CHOIR
8. SERMON .. THE REV. T. E. WARD, M.A..
President College of West Africa
9. MUSIC .. .. THE CHOIR
10. CENTENNIAL THANKS OFFERING ..
11 MUSIC ... .. THE CHOIR
12. BRIEF ADDRESS .. HON. D. E. HOWARD,
Ex President of Liberia
13. BRIEF ADDRESS .. HON. S. G. HARMON,
Ex Vice President of Liberia
14. MUSIC ... THE CHOIR
15. BRIEF ADDRESS HON. AMOS WITHERSPOON,
Associate Justice Supreme Court, R. L.
16. BRIEF ADDRESS .. HON. H. TOO WESLEY.
Senator from Maryland Co. R. L.
17. MUSIC .. .. THE CHOIR
18 GENERAL THANKSGIVING AND
BENEDICTION. .. DR. JOHN H REED

Second Day, January 8, 1923.

GOVERNMENT'S DAY.

RECEPTION AT EXECUTIVE MANSION

by

HIS EXCELLENCY and MRS. C. D. B. KING.

1. Congratulatory Addresses:

ON BEHALF OF THE LEGISLATURE:
HON. S. A. ROSS,
Vice President, R. L.

ON BEHALF OF THE JUDICIARY:
HON. JAMES J. DOSSEN,
Chief Justice of Liberia.

ON BEHALF OF THE COMMONWEALTH DISTRICT OF MONROVIA:
COLONEL JOSEPH S. DENNIS,
Commissioner.

ON BEHALF OF THE WOMEN OF LIBERIA:
MRS. EUGENIA R. COOPER.

ON BEHALF OF THE CHURCHES OF LIBERIA
DR. R. A. M. DEPUTIE,
Oldest Clergyman in Liberia.

ON BEHALF OF EDUCATION:
HON. ARTHUR BARCLAY,
Ex President of Liberia

ON BEHALF OF THE COUNTIES:
HON. JAMES S. SMITH,
Superintendent Grand Bassa County

2. Athletic Sports .. ... 4 to 6 p. m.

3 Evening Reception and Ball.

4.1.80

Third Day, January 9, 1923.

ABORIGINES' DAY.

1. **Reception of Chiefs from all parts of the Republic.**
   - (a) ADDRESS OF WELCOME.
   - (b) PRINCIPAL ADDRESS.
   - (c) RESPONSES FROM CHIEFS.
   - (d) IMPROMPTU REMARKS.
2. **Luncheon to Chiefs.**
3. **Native Parades and Dances.**
4. **Folklore Concert.**

(***Admission by Tickets.***)

Fourth Day, January 10, 1923.

WOMEN'S DAY.

DEDICATING AND UNVEILING OF MATILDA NEWPORT'S MONUMENT.

PROGRAMME.

1. MUSIC .. .. .. THE CHOIR
2. READING SCRIPTURE AND PRAYERS
3. MUSIC .. .. .. THE CHOIR
4. INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS: MRS. M. EVA HILTON
5. MUSIC ... . THE CHOIR
6. ORATION .. MRS. D. LOUISE INNIS

7. MUSIC .. .. .. THE CHOIR
8. DEDICATORY ADDRESS AND UNVEILING:
MRS. ELOISE A. SNETTER, N. V.
9 OFFERING FOR COMPANY
NOBLE VETERANS.
10. NATIONAL ANTHEM
11. BENEDICTION

B Parade of Women Societies, Noble Veterans and Girls Guides

C Athletic Sports

Fifth Day, January 11, 1923.

CHILDREN OR EDUCATIONAL DAY.

A. Parade of School Children.

B. Four Short Addresses on Patriotic and Educational Subjects.

SPEAKERS:

Senator JOHN G. A. RICHARDS.

Representative THOMAS E. BEYSOLOW.

Dr. JOSEPH F. DUNBAR, *Sometimes Principal Cuttington. Institute.*

The Rev. F. A. K. RUSSELL, B. D., *Principal Donovan Institute.*

C. Boys' Scouts of Liberia will form Special Escort.

D. Boys' Scouts Parade under the management of National Scout Master, Dr. T. Elwood Davis.

E. In the Evening Torch Lights' Procession.

Sixth Day, January 12, 1923.

FIRST SERVICE, NINE O'CLOCK A. M.

at

TRINITY MEMORIAL CHURCH.

APPROPRIATE MUSIC .. .. THE CHOIR

The Revs. Messrs. W. L. TURNER, C. C. BOONE, and R. D. KING will assist in the services.

Bishop T. MOMOLU GARDINER, D. D. Preacher.

Theme: "*Influence of Missions upon the Aborigines' Population.*"

SECOND SERVICE, SEVEN-THIRTY P.M.

at

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

APPROPRIATE MUSIC .. ... THE CHOIR.

The Rev. S. A. LIBERTY, President of the Baptist Missionary Convention will conduct the Devotions, assisted by the Rev. P. T. Barker, District Superintendent, M. E. Church.

SPEAKERS AND SUBJECTS:

Dr. W. C CUMMINGS, President Cuttington Institute,
"*Influence of Missions upon the State.*"

Dr. J. H. REED, Editor "LIBERIA METHODIST."
"*Educational Advantages obtained through Missions.*"

Dr. SOLOMON P. HOOD, American Minister, Resident,
"*Influence of Missions upon the Moral and Spiritual Life of a Country.*"

Dr. ROBERT A. M. DEPUTIE, Moderator of the Presbytery of West Africa,
"*Influence of Missions upon the Social Life of the Country.*"

A Representative of the Lutheran Church,
"Influence of Medical Missions upon the Country."

BISHOP W. SAMSON BROOKS, D D., *A. M. E. Church.*
"Some Aspects of Industrial Education."

C. The Unveiling and Dedication of the Monument to the late Rt. Rev. Samuel David Ferguson, D D., D.C.L., K.C, late Bishop of P. E. Church, Liberia and Mrs. Ferguson, will take place at 2 o'clock, at Palm Grove Cemetery.

Seventh Day, January 13, 1923.

FOREIGN RESIDENTS' DAY.

A. Grand Decorated, Boats' Parade under the direction of the Committee on Games and Atheletic Sports, Captain W. D. Nabors, Chairman.

B. Native Devil Dances at the Farm of President King.

C. Illumination and Fireworks.

Eighth Day, January 14, 1923.

SUNDAY, LOOKING FOWARD DAY.

SPECIAL SERVICES IN THE MORNING AT ALL THE CHURCHES IN MONROVIA.

PREACHERS:

Dr. G. W. GIBSON: Trinity Memorial Church.

Dr. R. V. RICHARDS: Methodist Episcopal Church
Dr. C. C. BOONE: Providence Baptist Church.
Dr. R. A. M. DEPUTIE: Presbyterian Church.

The Choirs of said Churches will render appropriate music.

SECOND SERVICE, AT FOUR O'CLOCK P.M.

HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

POPULAR RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

MUSIC rendered by the Young Men Christian Association, under Mr. Hilary R. W. Johnson.

PREACHER:

Dr. W. H. THOMAS, Principal Lott Carey Institute.

IMPROMTU REMARKS.

CENTENNIAL OFFERING.

Ninth Day, January 15, 1923.

DEDICATION OF PIONEERS' MONUMENT DAY, THE GREAT DAY.

A. Great Military Parade, Escorting President of the Republic and other Distinguished Citizens and Guests.

B. Dedicating and Unveiling Monument to Pioneers and Other Helpers.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

MUSIC	THE CHOIR.
READING SCRIPTURE ...	.. ..
MUSIC	THE CHOIR.
PRAYERS AND THANKSGIVING	.. ..
MUSIC	THE CHOIR.
ORATION ..	HON. F. E. R. JONNSON, Grandson of Rev. Elijah Johnson, one of the distinguished Pioneers.
MUSIC	THE CHOIR
DEDICATORY ADDRESS AND UNVEILING:	His Excellency C. D. B. KING, *President of Liberia.*
DEDICATORY PRAYERS.	
MUSIC	THE CHOIR
NATIONAL ANTHEM	THE CHOIR

C. Sports and Games.

D. Illumination and Fireworks Display.

(Sgd.) ARTHUR BARCLAY,
F. E. R. JOHNSON,
NATHANIEL H. B. CASSELL,
J. R. D. PADMORE,
H. R. W. JOHNSON.

Committee on Programme Printing and Cenotaph.

RECEIVED
RECEIVED
MAR - 8 1923
E. W. H.

MONROVIA LIBERIA :
METHODIST MISSION PRESS
T. V. ARTHUR SMITH, *Foreman.*
1923.

March 10th, 1923.

Miss E. W. Hughan,
Foreign Department,
Ginn and Company,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Miss Hughan:-

In Dr. Du Bois' absence, who is lecturing on the Pacific coast, and Miss Fauset', who has been detained at home by illness for a few days, I am acknowledging receipt of your letter enclosing Program of the Celebration of the Centennial of the Founding of Liberia. The same shall be brought to the attention of both Dr. Du Bois and Miss Fauset upon their return to the office.

Thanking you for your interest,

Sincerely yours,

W

From 2019 - 13th N.W.

[Goins]

WASHINGTON D.C.
SEP 16
9 30 PM

REGISTER

VALUABLE MAIL

U.S. POSTAGE ONE CENT 1 JEFFERSON 1

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr W. E. B. Du. Bois
69 - 5th Avenue
New York City

2019 - 13 St. N.W.

Will you kindly send me particulars as to dates, expense, points of interest visited, on trip to Pan-African Congress.

G. A. Goins

Sep. 10th, 1923.

(GRAY)

Received
Jan. 19. 23
at noon
J.H. Gray

Aux Cayes
Rep D' Haiti
Jan 8th 1923

How despicable the sympathy of some people

Mr. J. Herbert Grey
111 N Wabash Avenue.
Chicago. Ill.

GHG

1923

Mr. Dear Mr. Grey

I hope this letter meets you well this is to let you know that I received the money you have Cabled to me it was paid to me by the Manager of The Banque Nationale De la Rep D'Haiti on the 4th of Jan I at once went to the Office of The Clyde Steamship line the Office in which I was booked but the health Officer an American advised me waite untill Feb. as the winter is severe in america right now so I have deposited the money at the Royal bank of Canada till then when I shall be going to Port au Prince to embark. I thank you indeed as I must tell you that I have started this year with a smile and the longing back to my mind again the hopes that I ~~had~~ once cherished I got a letter from Mr. Du Bois

P.S
the address of my friend in new York is Thaddeaus Springle
40 West 136 street
New York. City

I hope my coming to Chicago will not put you out in any way I just think it is right any way that that I should come but in the event of any inconvenience supposed to be incured by my coming I can be fixed in New York all the same until it is convinient that I should come

John

Dated Dec 21st saying in a few days he would have been in a position to say where the money was and Just two hours afterwards the money was paid to me I have treed a friend in New York to whom I will be writing to let him know of my coming so that he will receive me I have done that thinking that I perhaps may not get a train the very day in that case I can put up with him and come to you on the morrow of course I will send you if possible a cable from the steamer or from New York as far as you told me I need no paper right here as every thing is with the Com. at Ellis Island? as you know the people at the Consulat likes to ask for so many papers I hope you enjoyed a nice Xmas and new year. If there is no time I writing you another letter you will know that I will be leaving here the first opportunity in Feb.

till then I remain yours Gratefully

John Francique

4/23/57

Received 1.10.23 9 am

AFTER 10 DAYS RETURN TO
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
INCORPORATED
City Superintendent
Chicago Ill.

CHICAGO JAN 9 5 PM 1923 ILL.

REGISTER OR INSURE VALUABLE MAIL

U.S. POSTAGE

Dr. DuBois - I shall not reply to locse Agt. here concerning enclosed —

Mr. J. Herbert Gray,

111 North Wabash Avenue,

Chicago, Ill.

The whole affair is so rotten & disgusting - The blame must be fixed & exposed - J Herbert Gray

4/23/63

Francique

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED

HERBERT. BROWN
CITY SUPERINTENDENT

CHICAGO, ILL.

Jan. 9, 1923.

Mr. J. Herbert Gray,
111 North Wabash Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

4/23/64

Dear Sir:-

In connection with money wired from Chicago, Sept. 12, 1922 to John Francique, Auxcayes Haiti, $125.00, I wish to advise that I have just received a report from our New York Office, that after suggestion of Mr. Du Bois of New York, our New York Office cabled to the Banque National de la Republique, at Haiti, requesting them to expedite payment and report when paid, a cable was received in reply to the effect that payment could not be made because "payee absent."

This information was telephoned to Mr. Du Bois, and as he stated that the beneficiary could be found at the address given, we should so inform the correspondents.

The transaction is being handled with the foreign connections with a view to having payment made and procuring a report of the handling.

As soon as anything further is learned in the matter, I will be glad to communicate with you again.

Yours truly,

W A Stolub

Transfer Agent.

Jan Francaise

HALSEY BROS. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

1923

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACISTS AND PUBLISHERS

RETAIL DEPARTMENT: 111 NORTH WABASH AVENUE

CHICAGO, Jan. 15-23

8:30 A.M.

Dr. DuBois -

Dear Sir -

Again a few minutes ago the enclosed letter came to me - showing a lack of effiency & no consideration for those entering America, presumably to breathe free air & move at will - Four months of anxiety on my part & for one I know nothing of - If things had gone well John would have been independent by now for the firm & had asked, would (to employ him) have treated him well - After my misfortune in handling the affair I was determined to make good every promise & while I cannot give him a home unless he can look simple things, I shall support him until he can get employment & I will also see that he obtains a good room & with good, refined people - You may open the enclosed letter, I fear he may be held at Ellis Is. & I don't know what to do as they return all mail after 2 ask them to hold it - Sincerely - James Herbert Gray

4/23/65

4/23/65

January 25th, 1923.

Mr. J. H. Grey,
111 N. Wabash Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

4/23/58

My dear Mr. Grey:-

I have received Mr. Francique's letter from you and also one from him personally. I shall look for him in February.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

February 14, 1923.

4/23/Le

Mr. J. Herbert Gray,
111 North Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

I am leaving New York February 15th to be gone on a lecture trip to the Pacific coast. I shall return April fifth. The thirty five dollars and the letter which you sent me for John Francique I have put into the hands of my Business Manager, Mr. A. G. Dill, and he will attend to whatever details are necessary.

I am sending The Crisis for one year to Mrs. Lane. The bill is one dollar and fifty cents.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

HALSEY BROS. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1855

MANUFACTURING HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACISTS

RETAIL DEPARTMENT: 111 NORTH WABASH AVENUE

CHICAGO March 21st 23,

4/23/48

My dear Mr Dill -

Both messages recieved, thank you for your courtesies during the absence of Dr. DuBois (in behalf of Francique and myself). I shall be at the station & feel I can spot him although that is a heavy train - I would have sent money sufficient for 18 - 19 but I was afraid he might be a little awkard not being accustomed to berths & dining cars I have someone temporarily but if he can make good I will do all I can for him & if not, he will not suffer as long as he is in america & I hold my position - You will hear from me in detail in a few days. Sincerely J. Herbert Gray

4/6/23

HALSEY BROS. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACISTS AND PUBLISHERS

RETAIL DEPARTMENT: 111 NORTH WABASH AVENUE

CHICAGO, April-4-23.

Mr. A. Granville Dill.
New York City- also Dr. DuBois

Dear Sirs- Your promptness in notifying me of Francique's arrival and courtesy extended to him was appreciated - Dr. DuBois, to me was a blessing, for I have with patience when I think a wrong is committed. Francique told me 2 or 3 block (as he calls them) Haitians, Officials in the Bank had the money and were trying to theive it, until the block British consul of Jamaica took the matter into his hands. I met Francique at the Station I could not have made any mistake, & when I shook hands with him, felt only bones! When I prepared his bath for him that night and looked upon his nude drawn skin and bony frame it affected me deeply - He was with me 4 days left on the 24th of March for N.Y. City. arrived safely and had work on the 26 at 60.00 per mo. in restaurant He had almost lost his appetite by not having much to eat & living principally on coffee. He is a fine morally clean fellow. The kind which grows with You - His features are strong, his head good

4/23/23

HALSEY BROS. CO.
ESTABLISHED 1855.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACISTS AND PUBLISHERS

RETAIL DEPARTMENT: 111 NORTH WABASH AVENUE

CHICAGO,

in shape, beautiful glossy hair without medicaments and a lovely calm voice with perfect accentuation – His Soul is clean, His heart is as full of Love as it possibly can be when his eyes have looked upon every form of cruelty which could be given a black by a black. If I should never do a kind act again I will always cherish the happiness through by self denial in giving this man a New Freedom, free from every human mercenary obligation to me. He was so gracious the day before he left he could not express himself – I bought him every needed accessory and offered him $100 but he thought $30 would be enough – He did not know how to use the $ & the fine to wear food enough to purchase his coffee at noon when I saw at work – neither did he know – [illegible] I could not give him a position in my home – Then one day I was [illegible] in N.Y. & he would be happy there, to offer you [illegible] for people to enjoy the beautiful picture and weaken the Brotherhood spirit that [illegible] but I must ask you to enjoy the same kind feeling that I do for it you which I am sending P. Post today – With sincere regards

James Herbert Gray

4/23/50

HALSEY BROS. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1855

MANUFACTURING HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACISTS

RETAIL DEPARTMENT: 111 NORTH WABASH AVENUE

J. HERBERT GRAY, R. PH. CHICAGO

April - 18. 23.

Dear Dr. DuBois -

When a man of Color, Pickens, Messenger 1923, articles of Religion, astounds White America & the many parts of the world, isn't it time for us to give you some credit for the progress made since 1912 - Every colored & all white men who are with you have been given courage, by & through your courageous example. Pickens one Weldon Johnson another; probably Springarn, we have to wait to see if he finishes with you. Yes when Pickens awakens a Bishop of the church I was moved in (as per enclosure) & the young & old whites ~~We should~~ making notes of a Negro we must thank God for you being amongst us. Herbert Gray

Read the donnable Haitian Article.

4/23/60

May 8th, 1923.

Mr. J. Herbert Gray,
111 North Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Gray:-

I have been called out of town again on account of the sickness of my daughter, and neglected to answer your kind letter of April 18th. I thank you for your words of appreciation. I have seen Francique once and he made an excellent impression. I am hoping to see him again.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Dr. DuBois I want you to read this letter, The refined, gentle aristocratic woman who wrote it, will ever linger as a mental picture ~~with me~~ with me — How beautiful such souls are to me only God knows. J.N Gray —
Please return letter.

HALSEY BROS. CO.

CHICAGO PHARMACAL CO.

4/23/52

JAMES HERBERT GRAY

BRANCH MANAGER

111 N. WABASH AVE.

PHONE DEARBORN 5030

CHICAGO

July 20th, 1923.

Mr. J. Herbert Gray,
111 North Wabash Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

4/23/53

My dear Mr. Grey:-

I have read with interest Mrs. Francique's letter and agree with your judgment as to the refinement of the woman. I am returning it to you enclosed.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

HALSEY BROS. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1855

MANUFACTURING HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACISTS

RETAIL DEPARTMENT: 111 NORTH WABASH AVENUE

J. HERBERT GRAY, R. PH. CHICAGO

Oct. 24. 23,

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
New York City - Dear Sir -

Again

I submit a letter of filth. File it for reference as I have a copy. If you are not too busy, give me your opinion before 4th of Nov.

I gave to needy & deserving colored students last year $212. John Francique $174. not including his return fare to N.Y. & over $60.00 & clothes. I felt as I was responsible for this young man until he proved the splendid citizen he has. I could deduct part from taxes - as I had charged even a larger amount the two previous years - as I had assisted a splendid fellow in finishing his college course. I noted also on my report, Church Missionary Society $216.00 which they allowed me - The so called white men will fight me as long as I live, it isn't 6.90 it is the damnable basis of color. Color that is beautifully artistic to my soul -

Sincerely J. H. Gray -

2/19/31

[ENCLOSURE]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

CHICAGO, ILL.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR
FIRST DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

IN REPLYING REFER TO

October 19, 1923.

J. Herbert Gray,
111 North Wabash Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.
Dear Sir:

The audit of your 1922 Income Tax Return, Form 1040-A, discloses a further tax liability of $6.90

The deduction of $ 174.00 representing a contribution to Colored People, has been disallowed since this organization does not fall within the class of corporations or associations contributions to which are allowable deductions in accordance with the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1921.

You are granted fifteen days from the date of this letter to present any exception to the proposed assessment and to show cause or reason why the same should not be assessed and paid. This may be done either by a sworn statement of facts or exceptions submitted by mail within the above period or at a conference in this office located in Room 500 of the Federal Building, Chicago, Illinois, any day during the hours of 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Saturdays 9:00 A.M. to 1:30 P.M.

Kindly make check payable to the Collector of Internal Revenue, Chicago, Illinois. In your answer, please refer to symbols and account number in the lower left hand corner of this letter.

Yours very truly,

Mabel G. Reinecke (Mrs. Geo. W.)
Collector.

By: Wm. J. Gethiffe
Chief, Income Tax Division.

IT:ECW Acct. # 619834-jk

thanks for clipping

HALSEY BROS. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1855

MANUFACTURING HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACISTS

RETAIL DEPARTMENT: 111 NORTH WABASH AVENUE

CHICAGO

Dec. 21. 23

4/19/28

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
attention Miss Fauset.

Dear Miss Fauset - Your note of Oct. was received - I refused to pay - & was called before the Collector - to explain all about N.A.A.C.P. work - 5 office ass'ts listened to me - I told them the money was not directly for the work of the organization but was used for a greater work & than the allowance of deduction for missionary work which I had charged. I am fully convinced if I had, had the time to fight for this principle some people who don't know much of the N.A.A.C.P. work would have had more enlightenment.

When Dr. DuBois returns he need not answer this as it is finished.

A Merry Christmas.

Sincerely J. Herbert Gray.

[ENCLOSURE]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

CHICAGO, ILL.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR
FIRST DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

IN REPLYING REFER TO

Paid acct. 13.73 Check #590 Jan 23.

December 6, 1923.

J. Herbert Gray,
111 No. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

Reference is made to letter from this office dated October 19th, in which you were informed of a further tax liability for 1922 of $6.96. The deduction of $174.00 representing a contribution to Colored People, has been disallowed since this organization does not fall within the class of corporations or associations contributions to which are allowable deductions in accordance with the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1921.

4/19/29

You are advised that assessment of this amount will be made at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this letter unless within such period you avail yourself of the right to further appeal to this office located in Room 500 Federal Building, Chicago, Illinois, or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C., through this office. If such an appeal is made it must embody a sworn statement, setting forth specifically the facts upon which appeal is based and declaring that such action is not taken for the purpose of delaying collection of the tax.

No claim for abatement of this tax will be entertained after it has been assessed, and payment should be made to the Collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago, Illinois, promptly upon receipt of notice and demand. Office hours are from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.; Saturdays 9:00 A.M. to 1:30 P.M.

Kindly make check payable to the Collector of Internal Revenue, Chicago, Illinois. In your answer please refer to symbols and account number in the lower left-hand corner of this letter.

Yours very truly,

Mabel G. Reinecke (Mrs. Geo. W.)
Collector.

Wm Q. Setliff

By:
Chief, Income Tax Division.

IT:ECW Account # 619834 T.

December 28, 1923.

Mr. J. Herbert Gray,
111 North Wabash Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Gray:

Thank you very much for the clipping and also for letting us know that the matter has been settled.

Yours truly,

JF/PF

11/9/27

The California Civil Right Law

SENATE BILL NO. 113

CHAPTER 235

An act to amend sections fifty-one and fifty-two of the Civil Code.

(Approved May 28, 1923)

The people of the State of California de enact as follows:

Section 1. Section fifty-one of the Civil Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

51. All citizens within the jurisdiction of this state are entitled to the full and equal accommondations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, restaurants, hotels, eating houses, places where ice cream or soft drinks of any kind are sold for consumption on the premises, barber shops, bath houses, theaters, skating rinks, public conveyances and all other places of public accommodation or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable to all citizens.

Section 2. Section fifty-two of the Civil Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

52. Whoever denies to any citizen, except for reasons applicable alike to every race or color, the full accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges enumerated in section fifty-one of this code, or who aids, or incites, such denial, or whoever makes any discrimination, distinction or restriction on account of color or race, or except for good cause, applicable alike to citizens of every color or race whatsoever, in respect to the admission of any citizen to, or his treatment in, any inn, hotel, restaurant, eating house, place where ice cream or soft drinks of any kind are sold for consumption on the premises, barber shop, bath house, theater, skating rink, public conveyance, or other public place of amusement or accommodation, whether such place is licensed or not, or whoever aids or incites such discrimination, distinction or restriction, for each and every such offense is liable in damages in an amount not less than one hundred dollars, which may be recovered in an action at law brought for that purpose.

HISTORY OF THE CASE

A drug store in the City of East San Diego, Calif., denied service to Rosalie Green and Caly Green, daughters of R. V. Green, a citizen of that burg for over 15 years.

Mr. Green, the father, naturally complained and being a member of the San Diego branch of the N. A. C. P., Mr. C. H. Dodge, president with others got busy and had Judge Haines, who is a member of the branch, draw up an amendment to the original state right civil law. As it was decided in the lower court that cold drinks, ice cream, soft drinks, etc., was not included in the original state civil rites law.

Being amended [illegible]

mes in the Summer, the Summer comes in the Fall,
The Fall comes in the Winter time and the Winter doesn't come at all.

GREEN, GREEN & WHITE

LICENSED REALTORS

OCT 1 1923

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

ARM LANDS AT REASONABLE PRICES

S MODERN IN EVERY WAY, REASONABLE WITH TERMS.
BUILDING LOTS, PRICES LOW.

OFFICE: 4053 WILSON AVE.

HILLCREST 2447-J

East San Diego, Cal., SEPT. 25th 1923.

RISIS
AVE
CITY.
EN,-

PLEASE PUBLISH THE NEW AMENDMENT TO THE CIVIL RIGHT
HIS STATE GROWING OUT OF THE DISCRIMINATION CASE
YOU A BOUT LAST YEAR IN JULY.

SEE BY THE AID OF THE SAN DIEGO BRANCH OF THE N.A.A.C.P.
ABLE TO GET THE NECESSARY AMENDM ENT TO THE CIVIL RIGHT
AS TO COVER ALL.

IND PLACE IN YOUR MAGAZINE FOR THIS GREAT VICTORY.

H REGARDS FOR YOU AND YOUR STAFF I,AM YOURS,

R. V. Green

Green

[illegible] sue for justice and
[illegible]uts in any public place.

The papers were served on the druggist by Mr. Ira Smith, editor of The San Diego Eagle.

The Green family have been served in the same dru[illegible]

... in the Summer, the Summer comes in the Fall,
The Fall comes in the Winter time and the Winter doesn't come at all.

OCT 1 1923

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

GREEN, GREEN & WHITE

LICENSED REALTORS

RICH FARM LANDS AT REASONABLE PRICES

HOMES MODERN IN EVERY WAY, REASONABLE WITH TERMS.
BUILDING LOTS, PRICES LOW.

OFFICE: 4053 WILSON AVE.

HILLCREST 2447-J

East San Diego, Cal., SEPT. 25th 1923.

TO THE CRISIS
69 Fifth AVE
NEW YORK CITY.
GENTLEMEN,-
WILL YOU PLEASE PUBLISH THE NEW AMENDMENT TO THE CIVIL RIGHT LAW OF THIS STATE GROWING OUT OF THE DISCRIMINATION CASE I WROTE YOU A BOUT LAST YEAR IN JULY.

YOU WILL SEE BY THE AID OF THE SAN DIEGO BRANCH OF THE N.A.A.C.P. WE WERE ABLE TO GET THE NECESSARY AMENDMENT TO THE CIVIL RIGHT BILL SO AS TO COVER ALL.

KINDLY FIND PLACE IN YOUR MAGAZINE FOR THIS GREAT VICTORY.

WITH HIGH REGARDS FOR YOU AND YOUR STAFF I,AM YOURS,

R. V. Green

Green

4/9/16

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

1923 JUN 23 AM 11 24

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

BROADWAY R.I.

RECEIVED AT

1923 JUN 23 AM 11 14

HC310 15

CLEVELAND OHIO 23 1059A

W E B DUBOIS

160

70 FIFTH AVE ROOM 621 NEWYORK NY

PLEASED TO COOPERATE AS TO PAGEANT LET ME KNOW WHAT NECESSARY FOR US TO DO

WILLIAM R GREEN.

TIME OF RECEIPT SHOWN ON THIS MESSAGE IS EASTERN STANDARD TIME

Chas. T. Hallinan

Pan African

September 6, 1923.

My dear Mr. Hallinan:

Miss Fauset and I both tried to get in touch with you in 1921 before and during the Pan African Congress but were unsuccessful. I have just noticed a letter of yours in the Freeman and I am venturing to try again.

We are going to hold a third Pan African Congress in London and Lisbon in November, 1923. The London meeting will come during the first week of November. I very much want your advice and help.

The Pan African movement is still in the realm of ideas. We have not succeeded in getting back of it as yet any permanent organization or in formulating any general policy. I have been trying simply to popularize the thought that the people of Negro descent throughout the world have certain common interests and ought to begin to cooperate.

The first of our troubles was, of course, the suspicions of the colonial powers which

almost prevented our meetings. The second difficulty was the particularism and national antipathies of the various groups the French, the Belgians, the Americans as represented in their Negro citizens and subjects. Notwithstanding this we have carried on the propaganda for six years. This year the young black Frenchman who was secretary has gone back on us and really tried to side track the congress by indefinitely postponing it. But of course we Americans couldn't be beaten that way and so under considerable disadvantage we are holding the congress any way.

It was called against my advice to meet at Lisbon and now that I am running it I am adding London to Lisbon since there is no chance for publicity in London. I know that at this short notice I will not be able to get many delegates but I shall have some Negroes from America, the West Indies and West Africa. Now with this small nucleus and with a small amount of collected information concerning the actual condition of Negro groups how would you advise me to do to get publicity in London and thereby in the world?

I have written a letter to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald with whom I am slightly acquainted asking him to speak. I should like to get some chances to make some preliminary speeches in London and other parts of England to advertise the meeting. Please let me hear from you. I shall appreciate anything you say. Miss Fauset joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

11 Belsize Square,
London, N.W.3.
September 27.

[1923]

1929

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I am so glad to hear from you; it seems like old times. As I recall it, I was on my holidays when the convention met in London two years ago; I trust that won't be the case this time though, as it happens, I have not had my vacation yet.

I wish you had written a month ago or more because publicity takes time and preparation and this country is not the easiest in the world in that respect! But we'll do the best we can though you know as well as I the difficulties in the way.

6-39-40

Our chief difficulty is with the English liberal who has almost as deep a streak of the Bourbon in him as the Southern Democrat! Furthermore he is convinced that he is giving the West Coast Negro a better government than the Liberian Negro is giving him. The only thing that really interests the English liberal - as Norman Angell innocently demonstrated two years ago - is the French exploitation of the black man. You can be sure of getting publicity on <u>that</u> point but you may scorn it! Still, it is worth thinking about.

Failing that, I suggest you send at once a straightaway "news story" announcing the London-Lisbon meetings to the European and African press, as widely as possible. The editor of West Africa, Fleet Street, London, seems to be headed in the right direction on the Negro question; I am told he was "fired" from the Johannesberg Star for being "too d-d democratic " on the Ngro question. Needless to say, the material sent to the French, German etcetera papers should be translated; European editors will not bother to translate themselves. By the way, the German wireless news service which is sent free every night to papers all over the world should certainly be cultivated; I notice the Chinese papers use a great deal of their stuff.

1923 II

Ramsay MacDonald would draw an audience in London but Morel would draw even more,I think. Is there some complicated reason why Morel can't or won't go on the program? He is vainer than a successful debutante and for very much the same reasons,I suppose.Still,he has a European reputation.

I feel rusty in my joints on this question,having been out of toubh so long but my Irish heart points like a gyroscope in the right direction on this question and I'll do what I can.(My being an American is,as you probably realize, a handicap.)

It will be so nice to see you and Miss Fauset and any others of the old crowd who may come. Send me what information you can.

With best regards,

Halliday

9.39.50

P.S.—
Will write you later about London meetings for you to address.

11 Belsize Square,
London,N.W. 3.
Sunday,October 7.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

There seems to be a temporary glut of American speakers on the market. Frederick J.Libbey, the American Union Against Militarism,is busy gathering and filling dates; Charles Zeublin is likewise busy; S.K.Ratcliffe we have always with us ,as well as single-taxers and American free traders passing to and fro. This much I have gleaned in a week's circularizing but I shall have some good openings for you at least around London. Wish I had your schedule more definitely.

Reading this afternoon Winwood Reade's "Martyrdom of Man " gave me a couple of phrases - new to me but probably not to you - for a "poster" to stick up in the underground and perhaps on the 'buses though the former would be better. Use your judgment about it and veto it if you think the convention will be on too modest a scale to make display advertising worth while.

You say nothing about the Aborigines Protective Association and similar groups; will the convention be strictly NEGRO? Your letter of September 6 implied it but did n't actually say so.

With best regards,

Charles F. Hallinan

October 11th, 1923.

Chas. T. Hallinan

11 Belsize Square,
London N. W. 3,
England.

My dear Mr. Hallinan:-

I am so glad indeed to have word from you. I have already sent articles to West Africa and the African World which I think have already been published.

J. Ramsay Macdonald writes me if he is in London at the time he will be glad to say a few words at one of the sessions. I have also invited Sir. Sidley Olivier. My chief helpers in London are Dr. Alcindor, 23 Westbourne Park Road, London, W. 2, and Mr. Robert Broadhurst 60 Upper Ghoucester Place, London N. W. 1. I had a personal letter from Weinthal of the African World who seems interested. I sail from here October 24th, arriving in London, November 4th. Let me have a letter from you there in care of Dr. Alcindor.

I recognize the difficulty with the English Liberals. I am not going to be jockeyed into a position of opposing the arming of the African blacks so long as France does not discriminate between her citizens of various hue. In fact the black people of the

world are pretty well satisfied with France just now despite her terrible militarism. Of course, that is the tragedy of the Negro problem. We continually have to side with the forces of evil in order to escape annihilation by the hypocrite.

Miss Fauset sends her best regards and regrets she cannot be present to help us. I look forward to seeing you again with great interest. I am not inviting Morel. He is not straight on our problem and I am a little afraid of what he might say.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/10/23

September 11, 1923.

Mr. P. A. Hamilton,
British & Foreign Bible Society,
Khartoum, Sudan, Egypt.

41/157/135

My dear Mr. Hamilton:

Your cooperation with us has been so valuable in the past that I venture to write to you concerning the third Pan-African Congress which will take place in London and Lisbon in November of this year. This is a rather sudden decision due to the fact that our secretary, who lives in France, was about to give up the whole movement and I have taken hold of it.

I write to ask if you know anybody in London of Negro descent who could represent Egypt and the Sudan or if any one is leaving for England and would be there at the time? If so will you let me have names and addresses and will you extend to those people my earnest personal invitation to be present and take part in this congress?

I shall appreciate anything that you can do.

[INCOMPLETE, 1923?]

this comes as a request that you assist me in locating a teacher who would like work out here in the west.

Altho I have written several schools and individuals I thought you would be helpful in that your experiences around army posts would enable you to intelligently select a woman who would fit in.

First of all we want a college woman of good appearance and excellent personality, capable of bringing to us the most modern methods etc. and also to give us something by way of culture and refinement.

4/12/96

I am endeavoring to engage a young woman possessing the above together with musical training that would enable her to give piano lessons for which she would receive additional compensation from those taking such lessons.

The salary offered would not be less than one hundred forty dollars per month and for this sum it appears that I should be able to get a first class woman, will you please write me?

Band Leader Wade H. Hammond
10th. U.S. Cav-
Fort Huachuca
Arizona

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
ONE WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET NEW YORK

Telephone: Bryant 6671
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

February 28, 1923.

22/52/4

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing a letter to which I find it somewhat difficult to give an answer. Possibly you may know of the writer of the letter or of the periodical he edits, and if you have any preference as to whether we should give him the permission he desires or not, I should be glad if you will let me know. Please return the letter so that I may reply to it.

Faithfully yours,

DCB/CMc

(ENCLOSURE)

Copy

Pontificial College Josephinum
Columbus, Ohio.

Rector's Office.

Oct

February 26th, 1923.

Harcourt, Brace & Howe, Inc., Publishers,
New York, N. Y.

Esteemed dear Sirs:-

Permit me to approach you with the following respectful request and proposal. I am the Editor of a weekly publication "The Josephinum Weekly" with a circulation of 24,600. I am a diligent student of the Race Problem in our country and I find among my collection of books on the Negro Problem, one strikingly interesting and, indeed, deep. The book I am referring to is "Darkwater" by Mr. Du Bois. Mr. Du Bois has a trenchant style, and he speaks severely to the conscience of his American fellow citizens. "Darkwater" contains chapters worthy of being broadcasted and published in the press. The favor I now ask is one which I feel certain will not only not harm your interests as a publisher but will be of mutual benefit to us both. Would you permit me to publish in the Josephinum Weekly at least one or two chapters from "Darkwater", full credit for the chapters being given to your Firm, all the chapters of the book being mentioned in a Foreword. The price of the book being stated, and a generally favorable brief presentation of the contents of the book being given, all this being really an advertisement of your Firm. The chapters I would very respectfully ask to be premitted to publish with the Foreword as here stated are: "The Hands of Ethiopia", and "The Comet". I would, of course, by all means, wish to be premitted to publish "The Comet". I feel certain that

[ENCLOSURE]

this would not prejudice the sale of your book but would surely, even if not in a large way, serve to raise up buyers.

Trusting that I have not presumed upon your business rules and looking forward to the favor of your reply, for which I am enclosing a stamped envelope, I am

Very respectfully yours,
(signed)
Dr. Joseph Och, Editor
The Josephinum Weekly

4/16/34

JO:F

P. S. In case my petition is granted, I shall send you marked copies of the issues containing the chapters with the Foreword.

March 1st, 1923.

Mr. D. C. Brace,
Harcourt, Brace and Co., Inc.,
1 West 47th Street,
New York City.

4/25/23

My dear Mr. Brace:-

Dr. Du Bois is in California, and as Dr. Och's letter is too important to be overlooked, I am venturing to answer it.

We have got in touch with Patrick Scanlon, Editor of the Catholic Tablet, published in Brooklyn, and he tells us that Dr. Och is exactly what he represents himself to be. And that the members of the community who read his paper, are on the whole, intelligent and thoughful, and would appreciate the message which Dr. Du Bois' book carries. I have also looked Dr. Och up in Ayer's Newspaper Directory, and find out that in 1922, the circulation of his weekly was some thirty odd thousand.

Dr. Du Bois has recently had one or two requests from Western colored newspapers, to publish selections from his various writings, and from his attitude to-

ward these requests, I am quite sure I am justified in giving you permission for him, to comply with Dr. Och's request.

Yours truly,

4/25/24

JMF/W
(1 enc)

4/25/21

ROYALTY STATEMENT

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.

IN ACCOUNT WITH

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

NEW YORK April 25, 1923.

FOR THE SIX MONTHS
ENDING December 31, 1922.

TITLE	NUMBER SOLD	PRICE	COPIES SUBJECT TO ROYALTY	ROYALTY PER COPY	AMOUNT
Darkwater	120	2.25	120	.28125	33.75
October 13, 1922 - Permission to the Afro-American for the use of The Comet					3.33
					37.08

Deposited 4/26/23

We have examined the records upon which this royalty statement is based and the statement is approved,

Heaton & Worfolk
Accountants and Auditors.

LESS CHARGES

CHECK HEREWITH 37.08

BALANCE, PAYABLE IN 60 DAYS

4/25/20

April 30th, 1923.

Messrs. Harcourt, Brace and Co.,
1 West 47th St.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

In the absence of Dr. Du Bois, I acknowledge with thanks, receipt of check in the amount of $37.08. covering royalty statement under date of April 25th, 1923.

Yours very truly,

W.

Apr. 22-1923

43 Sheridan St.
Jamaica Plain
Boston

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
New York, N. Y.

1923

4/27/06

My dear Dr:

I sent your letter to Madge, my cousin's widow and asked her to write you details.

I should have been happy to have seen you and Mrs. DuBois when I passed through New York a week ago, but I stayed in town only a few hours as I have been very low-spirited.

Grief over the loss of my cousin who was very

dear to me and despair over the wretched conditions in the South (surrounding both white and black), made me wish to reach home just as soon as possible.

Since my arrival, I have been ill! The change was too sudden I suppose (I am lately from Havana, Cuba), but really I believe my mental condition is responsible.

You may be interested in the enclosed letter. The awful "Jim-Crow" cars (part of the

baggage as usual) beggar description! Negroes standing for long distances.

I asked a number of the more intelligent looking ones to protest. Whether they did or not I do not know. Anyway, the enclosed letter is an answer to my letter in which I entered into details concerning what I call, the "Over-all" train.

I hope you enjoyed your western trip - I know you did. I have made my last southern tour.

Sincerely, Maud.

over

"The Crisis" friends are not enjoying the magazine as much as they did a few years ago. I have heard many comments — not given in an unfriendly spirit.

I'm glad it's fine that Jean Toomer's poems are soon to be published and by a first-class firm that is taking all the responsibility.

You will remember this one poem that was printed in the 'Crisis'. I send you to read a little verse sent me by Georgia Douglas Johnson — do you like it?

M. Hare

[enclosure]

FORM 721

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.

W. J. CRAIG,
PASSENGER TRAFFIC MANAGER

T. C. WHITE,
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT

E. R. CLARKE,
ASS'T TO GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT

4/27/67

PASSENGER TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

WILMINGTON, N. C. April 13, 1923. erc-t

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE

COMPLAINTS:

Mrs. Maud C. Hare,
43 Sheridan Street,
Jamaica Plain,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Madam:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 6, and am glad you brought this matter to our attention. I am forwarding your letter to our Operating Department for investigation and application of such measures as will remedy the trouble complained of.

Yours very truly,

T. C. White

General Passenger Agent.

T.

October 5, 1923.

4/27/33

Mr. John Hartfield,
Der Malik Verlag,
Kothener Strasse 38,
Berlin W. 9, Germany.

My dear Sir:

I am sending you herewith certain books of mine with a view to eventual translation and publication in Germany. Of course the assent of the American publishers would have to be obtained.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Law School of Harvard University

THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE

4/25/18

have received The Crisis, Easter, 1919, & November 1922.

A GIFT TO THE LAW LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY

from Mrs. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois.

for which they return grateful acknowledgment.

Robert B. Anderson, Asst. Librarian.
by J.E.

LANGDELL HALL,

Cambridge, Feb. 23, 1923.

APR 2 1923

Sent by

Mrs. Daisy Hawthorne

163 Deweese St.,

Lexington, Ky.

4/19/23

She asks that the manuscript be published as Mr. Combs was a splendid character.

September 11, 1923.

Mrs. Casely Hayford,
Freetown, Sierre Leone,
West Africa.

My dear Mrs. Hayford:

The third Pan-African Congress is going to meet in London and Lisbon next November. The London meeting is a rather sudden undertaking and this arrives from the fact that our French friends have failed us and were about to let the whole movement lapse. I feel that after six years work we must keep going until we get the intelligent part of the Negro world in cooperation.

I write to ask for names of persons of Negro descent in London who could help us and especially those who could intelligently represent sentiment in West Africa. Also do you know of any West Africans who are planning to be in London in November? If so would you extend to them my personal and urgent invitation to attend the conference?

I hear that your work has begun and Mrs. DuBois and I join in best wishes. We

4/15/136

were so sorry that we did not see you before you sailed.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

41/15/137

[CHAFFORD]

Have already mentioned Sierra Leone. Will be glad to speak of it again when you send further details

Clonecta House.
Sierra Leone. West Africa
Oct 6th 1923

My dear Dr DuBois

Re your kind letter of Sept 11th. I am sorry to say that November is a dreadful month for Africans and those who might have been in London on a visit, would certainly have returned home before then.
(I think it is splendid of you not to allow the Pan-African Congress movement to drop) but at this present stage West Africa is practically unknown and the financial depression affects the Africans resident in London. Of these Dr. Alexander of 28 Westbourne Park Road W2 is by far the best person with whom to communicate and I am sure, he will be only too pleased to help you in this respect.
Sincere heartily. (The Solicitor General (Ofchard) of the Gold Coast, and one of our best men will soon be taking a holiday to Portugal I understand, and I shall tell him all about the movement and he will be a splendid representative for West Africa.
Our school opened on Oct 1st with sixteen pupils - ~~not~~ what

4/12/12

start. I would be glad if you would kindly insert
the verses. The Crisis and I am also sending one of my
daughters poems, which I thought you might like to publish.
She is nineteen, and I think it shows great promise.
I hope your daughter has fully recovered from her serious
illness, and with the best of good wishes to the whole
family.

Believe me, dear Dr. Burghardt
Yours sincerely
Adelaide Cromwell Hanford

4/12/13

The Girls' Vocational School and Teacher's Training Centre, for which Mrs Casey Hayford and her nieces worked so arduously in America, opened on Oct 1st with sixteen pupils.

Full particulars of the opening ceremony will be published later.

In the meantime, we congratulate Mrs Hayford, that her dreams have at last become a tangible reality, and we are sure that her numerous American friends will rejoice to hear that her labours have been crowned with success.

4/24/14

"The Lovers"

"There ardent Night stands waiting, for he knows
ere twilight closes,
The Sky will steal into his arms, and blush a million
roses.
Though her eyebrows darken thunder; though her white
breast heaves with weeping,
Though her lashes queries dew drops; though her veil
shy Love comes peeping,
Though her rosy lips look roses for her secret important
pouting,
They will curve themselves for kisses, from the lover
she is flouting.
Thus, the ardent Night stands waiting; for he knows, ere
twilight closes
The Sky will steal into his arms - and blush bright,
Crimson roses.

Gladys Mary Casey Rayford.

4/24/15

[HAYFORD]

November 2nd, 1923.

Mrs. Adelaide Casey Hayford,
Gloucester House,
Sierra Leone, West Africa.

My dear Mrs. Hayford:-

Dr. Du Bois has left for England and Portugal. He will probably be out of the country for two or more months. In his absence I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your letter and to tell you that it will be called to his attention on his return.

4/24/12

We have already mentioned in the Crisis the opening of your school. We will be glad to speak of it again when you send further details.

Yours truly,

JRF/W

4/19/37

CANADA POST CARD

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE

ADDRESS
YOUR MA
TO STREE
AND NUMB

The Editor,

The Crisis, 70 Fifth Avenue,

New York City,

N. Y., U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

Will you kindly tell me if there is a negro art-exhibit in any part of the States this year?

Sincerely,

(Miss) Mabel M. Henderson,

220 Queen Street,

St. John, New Brunswick,

Canada,

13 March, 1923.

March 23rd, 1923.

Miss Mabel M. Henderson,
220 Queen St.,
St. John, New Brunswick, Canada.

My dear Miss Henderson:-

I have not been able to place, this far, any exclusive exhibit of Negro Art in the United States.

4/12/38

You will be interested to hear, however, that Mr. C. M. Battey, Instructor in Photography at Tuskegee, has a reproduction photograph of his pictorial study, "Naiada - Egyptiene", now hanging in the Pittsburgh Salon at Carnegie Institute, Department of Fine Arts. What will interest you more, I dare say, is the fact that Meta Warrick Fuller, has a sculpture group on exhibit in the Academy of Fine Arts of Philadelphia. I think it extremely likely that there will be an exhibit of Negro Art, held at the 135th Street Branch of the New York Public Library, late in the summer; as this exhibit has been held for two years running, and I believe that there is an effort to make it an annual affair.

Yours truly,

JWJ/W

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Di Bois,
108 Edgecombe Ave.
New York

Dear Dr. Bu Bois:

Under separate cover - The Herald of the Star, an international monthly published in London. Leading articles are translated into many languages. Since you have a definite ideal of Brotherhood, I am hoping that you will contribute an article, even though the work is entirely altruistic, and no money payment is offered. The world-famous artist Nicholas Roerich gave me a series, one of which appear in number sent you. David Starr Jordan has contributed, and Will Levington Comfort often appears. We are for brotherhood, and consider that distinctions based on color pigments of the skin are entirely negligible.

4/26/16

Cordially yours

(Mrs.) Frances Adney

American Editorial Secretary
The Herald of the Star.

8/21/23

Box 540,

Monterey, Calif.

Prov. Sent

1923

January 26th, 1923.

Mrs. R. B. Herring,
7639 Eastlake Terrace, Apt. 3F,
Chicago, Ill.

4119/104

My dear Madam:-

Mrs. Jones has suggested to me that you might be able and willing to arrange one or two lectures for me in Chicago on my western trip. I, therefore, take the liberty of telegraphing you as follows on Friday, January 26th: "Can speak in Chicago night of Tuesday, February 20th and afternoon of Wednesday, February 21st. Leave for California at 8 P. M. on 21st. Would be glad if you could arrange for me lecture or lectures. Please consult Morris Lewis, No. 3201 South Wabash Avenue."

I had thought I was going to have about three days in Chicago, but I find I have only a part of two days. I leave Indianapolis on the morning of Thursday, the 20th and must leave Chicago at 8 P. M., February 21st in order to reach Los Angeles Saturday night.

I hope you will not give yourself too much trouble but anything that you can do in the matter would be appreciated.

My charge would be Fifty ($50) Dollars for one lecture and Seventy-five ($75) Dollars for two.

Morris Lewis whom I asked you to consult, is secretary of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and he was already looking about to see if there was any available chance.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

411/205

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.
New York City

My dear Dr. Du Bois.

In accordance with your telegram and letter I have been calling upon your old friends and doing those I hoped to make new and intermediate enquiries —

No one can support what patience and courage you have had until he tries to champion

90/6/1917

been too small to justify your giving them even an afternoon - I have one more church to hear from one in which time has been held a series of "Talks on the local negro problem" -

People have no idea of the importance to them of what is going on around the corner! My own sincerity and enthusiasm are real and great but they are as yet of no avail against the wall of self-satisfaction! To be ignorant is bad enough - but to be satisfied to be ignorant is almost hopeless -

I have agreed to keep Mr. Davis informed of my effort and if I am successful he will telegraph you.

Yours sincerely

Bertha Dobbs Herring

7039 Eastlake Terrace

Chicago -

Jan 30 - 1923.

your special cause—
People are "not interested"
"too busy" they smile and
say nothing! Maddening
isn't it.

I presume that it is
really true that the time
is too short for any
extended publicity and
it is equally true that an
audience can not be
got together without due
advertising of some sort.

So far the groups I
have hunted out have

[Hobart, Okla. Colored Schools]

Hobart, Kiowa Co., Okla.,
July 30, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Doctor:

The colored people of this town have no public school for their children who number fifty or more. These children in school grades range from grades 1 to 6, and one teacher who is very poorly paid must do all the teaching. The little one room schoolhouse is crowded and poorly furnished and not heated at times during cold weather, so the children complain.

Hobart has four (4) large costly brick and stone schoolhouses for the white children — and this is right. A Jr. High School in south town and a High School whose curriculum includes two years of the regular college course is located in north town: these two other grouded schools.

9/21/13

The true population of the town is not made public but suppressed. There are at least 4 5-0 0 people in Hobart. And the town is well located in a rich territory.

I am informed that Hobart has 400 high school pupils.

The least salary paid to white teachers for any grade work is $100 per month. and the schools have a nine months term each school year.

The colored people are given six months only.

Please ask Dr. Jas. H. Dillard to help our school from the Jeanes & Slater Fund. Also ask the N.A.A.C.P. to help us to get what the law provides for us.

Signed:
Industrial Club

* Henry Ford, Pres.
Felip Bi[illegible]
C. G. [illegible]
King Moore
Wm Dixon
Silas Hodge
Joe Fizer
Joe Scott
Robt Mason
James Odum

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
NORTH BROADWAY AVENUE
WE DO
LAUNDRY WORK
~OF~
ALL KINDS
OF
FINE LAUNDERING
TOO DELICATE
FOR US
NO GARMENT TOO SOILED
SLOW AND CAREFUL

4/21/10

August 8th, 1923.

Mr. Henry Ford,
Hobart, Kiowa County,
Oklahoma.

My dear Sir:-

I have your letter of July 14th and I am going to publish a part of it in the Crisis and bring it to the attention of the Jeans Fund and the General Education Board.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

257-W-139th St
New York City.
April, 25, 23.

Mr B.E. Du Bois,
New York City.

My dear Mr Du Bois:

I want to thank you for your message to the people of Philadelphia, last Sunday. The true, clear-thinking logic of your talk is just what the people of Philadelphia need, particularly at this time, when their minds are so bitterly biased towards the Colored teachers.

But I realize that you know Philadelphia, and its "Old-

4/10/18

their point of view, when they have a daughter or a sister on the waiting list to teach.

The strange thing about the "fight," as they term it, is that every lasted one of the fighters is a product of a colored school.

A Negro Bishop, a clergyman, a doctor, a principal of a negro school, and one, whose sister teaches in one of the Jim Crow schools.

I left the system there because there were not enough of the segregated school to give me a position as a teacher of

Philadelphians," hence your message was what I expected. I was full, to brimming over, while waiting, in my seat, for you to say your word in the behalf of those, "who hadn't, elapsed".

I taught in Philadelphia, my home town, for 6 years, before coming to "89". I enjoyed my work there, but the feeling there against the colored teacher is about like the feeling used to be towards the Negro doctor.

Those who rail against us the most, very readily change

Physical Training. I came to New York, and in a year and a half I have been made a supervisor of Physical Training in P.S. 89.

My relations here are all that I could desire, but frankly Doctor, I was happy while teaching in Philadelphia - under a colored principal and with colored teacher.

I am far more proud of my sheep skin from Howard, than the one from U. of P.

I hardly need to suggest to you that I desire you to consider my letter as personal and

and confidential, and not for publication.

I read with much interest your article in the Crisis about your trip West.

You will possibly remember me as a young man who spoke to you after one of your lectures at the Public Library, and told you I had spent the past summer hiking to California.

You must have enjoied your trip. I had a chance to get closer to nature and drink deeper of her wonders and beauty, because I could stop as long as I

4/10/19

miles from a single living soul.
I cooked my bacon by the tumbling mountain streams in Oregon, whose beauty, few Easterners can dream of.
I have drunk deep of the vast solitude, and gazed, in awe upon the towering mountain peaks, It is then that one realizes the glory of God, and his own smallness.
I regard my experiences as truly wonderful.
I found much of the true hospitality, generally attributed to the West.

pleased, when ever I came to a pleasing bit of scenery. I saw Old Shasta. I spent a day on her slopes; for three days I could see the smoke from Mt Lassen; I saw miles and miles of forest fires, coming down the Columbia River valley.

Had you think the ride across the dreary wastes of Nevada and Wyoming was tiresome? Well Sir, I laid down to sleep a many a night, out on those wild stretches sixty or seventy

I could not end this letter
with out thanking you for the
noble work which you and the
N. a a.c.p. are doing.

I thank the Great Giver
for you.-

I beg to remain

Most Sincerely Yours

adolph Hodge

257- W- 139th St.
New York City. N.Y.

May 2nd, 1923.

Mr. Adolph Hodge,
257 West 139th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Hodge:-

I appreciate deeply your kind letter of April 25th and thank you for it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

B. YORKSTONE HOGG,
P. O. Box 686
FORT PIERCE, FLA., U. S. A.
Member, Authors' League of America, Inc.
Photos and Landscape Scenes.

July 12, 1923.

Editor,
"The Crisis,"
New York City.

Dear Sir:

There should be no objection to colored people being bosses of their own race, but there seems to be in this nation an element that takes a great deal of pride in putting it over on the weak, just like they did with the Negroes at Tuskagee, and we have the Negro migration, and a lot of discontent on account of that powerful element that seems to know no mercy, no justice, no huamity, and it seems like these men are in control of the present government.

I know what this government by coercion, intimidation and threats is, for I have this year raised 1,000 crates of the finest "Mulgobas," "Haydens," "Sandurshas," "Cambodianas," and other mangoes, only to find out that the mangoes that retail on the streets of New York at $1.00 each, were all taken away, except a crate or two of culls, that will bring nothing whatever when I try to sell them.

In plain language the bosses, who run the State have no interest in protecting anything that I have, and they do have an interest in ruining me body and soul, and no complaints are ever tolerated.

It is impossible for the average person to get into his head, that the Negro, and the deaf have some real rights in this world.

I know what I suffered, for every since I lost my hearing at the altar of "Island Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons," Havana, Cuba, and staggered out, deaf for all eternity, the hearing people have been putting it over on me, and doing it in the name of truth, justice, mercy, humanity, and 100% Americanism, just like they are doing to a smaller extent to the Negro, and the Japanese races today.

I have repeatedly called the attention of the Governor, of the United States Senators, and of the President to these conditions of slavery, but all I get is an order to worship at the Shrine of the Good God "Hush," and that is the most powerful God in the world, for libel suits, penitentiary, or the insane asylum follows in the wake of those who fail to see that good God, and fails to bow in humble reventials awe at its demonical shrine.

It matters not to the men who own this nation whether my fruit is stolen by the car load or not. What does matter, is that no complaints must be allowed to filter out. No way to get any justice. When I complained about this matter to President Harding, a special operator was sent down to warn me to shut up. When I complained to the Senator from Florida a

local lawyer was sent the complaints to warn me, through my father and brother, that I had one glorious last chance to hush up about the masonic order, the same order that I staggered out of, deaf for all eternity.

I know that the great God "Hush," is powerful, and I know why your people are moving out of the South, and it is for the same reason that the deaf people are trying to make one last stand in the cities, where they seem to be safer than in the country, or the small towns among their own flesh and blood.

I feel that the consititution, relative to the rights of your people should be allowed to stand, and I feel that your people should be allowed to go and come, and live in any part of the nation unmolested by any one.

I do know what oppression is, for I have been slandered, have had my houses demolished, and everything that I have ruined, and still no way to complain.

You can not imagine the amount of people who are desperate, after a visit of the masked men, who get everything, and then institute libel suits on any one, for daring to call the attention of the heads of this government to the rotten donditions.

4/10/12

I know one thing that unless things take a turn for the better, that this nation will soon be impoverished, and the people who toil will soon just be mere serfs again.

I had hoped in the election of President Harding that conditions would change, and that the weak would have some rights, but it seems that everything must be hushed up, and now I am turning looking for a just form of government from ~~your~~ other sources.

I do not know where to look, as no one will help, and I do know that the conditions that you have exposed are not uncommon among the deaf.

It seems to not matter a bit whether I can read, write, translate, Spanish, French, or anything else. What does matter is that I can not hear, and all the aims of modern society is to bend, and to break me into submission to all the bootleggers, all the crooks, and all those who have a special right to graft, and make me pay their bills.

I know I feel sore, and I know just how your skins make people ruin you. It matters not about your ability in the South, What does matter is that your skin is black. What does matter also is that I am totally deaf, and that is the one great aim of the great, the best minds of the American people to make the poor poorer, and all the crooks richer.

I have thought of everything, and I have thought of Russia, just like you people have thought of Liberia, but I feel that the whole world is a world of "marked cards, loaded dice," and that the laws, are far from equitable,

Personally, I was born in the South, with that damnable race prejudice around me, and I tell you it has RUINED me, it has made me nothing, for time after time I had a chance in South America, among the mighty cordelleras de los andes, to really be a real man, but with the idea of the superiority of the Caucasian race intrenched into my being, it just about ruined me, and when I came back to this supposed land of liberty, what does my own race give me, the very dregs, the very culls, after every one else has feasted of the best, the finest mangoes that mankind ever eat.

I know that I want a real chance, and I know where a big chance can come, but it needs capital, and it needs cooperation and few of the people are willing to copperate with the deaf, and that makes the trouble.

I have been studying geology, and all that, and know that if a real company could be organized that oil could make the promoters rich, but I can not do everything my own self, and know that to buck up against the combined world is too much, so I guess that I will have to remain, poor, in the midst of plenty, for the Venezuela government is now selling land at one cent a acre, and it has more petroleum than the Mexan lands, but what is the use in knowing this, as I can not get the courage up to face anything or any one in the world, and unless I had some real cooperation, I could not run a big company through like that.

Yes, and everywhere I see opportunities, but it can not possibly be for me, for it needs cooperation, and it seems like the rich, the well known get the things put through and I have to do without anything.

I know time after time I have devised means for making this town grow, but every time, I get the kick, and others use my ideas, and are big for doing it.

I hate to think that no way, on earth will ever shine for me, and I hate to think that in the midst of plenty, and in the midst of unbounded opportunities I shall die the poorer for these opportunities, but such as this actually happened to others, and I suppose it will happen to me.

One thing I know the race equality is the great thing, and I want to say, that had I been imbued with the spirit of race equality, I would today, have been sitting in an easy chair, married to some rich Bolivianer, or some rich Santo Domingan, and had little to worry over.

As it is, I just have to grin and bear things, and like your people realize, that there can be nothing save the lid, on all efforts.

The words of editor Magee, of the New Mexico State Tribune," of Albuquerque, N. M., aptly show what modern Americanism is capable of.

"We suggest nothing to Judge Parker. He has grown too accustomed to old methods, to see anything wrong in what happened."

They are sueing editor Magee for that, which seems to be contrary to constitutional law, but I suppose the constitution of this nation must be abnegated, so as to allow the libel laws to rule, otherwise the people might be allowed to do some real thinking for their own selves.

I feel dejected, and almost dead, in the struggle for supposed rights, only to find like your people that the mask, the pot of tar, the feathers, the libel suits, the penitentiary are staring me in the face.

No complaints tolerated, everything must be, "The world is full of roses, and the roses full of dew," and that is how I suppose I will have to cope with my problems, just like your race may have to with their.

Yours truly,

B. YORKSTONE HOGG.

4/10/14

B. YORKSTONE HOGG,
P. O. Box 686
FORT PIERCE, FLA., U. S. A.
Member, Authors' League of America, Inc.
Photos and Landscape Scenes.

July 20, 1923.

1923

W. E. B. Du Boise, Esq.,
"The Crisis,"
89 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Dubose:

The whippings of the colored and other people by people wearing the masks of the K. K. K. goes steadly on in certain points of the South, and no way to punish the guilty, for the laws are in the hands of the whippers, and the violaters. There is no way out of this, save to get in with those who have other grievences and pyramid the grievences, and make a party, of all the people who are down and out, and call it either a Democratic, a Republican, a Socialist, a Farm Labor, or some other kind pf party, and if this is done, each race, or each group can have a certain representation in the new party and make it almost a certainty that the President that follows Mr. Harding will be of the party.

This may not seem easy, but I know from experience there is enough discontent, if gathered together to overthrow both the Republican and the Democratic Parties, and to establish the new party, based on a little more equitable plan than the present one of cercion, intimidation, and threats.

You see what your people are up against in the Tuskagee Institute Affairs. That is only a phase of the present situation, for your people are just a unit in the game against these master minds, and that is why your people are being taken advantage of. There is not a doubt in the world that your people have a right to choose colored and entire colered staff workers in Tuskagee, or anywhere else, and there is not a country in the whole world where class hatred is so firmly entrenched as it is in this nation.

You see the average Southern man, does not want anything that is just, if he can get out of it, for he has been trained by his forfathers to do the Negro, and get away with it, That is what the people in Alabama are up against, and try as they will I see no way out of it, save united action, for all the discontented people.

If you get that action, you can find the discontented people in every part of the Republic, and it would not matter how much money the other parties had, if that discontent were properly organized, it would make victory, and speedy victory.

What the world workers need today is organization, and compact organization against the biggest gang of crooks the world has ever known.

Look at the judge that sentences Magee, what he said,

"Even if the charges that you make are the truth, you will still

be guilty of contempt of court."

That is the truth, for the libel laws have forever taken the place of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, or any document that would allow people to tell the truth, and today, Magee was sentenced to the penitentiary, and besides the penitentiary to a year in the San Miguel County Court.

You can see the discontent, and how it is suppressed.

No one wants to be jailed for telling the truth, and that is the way people hold posession of the property of your people, and have driven them out of many of the best places in the South. They own the laws, and they make no bones about it. They call you Niggers, and yet, they live in a worse mental and moral atmosphere than your people, and because they have a white skin, and the whip, the mask, and the laws in their power they can put over anything on your people, or any one else that objects, and no investigation is ever tolerated.

Look at it, and you see the I. W. W., are not allowed in Kansas, California, or other places, and yet you find sabotage, is just as plentiful in the Southern States as it is where the I. W. W. are. You find the people are getting it in the neck everywhere, and you find the rulers are waxing fat everywhere.

4/10/23

Take the late Mangus Johnson election to the U. S. Senate. It was the direct result of the Harding speeches, against Radicalism, and against the Constitution of this nation, and you will find that two or three more such speeches will elect a radical to the Presidency.

In the wheat fields, you find the foulest plot known to mankind to ruin the farmer, and you find it being put over by the American Relif Association, whose one aim seems to be to ship grain out of the United States, take it over to Euppe, then dump it on the market in competition with the American grain and call it relieving the sufferings of the Russian people. You can see that this has already broken the price of wheat, while making us pay big prices for the present grop. In plain language, it is a nice scheme to get the farmers land from him, and after that is gone, to again boost the price of wheat, and make the city people pay big for it.

Now, people who are farmers do not like to work for nothing, but that is the scheme in a nut shell, that has been laid out for the farmers in the Northwest, and today there is a lot of dissatisfaction, and the party that can unite with these dissatisfied farmers is sure to be able to pull a lot of votes next year.

Now, in this town, there is a lot of anti deaf agitation, and I understand that it is so all over this nation, for the deaf person is treated worse than a Negro, or worse than the Oriental of the Pacific slope. This makes the deaf, who many times are as intelligent as the hearing people very sore, very bitter, and very desirous of improving their conditions, and if

they were united with the farmers of the northwest, with the Negro, or with the European, and could fight they would make a formidable array, and would be able to carry what they desired thrugh, but we lack cooperation, just like your people, and we have pelatives who offer us no chances in the world, and think that we ought to be content with being kept off the juries, though we have to pay taxes, for the mis-government that is forced upon us. We hate that, but there is nothing doing in the way of relief. It makes us mad, but we have to submit, and we have to take far more than your people or the Orientals do on the Pacific coast.

When we are denied the rights to earn an honest living, it makes us naturlly sink to a lower level, and try to get relief from the strata of society, who doms not put obstacles in our way.

We know from experience, that the agitation against us driving and owning cars, or against us doing anything is unjust, and that is slavery, but we can not do anything, as the laws are made for the strong, and they are able to put it across on us, and they certainly do do it, and no complaints are ever tolerated.

4/10/26

Today, the majority of the deaf, have been driven away from their homes, and are making a last stand in the big cities like New York, Philadelphia, and other places, wishing, hoping for deliverance that can never come, for we realize that we have about as much chance of getting any justice as a snow ball in hell, and we know the reason is about as sound as the reason that keeps your enlightened physicans from tending to your own wounded people, but no one will either hear us, or you, or the farmers in the north west, or the I.W. W., who howl and howl for what they believe are their rights, and who get the stake, the whip, the lash, to teach them that they have about as much chance to earn a living in this world as a snow ball in hell has to cool the torrid atmosphere of the infernal regions.

You will find that my case is NO exception, and that the hearing boast of it.

In England, and other countries, they treat your people as equals, and they treat the deaf with a protection which is lacking here, and that is the reason why England is holding the empire up, for if it were not for that the English would not have any British Empire very long.

Now, with a united front, and the choice upon some good man for the presidency, there is, or should be real success for all classes of the oppressed, and I believe that if delegates from the Colored, mixed with the deaf, and the farm labor people, as well as the I. W. W., and learned the desires of all the disgruntled that the next present is as good as elected.

That is the way they did in Russia, and that is the only way the workers can get any headway here, for we have tried

the non-cooperative methods, and today, the deaf is played against not only his own race, but the Negro, the farmer, the I. W. W., and other dissatisfied people, and that is how the Czar held sway over Russia for so long.

I firmly believe that if we can all unite under one banner, and under one party, that we can get through, and make something worth while, and do it as quickly as the Soviet did in Russia.

If we do not, I am afraid that we will have to endure more of the present afflictions of the present rulers, and we will find no help, other than the knout that will scourge all our backs.

It seems to be a case of"United we stand, divided we fall," and one thing is certain, "if we donot hang together we will all hang seperately," for capatalism will take us all out, and one by one hang us, just like it is doing in the South with your people, and in the west with the wheat growers, and in Cuba with the sugar workers, and everywhere else, one against the other.

4/10/27

It is over a year till the next election, and if your race can unite, and the deaf can unite, and the farmers can unite there is a new block ready to be put in, and that will smash the race barriers, will smash the barriers that have held us in leish all this time.

Today, is the day of our salvation. Let us all unite, and see what can be done towards the emancipation of all the dissatisfied people, and then we will be able to work, be able to be something without fear of the capatalistic sabotage, that is in the South, or the fear of other games of "marked cards, loaded dice."

I assure you I am with your people, and want to carry a message to them, that I am ready to do anything towards getting a better, cleaner, and a juster government installed both in the South, and in the north, and that I do believe in race equality, and believe that the voice of the Negro is just as good, as the voice of the white man. In face, I would rather trust many a negro than many of the white men, for the white men of the South seem to be very unprincipaled to say the least, and they certainly have put their desires through to such an extent that people are really afraid of their government on the present lines. People want freedom, and they want relief, and if we all get in and push, and study the chances of getting a good Radical in on the Presidency, there ought to be something in it for all of us, and we ought to be able to stop that devilsih idea of white supremecy around the south, and also stop that idea of sabotage of the crops of the colored farmers, as well as the idea of sabotage of the crops of white deaf people. People are thinking, and they want leaders, who will smash barriers, or race hatred, and will smash the barriers of imprisoned desires that the deaf are now helmd in, and the farmers of the North west want a new deal.

Never has a chance for relief been so oportune for everyone, and it is only up to all us dissatisfied people to find out who will relieve our troubles, and then pile in the

votes and get a red radical in, instead of the make believe American that is now in.

You can rest assured that I am going to try for relief, and you can rest assured that 100,000,000 other Americans are going to try for relief, and you can rest assured that the man, or group of men that promes us the best chances for relief is the man that is going to get in, regardless, of the subjugation of the press, and the gag laws.

You can also rest assured, that there are now enough men to form a new party, that will take and kick out either the Democratic and Republican Parties, if the discontented can be united.

Rest assured that the race prejudice has vanished in this nation, as far as the workers are concerned, and rest assured that if there are no double crossing deals by the workers, being played one group against the other, there will be such a relief for us all that we will believe that the real heven is here on earth, and will not have to wait for that fictitious place, that we have heard so much about, and have none of us ever seen.

Wishing you and the great colored race, every good wish,

I remain,

Very truly yours,

B. YORKSTONE HOGG.

1923

January 18th, 1923.

Dr. Frances Hoggan,
12 Regency Square,
Brighton, England.

My dear Dr. Hoggan:-

4/10/20

Mrs. Du Bois and I were very glad to hear from you and we all join in wishing you a "Happy New Year".

We have had an unusual amount of sickness in our family. Yolande came back from her vacation apparently quite well. But in September she fainted on the street on the way to the theatre and had to be rushed to the hospital for an operation for acute appendicitis. She went back to school early in October and is apparently all right. Then Mrs. Du Bois went down with a severe case of la grippe from which she is at last gradually recovering.

I have been very well indeed and am glad to know you are well, and that you are out of the trying London climate for the winter.

Thank you for the clippings.

Very sincerely yours,

D/W only letter sent Mrs Du Bois

28.3.23

[Hogg an]

My dear friends,

You will, I know, be sorry to hear that my dear brother died of pneumonia, early this month, at Pasadena. My new address is

1110/33

Yours in Christ

Frances Hoggan

New address: (for all)
3, Chichester Place
Kemp Town
Brighton

1923

April 15, 1923.

Dr. Francis Hoggan,
3 Chickester Place,
Kemp Town, Brighton, England.

4/10/32

Dear Dr. Hoggan:

I am so sorry to hear of your brother's death.

Thank you for the note about Khamen. I am noting your new address. I have just been on a trip to the Pacific coast travelling about nine thousand miles. It was most interesting and informing. I delivered about thirty lectures including six to colleges and universities.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1923

April 18, 1923.

Dr. Francis Hoggan,
3 Chickester Place,
Kemp Town, Brighton,
England.

4/10/32

Dear Dr. Hoggan:

You sent me a most interesting note about Robert Browning's ancestry. The note says that the epitaph quoted comes from "near Woodgates in Pentridge Church". Could you tell me where Woodgates is? Is it in England or the West Indies and do you know anything about the Banks family?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

May 9th, 1923.

Dr. Francis Hoggan,
3 Chichester Place,
Kemp Town, Brighton, England.

4/10/16

My dear Dr. Hoggan:-

Thank you so much for the clipping which you sent us. I shall certainly use it in the Crisis.

I am sorry about your arm, and hope that it will eventually be quite all right.

Yolande has had an adhesion following her appendicitis operation. It necessitated another short operation from which she is apparently recovering quite satisfactory. We are hoping that all her troubles are over. Mrs. Du Bois is in Nashville with her. I expect them back in a couple of weeks.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/a/31

October 22nd, 1923.

Dr. Francis Hoggan,
3 Chichester Place,
Kemp Town, Brighton,
England.

My dear Dr. Hoggan:-

I am going to be in England the week of November 4th, attending the Third Pan-African Congress. The decision to come has been rather sudden and I am sorry I could not let you know before. I should be glad to hear from you in London in care of Dr. John Alcindor, 23 Westbourne Park Road, London, W. 2. Mrs. Du Bois joins me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

JUN 7 1923

DU BOIS

1311 Ohio Avenue
Wichita, Kansas.
June 4, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of May 29th. inst., received, and I wish to state that the authorities at the university are in a position to give you the information you desired, but they withheld it from you for some specific reason.

Hoping that these answers will satisfy your purpose, I remain

Yours

Harrison T. Hollis.

4/10/37

1923

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE CORPORATION

NEW YORK

LONDON

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SPRINKLER
RACING
PHYSICIAN

L. T. HOLLISTER, INC.,

INSURANCE

110 WILLIAM STREET

CABLE ADDRESS
RETSILLOH

PHONE: BEEKMAN 8487

NEW YORK

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY
ATTENTION OF: J. Shapiro

April 9th, 1923.

Mr. W. E. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Re:- Policy No. AU-20045 &
Policy No. JC-345455.

Dear Sir:-

Your automobile insurance will expire in May , and we are renewing same, subject of course to any changes required by you. The Fire Insurance carried will be reduced somewhat, owing to depreciation, and we will arrange the amount with the company, satisfactory to you.

We also note at the present time you are only carrying $5/10,000.00 limits on this car. We would advise carrying at least $25/50,000. limits. The majority of our clients are now carrying limits ranging from these amounts up to $50/100,000. and $100/300,000. The additional premium charged by the companies for the increased limits, compared to the large increase in protection, is very small, and on account of the high verdicts being rendered by the courts and upheld by the higher courts in the various states, we urge you to consider the higher limits.

If you have any other kinds of insurance, we would be pleased to have our representative call and make a thorough examination of all policies, submitting to you any changes that we believe are necessary in order to properly safeguard you. We call particular attention to the material increase in cost of all property and recommend increasing the amount of insurance now carried by you. Awaiting your early instructions, we are

Very truly yours,

L. T. Hollister, Inc.

EW.JS

By- Jshapiro LH

WE ARE NOT CONNECTED WITH ANY ONE OF A SIMILAR NAME. NOTE OUR ADDRESS: 110 WILLIAM STREET.

1923

April 13, 1923.

L. F. Hollister, Inc.,
110 William Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of April 9th, I beg to say that I shall want no increase in automobile insurance and I am questioning seriously the use of carrying fire and theft insurance on an actual value basis. What is the sense of insuring for a thousand dollars and paying a premium on a thousand dollars when you have no assurance that you will a thousand dollars or anything like it on the loss of your automobile? I want no increase in the liability insurance and would like to have figures before renewing.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

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RACING
PHYSICIAN

L. T. HOLLISTER, INC.,

INSURANCE

110 WILLIAM STREET

CABLE ADDRESS
RETSILLOH

PHONE: BEEKMAN 6487

NEW YORK

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY
ATTENTION OF: J. Shapiro.

April 16th, 1923.

Mr. W. E. Du Bois,
c/o The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

In reference to the renewal policy on your automobile, wish to advise that we have made arrangements with a very prominent Insurance Company, to have policies issued on the Valued Form basis.

This means if you are unfortunate enough to have a total loss of your car, either by fire or theft, they will pay you the amount stated in their policy. The rate is no higher than the present Non-Valued Form, and of course is decidedly to your advantage.

In addition, they will include the theft of extra equipment, without charge, which is not now covered under your present policies. The collision rates are much lower than those applied last year.

We believe you will be very much interested in this proposition, and are accordingly quoting the Fire and Theft rates:-

Fire and Theft in the valuation of $700.00,
would make a premium of - - - - - - - $26.01
Liability $5/10,000.00 Limits - - - 95.20

$121.21

L. T. HOLLISTER
NEW YORK

To- W. E. Du Bois-

April 16th, 1923.

Anticipating an early reply, we remain

Very truly yours,

L. T. Hollister, Inc.

JS.MS

By- J. Shapiro

4/11/23

May 2, 1923.

L. P. Hollister, Inc.,
110 William Street,
New York City. Att. Mr. J. Shapiro.

My dear Sir:

Will you please renew my automobile insurance which expires May third in accordance with your letter of April 15th, the total bill to be One hundred twenty-one dollars and twenty one cents ($121.21). I will remit on receipt of the policy.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

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SPRINKLER
RACING
PHYSICIAN

L. T. HOLLISTER, INC.,

INSURANCE

110 WILLIAM STREET

CABLE ADDRESS
RETSILLOH

PHONE: BEEKMAN 8487

NEW YORK

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY
ATTENTION OF: J. Shapiro.

May 3rd, 1923.

4/16/23

Mr. W. E. Du Bois,
c/o The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 2nd, 1923, and wish to advise that we are renewing insurance on your automobile according to our letter of April 16th, 1923.

We will forward the policies to you as soon as we are in receipt of same from the Company and in the meantime you are fully protected in the event that you should sustain a loss.

Very truly yours,

L. T. Hollister, Inc.'

JS.MS

By- J. Shapiro

September 17, 1923.

L. T. Hollister, Inc.,
110 William Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

I am taking a trip to Europe and my car will be in dead storage for five or six months. I have a liability insurance which I took out with you April 13, 1923 in the Commercial Casualty Insurance Company, Newark, New Jersey. I write to ask on what terms this policy could be suspended during my absence and correspondingly extended on my return?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

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RACING
PHYSICIAN

L. T. HOLLISTER, INC.,

INSURANCE

110 WILLIAM STREET

CABLE ADDRESS
RETSILLOH

PHONE: BEEKMAN 8487

NEW YORK September 19, 1923.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY
ATTENTION OF C.E. Harvey.

Mr. W.E.B. De Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your letter of September 17th and note that you intend taking a trip to Europe and that your car will be in storage in the meantime.

As it is not possible to suspend a policy it will therefore be necessary that this policy be returned to the company for cancellation and a new policy issued when the car is again put in operation on your return.

If you will, therefore, return to us your Commercial Casualty Liability policy advising us the date on which the car is to be put in storage we will be pleased to have this cancelled and obtain for you the amount of return premium due for the unexpired portion.

Yours very truly,
L. T. HOLLISTER INC.
C. E. Harvey

CEH:G

October 4, 1923.

L. T. Hollister, Inc.
110 William Street,
New York City. Att. Mr. C. E. Harvey.

4/11/17

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of September 19th I beg to say that my car will be put in dead storage October 28th. I am returning the liability policy and will be glad to have you see that it is cancelled October 28th and the return premium sent me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

the last. He feels more or less acutely his own duty to help the newcomer, and the Negro churches and charities of great cities like Chicago and New York have done a marvelous work in this direction even though it has fallen far below the need. But on the other hand the black Northerner knows what this migration costs. In the years from 1900 to 1922 there has been an average of a race riot in the United States every year, half of them in the South and half in the North. Serious encounters have been threatened in a half dozen other Northern and several Southern centers. In these same years, 1,563 Negroes have been lynched; since the war thirty-four Negroes have been burned alive at the stake. In other words the race war is not simply a future possibility—it is here.

From this turmoil and interaction of interests and human passions has come one very great result and that is the pushing of the American Negro by sheer necessity to a higher point of courage, intelligence, and determination, of economic stability and clear thinking than ever before in his history or in the modern history of any Negro group. He easily leads the black folk of the world. And if there has lingered any conviction that the Negro is going to be satisfied with a permanent position of caste inferiority it is high time that that thought was dispelled from the minds of thinking Americans.

Here then is the critical time. What shall the public say? It is tempted to say: Bring the South north. Discourage Negro migration by reproducing "Jim Crow" conditions of Alabama and Texas in Ohio and New York. Such a policy is suicidal. The Northern Negro has a vote and is learning how to use it. A national caste movement would weld into unity a powerful mass of desperate men, led by intelligence and property, filled with resentment, armed with the ballot, and determined to fight to the bitter end in alliance with any group or element that promised success. Such a mass might be clubbed to death by mobs, but remember that it cost Chicago thirty-eight deaths, 537 injured, and millions of dollars in money to make an unsuccessful and bitterly regretted attempt at this method of race adjustment.

The public, therefore, in the end must say: There is but one way out. The South must reform its attitude toward the Negro. The North must reform its attitude toward common labor. The unions must give up monopoly and aristocracy as methods of social uplift. The Negro must develop democracy within as well as without the race.

Religion in Revolutionary Russia

By JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

STRANGE tales are coming out of Russia again, this time about the church. The Bolsheviki, according to reports, have undertaken the suppression of religion. They have closed the churches and shrines, outlawed the mass, and forbidden public services of worship. They are plundering cathedrals and monasteries of their age-old treasures of gold, silver, and precious stones, and appropriating the money value to the base uses of the Government. They are arresting priests, holding them in dark and loathsome prisons, or murdering them in cold blood. They are deriding the sacred traditions of the people, blaspheming God and Christ, suppressing all religious teachings and practices, and in general conducting a persecution as fierce as that which raged against the Christians in the days of Nero.

It is a dreadful picture which the dispatches are giving us, horrible to contemplate, but hard to believe, especially if one is or has been on the scene of action. In August last, nearly a year after the publication of the decree for the alleged seizure of church treasures, I was in Moscow, and looked in vain for evidences of such atrocities. I entered dozens of churches and shrines, on week-days and Sundays, and saw much dirt but no damage; asking specifically for churches that had suffered injury, I was shown a golden cross on a bell-tower in the Kremlin, bent at an angle of forty-five degrees by a crowd of boys who had got out of hand in the early days of the revolution, but were driven away from their contemplated spoil by Red soldiers! I stood many times before altars gorgeous with golden ikons and jewels, and participated as an auditor in religious services conducted by the priests. In the cathedral Church of Christ the Savior was a vast array of the most splendid altars I have ever seen, and worship of overwhelming magnificence and pomp. I saw the famous legend on the Kremlin wall, "Religion is the Opiate of the People"; and opposite it a shrine in which a priest chanted all day long the ritual, and thousands of worshipers came and went.

But one does not have to go to Moscow to throw doubt upon these stories of persecution. Reports in our newspapers here at home bring their own confusion, and occasionally their own refutation. Thus we are informed that the churches are closed and services forbidden; but the New York *Times* carries a dispatch, after the recent Russian Easter, to the effect that "the churches everywhere were crowded" at services which lasted from 11:30 Saturday night to 3 or 4 o'clock Sunday morning. The same paper states editorially that "saying mass is an act of counter-revolution"; and then publishes a charming story from its special correspondent describing his presence at Easter mass in a small church in the environs of Moscow. Sensational reports are printed of the deliberate insults hurled against churches on Easter Sunday by the Communists; and in the same dispatch appears the announcement that Red soldiers were called out by the Government to protect the churches from interference by hoodlums.

It would be easy, and to a large extent justifiable, to rank these stories of oppression with the earlier stories about German gold, the massacres of the Red Terror, and the nationalization of women. At bottom, of course, they are pieces of cloth cut from the same artificial weave of calumny and falsehood. A drive is "on" against Russia, as drives have been "on" many times before; only priests are being used today as the heroes, or victims, of the campaign, as women, for example, were used yesterday.

It would be a mistake, however, to turn away from these atrocity narratives, under the assumption that they represent nothing but one vile tissue of imposture. To do this would be to miss events of great significance, close our eyes to a stupendous drama in the life of a great people. The things reported in our newspapers these days are mostly not happening; but other things, of which these tales of persecution may be taken as a kind of Brocken specter, are assuredly happening, to the permanent weal or woe of religion in Russia. What we have here is a vast

upheaval incident to the earlier political upheaval of the nation, bringing to the church the same revolutionary consequences that have already come to the state. There are disturbances, confusions, hostilities, cataclysmic changes, inside the church because "the whole creation" of holy Russia now "groaneth and travaileth together" that she may "be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God."

To describe the present religious situation in revolutionary Russia in the brief span of a magazine article is, of course, impossible. I can only present an outline of what is going on, classifying separately, for the sake of understanding, forces which are hopelessly tangled, but are working out to some ultimate pattern of beauty and beneficence.

First, there is the political phase of the situation. This has its roots in the familiar fact that the so-called Orthodox Church was in the old Czaristic days a part of the Government, and worked in and with the Government for governmental or dynastic interests. The union of church and state, in other words, was absolute. Thus the procurator of the Holy Synod, the head of the church, was frequently, as in the notorious case of Pobiedonostsov, the dominant influence in the state. The higher clergy, recruited from the lordly families, were primarily political officials, using their exalted ecclesiastical positions to serve the existing political regime. The lower clergy were often spies, and as often the local agents of governmental corruption and tyranny. From top to bottom the church was linked with the ruling classes in the state, and was as essential a part of the foundation of social order as the army or navy.

When the revolution came, the church, of course, was upon the instant counter-revolutionary. Inevitably it set itself against the men who had overthrown the regime with which it was so completely identified. Then, as an intense aggravation of the situation, came the disestablishment of the church in 1918, which stripped the priests at once of income, rights of teaching religion in the public schools, and other familiar perquisites and powers. The hierarchy, with all its wealth in the churches and monasteries, and all its influence in the widely scattered priesthood, had to be regarded by the Bolsheviki as definitely hostile to the Government. Yet nothing was done against it; the clergy were left free to come and go as they would. Some of the great prelates fled abroad with the grand dukes, and set up centers of agitation against Soviet Russia in the various capitals of Europe. Others remained at home, to maintain centers of agitation in the heart of the country itself. When the Kolchaks, Denikins, and Wrangels, with their bandit soldiery, entered Russia with the help of the Allies, the clergy were the first to welcome the invaders. Even local priests who were friendly to the revolution were forced by their superiors to lend aid and comfort to these hostile soldiery. Thus at the Moscow Congress of the Living Church I heard one priest tell, with indignant passion, how he was compelled to assist Kolchak when his army passed westward through his village. But not only was the church itself counter-revolutionary; it was also the easy hiding-place of all the subversive influences within the nation. Behind the robe of the priest lurked the conspirators against the Lenin Government. Such centers of hostility as were left in Russia, after the last invasion was repelled, were almost exclusively in the churches.

It is because the Soviets, for the last year or more, have been dealing with this peril to its life much as all governments have always dealt with similar perils, that the outcry of persecution has been lifted against them. As a matter of fact there is no persecution, only stern governmental action against conspiracy and treason. What we have is not a religious question at all, but a political question. When priests, high or low, have been found to be guilty of treason, or conniving at treason, they have been seized and punished, exactly like other men. Thus the Vicar-General, Butchkavich, has been charged, among other things, with treasonable correspondence with the enemy in time of war. The Patriarch, Tikhon, is accused of serious political offenses: that he maintained connections with Kolchak and Wrangel, that he communicated with and blessed the counter-revolutionary movement of 1918, that he issued a proclamation summoning the faithful to struggle against the Soviet regime, etc. Whether these charges are true I do not know. But I do know that Tikhon was present at a conclave in Czecho-Slovakia which sought the restoration of the monarchy and received as delegates General Wrangel and some of his precious troops.

The action of the Government in these matters, therefore, is purely political in its nature. The republic is refusing to allow the shadow of religion to hide conspiracy against the state. Nothing could have been finer than the religious decrees issued by the Government in 1918. According to these, every citizen was given freedom to profess any religion, or none at all, as he saw fit; and the free performance of religious rites was guaranteed on condition that it "does not interfere with public order and the rights of citizens." Let it be set down that this was a degree of religious liberty unknown heretofore in all the history of the Russian people. It has yet to be proved that the Government has violated these promises—that it has interfered with the church in any case in which the church has not first interfered with it.

Secondly, there is the ecclesiastical phase of the situation, which centers about the separation of church and state decreed by the Bolsheviki in 1918. This was accompanied by the novel feature, inevitable under a communistic type of social organization, that the property of the church was held by the state. Title to ecclesiastical property, in other words, as to every other kind of property in Russia, was placed in the republic. Thus, according to the laws promulgated January 23, 1918, "no church society has the right to own property; all property belonging to church societies is declared to be national property, but buildings and articles of service are handed over to religious societies for free use." Parish churches, chapels, and shrines were in all cases given over to the individual groups of worshipers, clerical and lay, with full guaranty of unhindered use for strictly religious purposes. Under the circumstances of nationalization nothing could seem to be fairer than this; but it led to serious conflicts in both the Greek and Roman churches.

The quarrel with the Greek or Orthodox Church reached its climax in the struggle over the Soviet decree authorizing the seizure of church treasures for famine relief. This was resisted by the churches, in some cases with violence. Propaganda abroad, based on tales of battle and bloodshed, has given us lurid pictures of churches and monasteries throughout Russia looted of their possessions by roving bands of soldiery, and the Communists reveling in the luxury of the wealth thus seized in defiance of every canon of decency and honor. The facts in this matter of the sequestration of church property, as I found them in the course

So Runs the World Away

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: When it became evident that the administration of this country was bent on using every means, legal and illegal, at its command, to break the Soviet Government, I used to ask my Jewish friends why the rich American Jews did not use the influence which they undoubtedly possessed to mitigate this antagonism toward the only government in Europe which was flatly in favor of giving the Jews a fair show. The answer given during and soon after the war was that they were afraid that it might call their patriotism into question. When, however, the Harding forces continued the Wilson policy with unabated hostility, I reached the obvious enough conclusion that Jewish capitalists, like their Gentile brethren, would rather see a few million Russians starve and a few hundred thousand Jews massacred than take any chance of allowing the Soviet experiment to succeed.

In striking confirmation of this conclusion there occurs the following passage in *Soviet Russia* (July 15, 1922, p. 47): "The present attitude of the German progressive bourgeoisie reminds one almost of the attitude taken by the Jewish bourgeoisie, and especially its Zionist ideologists, headed by Dr. Pasemink, during the campaign of Denikin's White Army in South Russia in 1919. Although Denikin's men were murdering Jews wherever they found them, the Zionists nevertheless gave their preference to the Whites, for, although the Whites deprived them of their lives, the Reds did infinitely worse than that—they robbed them of their capital."

Omaha, Nebraska, April 12 H. GIFFORD

What Did the Railroads Do in the Great War?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I cannot quite understand your advocacy of government ownership of railroads. The record our government has made through its sole control during the war has, to my mind, been disastrous. And even the supervisory control which is now exercised by the government has been anything but an unmixed blessing.

Am I not permitted to doubt that either in this country or in England the best results would ever be achieved through government ownership?

New York, April 2 A. HECKSCHER

[Opinions differ greatly as to the war record of the railroads; there are those of high authority who declare that the railroads were collapsing when the Government took them over and that the record made under government operation was entirely creditable, considering conditions.—EDITOR THE NATION.]

Too Late! Too Late!

(*By Telegraph*)

1923 APR 28 PM 5 30

DB50 47 COLLECT NL COUNT QNS 2 WORDS 2 EXTRA
TEXARKANA ARK 28
THE NATION
20 VESEY ST NEW YORK NY
I WARN YOU AGAINST PUBLISHING ARTICLE ENTITLED "ARKANSAS A NATIVE PROLETARIAT" BY C L EDSON I NEVER READ A MORE WANTON VILE AND FALSE SLANDER OF A HIGHLY CIVILIZED PATRIOTIC PEOPLE IT IS UTTERLY INDEFENSIBLE BEHIND WHICH MUST LURK A SINISTER MOTIVE
J L WADLEY EDITOR TEXARKANIAN.

Humpty-Dumpty

By J. CORSON MILLER

Humpty-Dumpty sat on a wall,
While the chiefs of the world marched in;
He saw their swords, and he heard their words,
Like a circus-patterned din.
He clapped his hands in mock delight,
But his face was black as sin.

Humpty-Dumpty spoke from the wall,
While the chiefs of the world looked on;
He called them the puppet-fools of Mars—
The scrubbers of blood at dawn.
He swore by the tail of Balaam's ass,
They were fit to be spat upon.

Humpty-Dumpty shook on the wall,
With Rabelaisian mirth;
He split his buttons—two—three—four—
As laughter swelled his girth.
He rolled and rocked and held his sides
Before the chiefs of earth.

Humpty-Dumpty fell from the wall,
Straight down on his funny head;
'Twas when the chiefs of the world cried "Peace!"
That his sense of balance fled.
There are chiefs of the world in every age,
But Humpty-Dumpty's dead.

Books

Blurred Outline

Faint Perfume. By Zona Gale. D. Appleton and Company. $1.75.

THE gifted Dorothy Richardson has much to answer for in the literature of the period. Writers as various as May Sinclair, Virginia Woolf, Ben Hecht, Evelyn Scott, and now Zona Gale, have been infected by her shimmer and loose fluidity, the tonelessness and lack of articulation in her prose, its bright yet faint preciosity, the substitution of innuendo for statement in her narrative method. Call it a cheap criticism or not; the fact remains that this technique has a certain ease. To have written fiction at all is to have been tempted by it. You get to a spot where your material is stubborn or thin, especially thin. It won't "jell." The creative act doesn't rise from your consciousness. But you can always draw from your characters these little streams of perceptiveness; you can delicately and mystically hint around at situations which you haven't, just then, the power of flinging forth into the world. The Richardson manner seems to imply: These things are too high, subtle, and intricate for ordinary projection in art. The truth is that your power has flagged and you are using, self-deluded and honest doubtless, an evasion of the business on which you are bent.

Such are the reasons for the clear inferiority of "Faint Perfume" to "Miss Lulu Bett." The Deacon family stood out magnificently in the sunlight, casting their black and well-edged shadows on the earth. The Crumbs have not been wholly separated from the nebulous; one gropes for them, pieces out what one is told, seeks by a slightly painful effort to hold definitely fast what is evidently so well worth holding and remembering. A lady who, being stout, is said to "dip her

glance to her own excessive endowments" somehow loses the tissue that nature has provided her and withdraws into that land of psychological wraiths where people neither eat nor trade nor kiss nor run but merely whet their insight upon the processes that have these names.

I do not mean that "Faint Perfume" is without perspicacity or power. Far from it. But the perspicacity is blunted and the power broken by sinuousness, indirectness, tinge for color, blur for dimension. The story in itself is beautiful and significant; it is profound too; it has episodes, like the brief half-legendary one concerning "Lover" Strong, that cleave deep; it has a moment—the moment before the last—of high, terse drama; it has a direction and asks an ultimate question of the last importance: "Who of us has yet seen for a moment the reality of love?" It has so much to give and gives it so parsimoniously.

One does, though it costs an effort, remember Leda, delicate and scrupulous soul, against the clatter and jangle of the Crumbs—the roaring Gideonite, the wife, the mother. One remembers, too, the grandfather with his pathetic perceptions of the quality of the clatter about him. One doesn't quite lay hold of Barnaby Powers; one does of Richmiel, a Crumb by birth, with her callousness sheathed in sentimentality, her relentless spiritual stupidity. What one remembers most clearly, —perhaps it was Miss Gale's intention that one should—is the book's theme: amid a moral, noisy, trivial world arises love. This love is not the love of the lyrists so much as the love of the philosophers—love whose other names are peace, harmony, completion. It can be content with little despite the exceeding greatness of its need. It seeks, strange but necessary remark to be forced to make, quality rather than quantity. It wants rightness rather than possessiveness; it would rather touch the hand of the immortally chosen than beget children with haphazard beauty. This theme of Miss Gale's story has been misunderstood by the reviewers; it has even been mildly jeered at. Yet it is as vital and profound a human experience as any. Its pinchbeck imitation by facile novelists who see Dante and Beatrice in every half-back and flapper should receive no one. Dante and Beatrice are symbols of a human experience as real as the rocks. It is a pity that Miss Gale has not given her embodiment of this experience as much breadth and richness as she has given it glint and evanescent aroma.

LUDWIG LEWISOHN

A Tour in a Mad World

West and East. By Clare Sheridan. Boni and Liveright. $2.50.

TO have talked, within the space of six months, with Kipling at his Sussex home, with Rory O'Connor besieged in the Four Courts, with Michael Collins on the train from Dublin to Cork, with Litvinov at Berlin, with Chicherin at Danzig, with Branting and Nansen at Geneva, with Kemal at Smyrna, with Franklin Bouillon at Mudania, with Prince Abdul Medjid, the Turkish heir apparent, at Constantinople, with King Boris and his Prime Minister at Sofia, and with Mussolini at Lausanne as well as Rome—that is a record of achievement to make the ordinary interviewer's mouth water. When you add to this opportunities of observing at first hand the social conditions of Berlin and the Rhineland and the political confusion of the Danzig Free State, of being present at League of Nations meetings at Geneva, and the Mudania and Lausanne conferences, and of assisting in the embarkation of refugees at Smyrna after the fire, you are not surprised at finding Mrs. Sheridan declare that her last year's European tour gave her the time of her life.

Mrs. Sheridan confesses herself a novice in journalism, but her chronicle of her experiences would do credit to a veteran practitioner of the art. Her commission from the New York *World* instructed her to write especially about "women and children, nationalism, and the evolution of the new generation," and it is this side of her story that the reader will find most enlightening. This is a really live book. Much of it was evidently written in hot blood, and it is none the worse for that. The author makes no attempt to conceal either her indignation or her sympathy, and the play she gives to human feelings of anger and pity in no way detracts from the value of her report, but rather deepens its impression.

One of the most notable features of the book is its graphic character-drawing. Mrs. Sheridan is at her best in her brilliant analysis of Mussolini, whose magnificent Napoleonic poses failed in this case to produce their intended effect. She sums up by pronouncing him "a striking example of force and feebleness," who can be completely controlled by those around him. He is a shrewd opportunist, and realizes how easily public opinion is won. Mussolini, "the dramatic tenor without a voice," suggested to Mrs. Sheridan a striking contrast with Lenin and Kemal, "who were so impressive by their cold, calm simplicity, their genuine modesty." Fascism, she thinks, is a fashion, not an institution. She believes that, if it were to succeed internationally, it would turn the whole world into the conditions of Mexico and Ireland, where every young man, instead of thinking of work, says: "Give me a gun." In the Ku Klux Klan, by the way, she recognizes a species of Fascism that is capable of spreading.

The most poignant chapter is that on Smyrna. The ghastly picture Mrs. Sheridan here draws of the scene when the refugees were struggling to get through the half-opened gate on the quayside is one to haunt the memory. The horror of the suffering she witnessed there roused in her a flame of passion against the callous game of irresponsible statesmanship. "I saw in these refugees," she tells us, "not the victims of the Turks, but of the Allied political situation. I had visions of Mr. Lloyd George leaning over a map on a big table in a comfortable conference chamber, and pencil in hand deciding that Smyrna should be handed over to the Greeks." Elsewhere she protests against the way in which governments, statesmen, generals, and diplomats have played with frontiers and towns, with human souls and lives, and with the spirit of each nationalism, as though they were playing a game of chess.

And the net result of her tour is a conviction that the world is mad. It has left her disillusioned and apprehensive. Never again will she talk about the soul, the spirit, idealism, civilization, or democracy; socialism, proletariat, or the will of the majority; the right of equality, the sanctity of freedom, or the self-determination of nations. All these words are now meaningless to her. "There is but one word," she insists, "and America could impose it as a reality, that would lift the burden from a broken people. As her condition for helping us, the United States could fill one word with meaning, the only word that counts—Disarmament."

HERBERT W. HORWILL

The Soviet Leaders

The Mirrors of Moscow. By Louise Bryant. Thomas Seltzer. $2.50.

MISS BRYANT'S book, without being deeply significant, is very useful because it gives an authentic picture of Soviet Russia and visualizes and humanizes for us the men whom most Americans now see as either monsters of cruelty and lust or as gods of enlightenment and prophets of a new Paradise. The book is journalism at its best and something more. These portraits of the leaders in the Soviet Government have the stamp of that strict truthfulness which, joined with a generous and friendly sympathy, is the best basis for biography. Miss Bryant knows her Moscow and her Bolshevists intimately, yet she is never a blind partisan, and she shows us these Russians as individuals, not merely as leaders of a political movement.

Here we have first of all Lenin, the man of ordered scientific mind, the strong man of the Soviet. He has retreated from his

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Confidential

June 1, 1923.

4/10/6

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am sending you herewith for your confidential information copy of the letter which I sent two or three days ago to Mr. B. J. Davis, Editor of the Atlanta Independent.

I wanted you to have these inside facts on the hospital situation. This information is not sent for publication and I hope you will destroy this letter after you have read it.

I expect to be in New York the latter part of next week. There are some facts that I will give you in person.

Yours very truly,

Secretary to the Principal

k/enc.

[ENCLOSURE]

(copy to Dr. DuBois)

May 30, 1923

The Honorable B. J. Davis
The Atlanta Independent
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Davis:

I just finished reading your editorial in the last issue of the Independent in which you make such a righteous and able defense of Dr. Moton in his attitude toward the Government Hospital located in this community. Because of the influence of the Atlanta Independent and because of the great following which you have, I am venturing to put into this letter some very confidential facts which I am sure you will want to have in the event that you wish to make further comment regarding the situation.

While Dr. Moton does not relish mere adverse criticisms of his conduct of public affairs, he does appreciate honest, constructive and helpful criticism; for only in that way can he properly gauge the attitude of mind of those whom he is endeavoring to serve. When all of the facts regarding the Hospital have been properly classified and appraised I believe that the public will be gratified to find that Dr. Moton has taken the highest possible ground in this whole situation, and many of those who are criticizing him now with honest motives will regret that they did not acquaint themselves with all of the facts before permitting themselves to be swept off their feet with popular cries of disapproval.

In the first place had it not been for Dr. Moton's opposition the Hospital would have opened on April 1st with a full white staff and white nurses. When Dr. Moton found that this was the plan he immediately took steps to have a complete staff of Negro nurses, and as many Negro physicians as could qualify at once. On February 14th Dr. Moton wrote President Harding as follows: "I have been informed that this Hospital here for Negroes is to be manned entirely by a white staff, no colored persons holding positions above the rank of laborers. These instructions, I understand, have come from the Veterans Bureau to Col. Robert H. Stanley, officer in charge of the Hospital here.*** I am writing you to say that if Negro physicians and nurses are debarred from service in this Hospital without at least being given a chance to qualify under the Civil Service where that requirement is necessary it would bring down on my head, and on Tuskegee Institute an avalanche of criticizm which I think would be entirely justified, especially since I have been very active in bringing the Hospital here, and in doing everything I could to facilitate matters for the Treasury

Department under whose charge it was constructed. What is more it will bring down upon your administration a strong protest on the part of the Negro press, and from Negroes North and South, which I think would be most unfortunate."

At the same time Dr. Moton wrote a letter to Col. Stanley at the Hospital urging that the opening of the Hospital be delayed until all colored nurses and some colored physicians at least be given places on the staff. On February 24th Col. Stanley wrote Dr. Moton as follows: "I cannot but believe that the recommendation that Negro officers be put on the staff was made for diplomatic reasons alone. A man of your mental ability and your knowledge of the situation would no more approve such a mixture than I would. Again referring to the nurse question, as explained in our interview of day before yesterday, the whole question of placing Negro staff nurses on duty centers upon the ability of the Bureau to secure the requisite number.***The only practical solution is to use white nurses and Negro nurse maids otherwise the opening of the Hospital will be indefinitely delayed."

This correspondence marked the opening of the controversy regarding the personnel of the Hospital, and the greatest amount of pressure was brought to bear on Dr. Moton to get him to recede from his position. When he declined to do this, it was then that the Governor of Alabama and General Steiner, the head of the American Legion in Alabama, sent their telegrams to President Harding protesting against a mixed staff and urging the appointment of a full white personnel. When the local situation was at the highest pitch of excitment, and Dr. Moton was being interviewed and threatened, he told a committee of white citizens that he could not consistently subscribe to any program which would mean the elimination of his people from the Hospital in the capacity of physicians and nurses. One member of the committee reiterated what Col. Stanley had said in his letter that a mixed staff in the State of Alabama would be impossible. It was then that Dr. Moton said that if a mixed staff was impossible then there was only one other alternative, and that was to have a full Negro staff.

At President Harding's request, Dr. Moton conferred with him on February 23rd in connection with Dr. Moton's letter of February 14th addressed to the President, and which I have quoted above. It was in this conference that Dr. Moton told the President that the Civil Service Commission had repeatedly informed the Veterans Bureau that it would be extremely difficult to qualify a Negro personnel because the Civil Service Commission did not make distinction as to race, and they had no way of knowing who were white and who were colored on their list. Following Dr. Moton's conference with the President, he issued an executive order that the Civil Service Commission call a special examination for Negro applicants.

In this connection it will interest you to know also that Col. Stanley had been appointed superintendent of the Hospital and was in the town of Tuskegee two days before Dr. Moton knew anything about it; and this in face of the fact that as far back as last November Dr. Moton had made fruitless efforts to find out from the Veterans Bureau what their policy would be with respect to personnel. The authorities in the Bureau persistently evaded Dr. Moton's direct question by saying that the "right type of man" would be appointed, and that Dr. Moton would be consulted before the appointment was made; and yet Dr. Moton had no more information than you did regarding the head of the Hospital until after Col. Stanley came. 1923

I have given you confidentially the full facts regarding the history of this controversy from our own local view point, and instead of the colored newspapers and colored people generally criticizing Dr. Moton and making wild charges that he had sold out to the white South, they should at least give him credit for having stopped the opening of the Hospital on April 1st and for having thwarted the plans of those in the Veterans Bureau who were turning Heaven and earth over to have a full white staff in charge. Had it not been for Dr. Moton's persistence the Hospital would have opened with a white staff, and it would have been several months before most of the colored people would have known anything about it.

4/10/9

I believe that the Negro press can best serve the interests of the race by calling attention to certain marked inconsistencies on the part of the white people of the South in this affair.

1. The sole interest of the white people in the Hospital is economic. Aside from this; they do not wish to have a Government institution in the State officered by Negroes because they realize that the colored people's responsibility would be solely to the Government, and they could not consistently control the situation in any respect. In other words, putting it bluntly as one Southern white man has said, "We do not want any Niggers in the State whom we cannot control." (I would not like to have this quotation directly used because it can be easily traced to its source.)

2. The man most active in the State to prevent Negroes from having any recognition in the Hospital has been General Robert E. Steiner, head of the American Legion for Alabama. It is of special interest to colored people that General Steiner at the last meeting of the American Legion which was held at New Orleans fought the proposition of admitting Negro ex-service men to membership in the Legion. As a consequence the Negro ex-service men in Alabama have no affiliation whatever with the American Legion. The colored newspapers should quite properly ask in their columns, why is General Steiner so much interested in Negro ex-service men now when as head of the American Legion he declines to give them any recognition.

3. The contract for the burying of soldiers who may pass away at the Hospital was let to a white undertaker of Greenville, South Carolina when there are two reputable Negro undertaking establishments in our own community. These two colored undertakers submitted their bids, but before their bids were submitted, the white undertaker from Greenville, South Carolina had been here and had picked out a building where he was to open his establishment.

The above three points seem to me to offer splendid material for showing up the inconsistency of a certain element which has turned Heaven and earth over to take over our Hospital, and unless we as a race will get together quickly and get as many of our people who can qualify to do so at once, it will be very difficult to prevent them from carrying out their program.

1923

There have also been unnecessary and unreasonable delays in the Civil Service Commission in the matter of arranging for examinations, and for qualifying our physicians. This also should be the object of criticisms and attack on the part of our people; and we would much sooner get the things which we desire if the colored people would leave Dr. Moton out of their newspaper attacks and confine their attacks to those who are really blocking the way to a Negro personnel.

4/10/18

I cannot close this letter without saying to you also in confidence that the long distance telephone story as sent out from Washington is an absolute falsehood, and has not the least semblance of foundation.

I am writing this letter on my own responsibility, and because as Dr. Moton's secretary I have kept in most intimate touch with the situation, and am able to give you these facts as I know them. This letter, as you must understand, is not sent for publication, and it would be a serious calamity if it were published. However, the three facts which I have given as suggested material for editorials, you can use in such a way as not to let the reader identify the source of your information.

I hope, therefore, that you will regard this communication as strictly confidential, and it will be far better if you will destroy this letter after you have read it.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Albon L. Holsey

Secretary to the Principal

COPY.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Tyson T. Hofgen

Secretary to the Department

COPY.

I hope, therefore, that you will be able to comply with your request.

I have given instructions for the necessary letter to be written and it will be sent to you as soon as it is ready.

I am writing this letter myself because I do not want to leave the matter in the hands of a typist, and I hope you will excuse the delay.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Tyson T. Hofgen

Secretary to the Department

COPY.

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Confidential

July 14, 1923.

4/10/29

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor of the Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am going to give you a bit of confidential information which I am sure you will be able to use in the furtherance of our cause in the Veterans hospital matter here. For obvious reasons I cannot disclose the name of my informant, and I know that in using this information that you will not disclose my identity.

A white woman, whose name is Miss Phelps, is in charge of the Red Cross work at the Veterans hospital and boards at the home of Dr. L. W. Johnston, who is one of the five leaders among the white people in keeping up this fight against a Negro personnel. On the afternoon of July 3rd, Miss Phelps borrowed from the store-room at the hospital ten new sheets. You may remember that the Klan parade took place on the evening of July 3rd. Miss Phelps returned these sheets on Wednesday morning and the person who received them saw unmistakable evidence that these sheets had been used as Klan regalia in the parade. Being new, the creases showed without question the way in which they had been draped over a human body and as further evidence there were pins, dust and automobile grease.

You would, of course, know best how to handle this information, but I hope you may feel disposed to write the Red Cross officials in your capacity as editor of the Crisis and tell them that you had received this information and request an investigation. If these officials should decline to make an investigation or to remove Miss Phelps from the Tuskegee hospital, I believe then that the only alternative would be to

#2
Dr. DuBois

publish these facts to the world.

Very Confidential. The person who turned over these sheets to Miss Phelps on Tuesday afternoon, July 3rd, made her sign a receipt for them. This receipt can be produced.

Another incident happened that same evening, which I think will be of interest to you. All the white men excepting a few guards left the reservation taking their wives and children with them. Certain sections of the hospital grounds are roped off and guards are stationed at these ropes to prevent vehicular traffic. After the Klan had paraded a party of about twenty hooded figures sped out to the reservation, and when the automobiles reached the guards at the ropes protecting this restricted area, the guards saluted the hooded figures, took down the ropes and permitted them to pass through the grounds and search several of the buildings for Mr. Calhoun. A short while after the fruitless search for Mr. Calhoun was concluded the white physicians at the hospital suddenly reappeared at their several posts.

As long as I am permitted to stay here I shall get all the facts I can and let you have them.

Yours very truly,

Albon L. Holsey

k/

4/10/32

ROYALTY STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1927

NEW YORK, APRIL 25, 1928

W. E. Du Bois Esq.
% The Crisis 70 Fifth Ave. New York City

IN ACCOUNT WITH HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

TITLE OF BOOK	Bound Copies On Hand January 1	Received during the Year	Given Away	Exchanged	Bound Copies On Hand December 31	Total Sales for the Year	Sales to June 30 Already Paid for	Remainder Subject to Royalty	Royalty Per Copy	Amount
The Negro	236	0	1	0	37	198	131	67	.09	6 03

4/11/28

Deposited 4/26/28

According to agreement, the balance of $ will be remitted in sixty days.

Statement of charges enclosed ✓

Check enclosed - - ✓ 6 03

April 30th, 1923.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.,
19 West 44th St.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

In the absence of Dr. Du Bois, I herewith acknowledge receipt of check in the amount of $6.03. covering royalty statement of April 25th, 1923.

Yours very truly,

W.

ROYALTY STATEMENT

FROM JANUARY 1, 19 23 TO JUNE 30, 19 23

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 25, 19 23

W. E. Du. Bois Esq.
C/o The Crisis 70 Fifth Ave
New York City

IN ACCOUNT WITH

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

TITLE OF BOOK	COPIES SOLD	PER COPY	TOTAL AMOUNT
The Negro	85	.09	7 65

ENCLOSED STATEMENT OF CHARGES

ENCLOSED CHECK FOR ✓ 7 65

According to agreement the balance $.....due on royalty account will be remitted in sixty days.

Please acknowledge receipt.

October 25, 1923.

Henry Holt & Company,
19 West 44th Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Dr. DuBois left for Europe October 24th. In his absence I am acknowledging the royalty check which you sent him in the amount of seven dollars and sixty five cents.

Yours truly,

JF/PF

PUBLISHING HOUSE OF
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-360 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE HOMILETIC REVIEW

NEW YORK. January 10, 1923

William E. B. Du Bois, Ph. D.
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Sir:

In The Homiletic Review we carry each month about eight pages of material along the line of social christianity. A variety of subjects is treated in the course of the year, and there is one subject which we feel ought to receive treatment at the hands of one who is familiar with the whole question, thatis, the negro in America.

We are writing to ask if you would undertake the preparation of an article on The Negro as an Asset of the Nation.

Our idea would be to carry the material in the July number of the Review, and our custom is to divide the subject treated into as many parts as there are weeks in the month. In that month there are five weeks, so that you could possibly divide the subject named above into five sub-topics, so that it could be discussed in Bible classes, forums, etc. The usual space given to each sub-division when we have as many as five topics in the month would be about twelve hundred words, or to cover the entire eight pages about six thousand words. For this service we would be glad to pay you the sum of Fifty Dollars on date of publication. The copy for this material should be in our hands as early as the beginning of May.

Will you please let us know at your earliest convenience if you can write the article for our magazine.

Yours very truly,

THE HOMILETIC REVIEW

Robert Scott

May 1

January 11th, 1923.

Mr. Robert Scott,
The Homiletic Review,
354 Fourth Ave.,
New York City.

4/1/7

My dear Sir:-

I should be glad to prepare for you and have in your hands May 1st, an article in five sub-topics on "The Negro as an asset to the Nation." Each sub-topic to consist of about 1200 words.

This is in accordance with your letter of January 10th.

Very sincerely yours,

Dict WEBD/W

PUBLISHING HOUSE OF
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-360 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE HOMILETIC REVIEW

NEW YORK, January 12, 1923

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

4/18/9

Dear Sir:

We are glad that you can write the article on "The Negro as an Asset to the Nation" for our pages. We are sending you a copy of the January number of The Homiletic Review. On page 49 you can see the form which the article should take.

Yours very truly,

THE HOMILETIC REVIEW

B. L. W.

April 18th, 1923.

Mr. Robert Scott,
The Homiletic Review,
354 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

I am sending you the article, "The Negro as an Asset to the Nation". I am sending it a little early, so that if it does not altogether suit you in this form, there will be time to change it.

I have tried to put in here, the historic facts and the present figures. I am not sure that in an article of this sort you will want to publish many figures. At the same time, the facts as to occupations and church organizations are of a great deal of assistance for anyone who is trying to make a study.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

(Enc)

JOHN HOPE,
PRESIDENT

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN
BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Jan. 3, 1923

1923

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear DuBois:

I received your letter and postal card but suppose I am too late for your purposes. However, I am sending it with the hope that it may be in time if it is of any use.

I notice your inquiry as to why I do not call when I come to town. I do call, but the fact is the last time I was North I had to stay in Philadelphia two days to get rid of the Grippe. I got to New York about noon, was busy all that day and left that night for Boston. On my return I got to New York at six o'clock in the evening and left at midnight for Atlanta. So you see I have not been in your town very much. There is a bare possibility of my getting to New York some time this month to attend a committee meeting of the Federal Council of Churches, but it is by no means settled that I am coming as I am painfully busy. You know I don't like to work, but I am actually having to work these days. If I find that I can come I shall try to let you know a day or two ahead of time so that you may save me an hour, either noon, afternoon or night. The situation in the South is exceedingly interesting at this time and you might want to hear something about it. I don't know that I have ever seen it more precarious, and more attractive and alluring than it is right now.

My wife and I got your kind letter of congratulations and read it with a great deal of pleasure, but were sorry to know of the illness of your wife and daughter. We had not heard of either.

JOHN HOPE,
PRESIDENT

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN
BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Hope

JH/H

4/13/12

July 18th, 1923.

President J. Stanley Durkee,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

My dear President Durkee:-

4/24/31

I have been told by persons near Froebenius, the great German authority on Africa, that it might be possible for Howard University to secure him as Professor. If this would be done, it would be the greatest single thing that Howard could do both for advertising its standing as an institution of learning and for forwarding the interest of the Negro Race. His address is, Geheimrat Leo Froebenius, Schloss Nymphenburg, Munich Bavaria, Germany.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Froebenius

August Fifteen
1 9 2 3

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of July 18th has followed me about. I thank you for writing me regarding Professor Froebenius. I can hardly hope to secure the services of such a man for Howard, but I am writing him today and will inform you of results.

It is very kind of you to write me thus. I would so appreciate your heartiest cooperation in all the affairs of the University. I realize that the hope and glory of the race must head up in its institutions of highest learning and culture. All else is but a stairway leading up. Please be free to write me, and help in every way. I do thank you for this great suggestion.

Most sincerely yours,

J. Stanley Durkee

4/9/55

THE MOTHER CHURCH OF AFRICAN METHODISM IN CALIFORNIA. ERECTED 1850; REBUILT 1868; REMODELED 1883

St. Andrews A. M. E. Church

SEVENTH STREET, G AND H
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

FRED A. HUGHES, PASTOR
715 7TH STREET
PHONE MAIN 3577-J

Oct. 10th 1923.

W. E. B. DuBois, Editor
The Crisis Magazine,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Several months ago in conversation with a big business man and a leader of thought in this community, the Sterling-Towner Bill was mentioned, and I said to him that I hardly thought the Negroes were generally favorable to the bill and told him why.

4/10/2

When I read your Opinion "In Arkansas" in the September Crisis I immediately wrote him a letter and enclosed a verbatim copy of your article, and again called his attention to the fact that Negroes were opposed to the Sterling-Towner Bill.

That brought the matter squarely before the Sacramento Church Federation at its regular noon luncheon and it was made the special order of the day today. Mr. Goethe opened the discussion and read my letter to him. I followed him with facts and figures gathered from the Horizon Department of the Crisis as far back as 1917; a very lively discussion was the result and a committee was appointed to call the attention of the Federal Council of Churches to our objections and have them corrected.

F

Please mail me at once any information you may have upon this bill either pro or con.

Yours sincerely,
Fred A. Hughes.

[ENCLOSURE]

SOME HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DISCUSSION

Someone said: "I was cutting off my nose to spite my face in opposing this bill"
My attention was also called to this "wonderful" fact that even though the proportion was unequal that we would be better off in that where we now get one dollar under this bill we would get two and we would be the gainers.

Again my attention was called to the exodus and that the South was only a small portion of the United States and what was true in the South was not true in the North, East or West, and would we be willing to make the whole nation suffer for the sins of the South?

G

4|10|3

I never thought of it just then or I would have told them that "the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children"

Please give me as near as you can the accurate feeling of the thinking Negroes on this bill. I feel that from this point of contact we may be able to accomplish a great deal.

Pan Afr

August 28, 1923.

Mrs. Ida Gibbs Hunt,
American Consulate,
St. Etienne (Loire)
France.

4/15/94

My dear Mrs. Hunt:

You will see by the enclosed announcement that the third Pan African Congress will be held. The secretary, M. Beton, after announcing that the congress would be held in Lisbon suddenly postponed it indefinitely because of discouragement at lack of support. He accuses everybody, me included, of not showing interest and especially has asserted that I was trying to have the congress in the West Indies. This is false. I suggested the West Indies but when he said that Lisbon had been chosen, I acquiesced.

Our constitution directs that a congress be held every two years. I am sure you will agree with me that it would be unwise to give up the work of six years and fail to hold a congress this year. I am, therefore, calling the congress in my

capacity as ranking member of the Executive Committee. I hope I may count upon your cooperation. Despite all personal feeling we must rally to this great cause. I shall be glad to hear from you.

My best regards to Consul Hunt.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

4/15/95

GRAND HÔTEL DE MALTE

G. DURVYE & P. MONGROLLE
PROPRIÉTAIRES
63, RUE RICHELIEU
(Situé entre le Louvre et l'Opéra et près les Gds Boulevards)

ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE :
SWENDSENOTEL-PARIS

TÉLÉPHONE : GUTENBERG 0-98

PARIS, LE 11 September, 1923.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

Your several communications relative to the Pan African Congress have been received. As I expected to come to Paris about this time, I waited until I had seen some members of the committee here. Prof. Béton has promised me to call a meeting this week. I shall do what I can to try to unite the factions for I see that there is much bad feeling and misunderstanding and the officers are ready to drop it all. Further details after the meeting.

Your last informs me that you intend to hold the Congress. I am very glad to know that you have found means to hold it, for as you say it would be too bad to let all of our hard work in the past go to naught. Prof. Béton informs me that he has no funds whatever that only one or two have paid their dues and that the Association is already heavily in debt to him for the initiatives he has taken at his own expense. Of course he feels that you

and others have not properly sustained him. However, perhaps it can all be explained and regulated by a little forbearance (and cash).

I do not know that I can attend the Congress but if there is anything that you think I can do to promote it I should be glad to do it.

I saw a Miss Parsons at the American Library yesterday who said that she hopes to see you at the Library if you come to Paris in Nov. I inquired for the "Cause" first and she regretted that they did not have it, wondered whether you would'nt contribute it.

I expected to find it so, when I sent it to you. By the way education two or three years ago, I asked that you send the Cause to the American Library in Paris. It would be worth while, it seems to me. I am willing to pay for it if you wish.

Mr. Hunt is well and may come up after one Friday.

Sept 19. I have talked further with Mr Betts, Logan & others and think that I have persuaded them all to join hands. We are to have a meeting Sunday. Diagore is not here and I fear Candace cannot

I be in the city Sunday. I am to see him to-morrow morning. He favors Geneva for the meeting, and I like the idea too, but there has not been enough organization and preparation to go there this time. I could go there much easier than to Lyon too, but of course my presence isn't necessary. I'm to be ignored, misunderstood, and mistreated as I was last time it's hardly worth while; and simply because I criticized some details in lack of organization, taking it for granted that we were all united in fundamentals. But let that pass now. We are all probably to some extent to blame.

Sept. 16.— We have held our meeting and come to a much better understanding, at least. We tried to come to a decision on holding a congress this year in Lisbon since you wish to do so and seem to have found the means, but we knew so little about the affair in Lisbon or with you that we decided to cast a deciding vote later. All think that you have no more right to call a congress in your name alone than Mr. Seton had to postpone one. And what else could he do if he had no funds and no support? He is an excellent secretary and has kept a splendid record of everything. We requested him to hand in his account and to be reimbursed one of these days. That is no more than right, since

201/1114

I shall contribute something to the Ligue Espéranto but half of what I give I want to have put to Mr Keton's credit. As soon he went ahead supposing that all of the "sick Americans" would sustain him, the dog and all are interested in the cause and want to "carry on" and in peace and union and all harmony. He and Prof Keton will write you more details of our meeting. What other delegates besides yourself from America? Is the Ligue Espéranto cooperating? Are Americans furnishing the funds.

You tell me nothing but that you are calling the Congress in London & Keton. It is not only a reasonable curiosity but my right to know the details.

Personally, I do not blame you for taking the initiative and calling the congress, since you are the founder of the Association, (in this emergency) I am afraid that it is going to be necessary to have working offices in each country and only establish a central bureau wherever we meet for our biennial congresses, keeping of course our international bureau as central heads. What do you think of this? You will come to France, I suppose, and I shall like to meet you and talk over matters with you if you consider a woman's ideas worth anything. We must not even seem to the public to have a split in our organization. I am anxious to cooperate with you and all of the others.

Very sincerely yours

Please tell Mr Keton that I heard from Mr Lanier that the Congress in London will be held on August 28-29

GRAND HÔTEL DE MALTE

G. DURVYE & P. MONGROLLE
PROPRIÉTAIRES
63, RUE RICHELIEU
(Situé entre le Louvre et l'Opéra et près les Gds Boulevards)

ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE :
SWENDSENOTEL-PARIS
TÉLÉPHONE : GUTENBERG 0-98

PARIS, LE 19

Pan-African Association.

Extract from a letter of the Secretary General, Prof. Béton, to Mrs. Ida Gibbs Hunt.

J'ai lu avec beaucoup d'interêt et beaucoup d'attention les bons conseils que vous me donnez. Soyezz ~~assurés~~ (assuré) que je le suivrai.

L'impression que vous avez faite sur mes compatriotes dimanche dernier a été si excellente que ils me blameraient unanimement s'ils savaient que J'ai passé outre à vos invitations. Après votre depart vous avez été couverte d'eloges. Votre modestie n'a pas eu à ensouffrir puisque vos oreilles n'ont rien entendu. Mais je me fais un vrai plaisir de vous faire savoir que d'un même coeur mes compatriotes ont souhaite que dans la nouvelle association projetée vous jouiez un role moins effacé, plus actif.

Paris, le I8 Septembre, I923.

I am inclosing this extract from a letter sent me in Paris just after our meeting that you may see that I succeeded in my effort to bring about an understanding. Of course I don't wish any place "more active".

I. G. H.

September 27th, 1923.

Mrs. Ida Gibbs Hunt,
American Consulate,
St. Etienne (Loire)
France.

My dear Mrs. Hunt:-

I have your letter of September 11th. I am glad that you realize with me that a Pan-African Congress must be held this year. My own action has been based upon the following facts:

1. - I have tried in every way to cooperate with M. Beton. I have answered all his letters; repeatedly given him my opinion and names of persons with whom he might correspon I had no idea that personally I could attend the Third Congress but when a committee here offered to send me, I immediately cabled M. Beton for the details and exact date of the meeting he had already announced at Lisbon. He replied that the meeting was indefinitely postponed. I thereupon spent $50. from my own funds cabling him and M. Magalhaes and spent several letters pleading that some sort of meeting be held. M. Beton was obdurate and insisted that no meeting was possible. He said that our powers were lost; that any attempt to meet would be money thrown away and that he was interested in a new organization. I assumed therefore that he would take no action and I thereupon wrote you and other members of the Executive Committee, in-

-2-

sisting that a meeting ought to be held. The majority of the Committee seemed to agree with me. As the ranking member of the Committee, since my name appears first upon its list, I went ahead to arrange for meetings in London and Lisbon.

2. - There are no details to give you concerning these meetings. I have no funds to finance a Congress such as we held in 1919 and 1921. I have simply funds furnished me by the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Federation of Colored Women to pay my own passage money and board to London, Lisbon and return. I am trying to get the Liga Africana in Lisbon to furnish us a meeting place and the Aborigines Society in London to give us a meeting place there. Such other small expenses as there may be, I hope to raise by collections at the meeting. I trust that you will make it very clear to the friends in Paris that I have no funds to finance a Congress. If I had, I should have been only too glad to turn them over to M. Beton.

3. - The whole difficulty with M. Beton has been a persistent misapprehension of what America could and would do in supporting the Congress. He had assumed that I would go ahead in America and raise funds to support the Pan-African Assoxiation. I have tried repeatedly to disabuse his mind of this error. I cannot raise money; never could and never attempted it. in 1919 and 1921 the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People raised the funds for the Congress and entrusted them with me for expenditure. But the Board of Directors clearly said in 1921 that they could not afford to finance further Congresses. It would be, as you can readily see, impossible for me as an Executive Officer of the N. A. A. C. P., to go out and publicly collect money for another organization even if I were able to do it. As I have said, I have no abilities in that direction. It was considerations like the

-3-

above that compelled me to refuse to accept the secretaryship of the Pan-African Congress. I knew that I could not get the money to support it. But I did hope that when American Negroes saw other groups of colored people contributing to this great object that they could be induced to contribute. I still think that this is possible but, of course, it will be a long, slow process.

4. - As to meeting in London and Lisbon, please remember that Lisbon was not choice Ituis a very unfortunate place to meet but M. Beton chose it and as I supposed, with the consent of the Committee. I, therefore, loyally acquiesced and I have kept to the coise of this place simply on account of his decision. At the same time, in order to get to Lisbon I shall have to pass through London and it therefore seemed to me wise to have the premilinary meeting in London as we did last year.

5. - There is some mistake with regard to the 200 francs which you contributed. I have not handled a single cent of monies belonging to the Pan-African Association. I had no right to do so. I held no executive office under that Association except as a member of the Executive Committee. If then any contribution from you or anyone else had come to me for the Pan-African Association, I should have turned it over to M. Beton or Mr. Jackson, the Treasurer, immediately. On the other hand, I was executive and disbursin officer for the Second Pan-African Congress and as such I made an appeal for funds with the understanding that any deficit that I was unable to collect would be made good by the N. A. A. C. P. You will see from the enclosed bulletin that I made a registration fee of $10. for voting delegates of the Association. These fees and various voluntary gifts made up in all, $320. The total expenses of the Congress, including my travel and Mr. White's, amounted to $3,068.14. This deficit was made up by contri-

butions of $890. from the Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P., $906.02 from the Branches of this Association, $850. from the General Fund of the N. A. A. C. P., and $102.12 from a fund which Mr. Johnson and I had in trust. All this was for the Second Pan-African Congress; and all of the membership fees paid were for membership in this Second Pan-African Congress. I understood that your 200 francs which amounted to approximately $10. was a membership fee and it was included in the $320. which I reported as collected. If it had been meant for the new Pan-African Association, I should have immediately turned it over to that Association. I think perhaps that you have been mislead by the fact that the First and Second Congress such fees for membership as were paid during and after the Congress; but for the Third Congress, M. Beton through the Pan-African Association has attempted to raise the fees before the meeting of the Congress. If my understanding of your contribution is wrong - if you did not mean to pay for membership in the Second Pan-African Congress, or to contribute in any way financially to its work, then I was entirely wrong and although the money was spent over two years ago, I should be very glad to make immediate refund to you out of my own pocket. I should do so in this letter if it were not that I cannot for a moment assent to the statement that I unknowingly withheld funds from the Pan-African Association. To show the difficulties with which this statement of yours has already given rise, I quote from a letter dated September 18th, which I have just received from M. Beton:

> "Mrs. Hunt repeated yesterday at a meeting in the presence of everyone what she had already said to me. She declared that she had turned over to you 200 francs for her participation in the initial expenses of the foundation of the A.P.A. She thought that your Association, the N.A.A.C.P. was going to take over these initial expenses and she was pleased to make her

> contribution with the American group. You gave her a receipt signed by yourself on a scrap of paper and promised her a regular receipt from Miss Fauset. This receipt has never reached her. I am sure, for my part, that you will not deny these facts and having confidence in your probity, I am convinced that you will hasten to forward to their real destination, that is to say to our office, the two hundred francs that were entrusted to you."

6. - With regard to contributions toward the expenses of the Third Pan-African Congress and the Pan-African Association, I beg to say that I am receiving no contributions at all. The committee which I mentioned is raising or has raised the money for my personal expenses but nothing further. Any contributions therefore that you propose making should, of course, go directly to M. Beton. Moreover I trust that you will make it clear to the committee that personally I cannot be responsible for any contributions. You yourself know that I am a poor man with practically no resources except my salary. The N.A.A.C.P. has not a single cent to give this year. While, therefore, I should be only too glad to mention the cause to any persons interested and have already done so, I cannot be responsible at all for monies to support the Association.

I am very glad to have your cooperation and I hope you can be present at both the London and Lisbon meetings. They will be in many respects small and unimportant but it will keep up the tradition and the continuity of the movement.

Finally, with regard to the Crisis in the American Library at Paris: Whenever a contribution or membership of $5. or more is paid to the Association, the Association turns over to us 1.50 as a subscription for the Crisis to the person making the donation or to some party designated. This is all that the Crisis has to do with the matter and if you are due further subscriptions from that donation, you should take the matter up directly with the Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. Meantime, I am sending him a copy of the paragraph in your letter referring to the American Library subscription.

I should be glad to hear from you further as you have news.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Saint-Etienne, Loire, France,

Oct. 10, 1923.

My Dear Dr. DuBois,

Your long and frank letter pleased me so much. It explained everything and convinced me of what I felt before and tried to tell Prof. Béton and the others that you were not guilty of any bad faith or selfish motives, and the little misunderstandings due to distance, different points of view, etc., could easily be explained. I am very sorry, tho, that Prof. Béton made so much of that matter of the 200 frs, for I simply mentioned it to him when he said that none of the Americans had paid their dues except a small amount paid by you and Miss Fawsett. I told him that I gave 200 frs. to you at the last Congress and that he had never asked me for any fees, and that I didn't know that any more was expected of me until the next Congress. He himself brot it up in open meeting and I simply explained that I had given it without any conditions and had no doubt that you had used it for the legitimate expenses of the Congress. Perhaps you had already rendered an account of those expenses to Mr. Jackson, but M. Béton didn't seem to know of it. I only mentioned the receipt to him to show that I really gave the money. You know that I would make no reflection on your honesty and have perfect confidence in it. I am surprised that M Béton should persist in that view of it. I shall set him straight in my next to him.

I do not wish you to return the money to me, and shall turnn it at once into the Association thru Mr. Jackson, again.

I think that your idea of the difficulty with M. Bétpn is exact. He is disapointed and disgruntled. He doesn't understand your brief and Americanbusiness-like way of writing him, often; and he expected al

all you rich Americans" to support the association, pay generously for the office, and all necessary expenses, and contribute to the congress, I suppose. I explained to him that you were not a rich man, simply made a living; that few colered people were rich and that they have so many problems to fight at home that only the "elite felt any great interest in a Pan African Assn. He seemed convinced. Still he feels sore and disapointed, I suppose, at not being able to pull the Congress off himself, at lack of financial aid, Lisbon's silence, lately, etc. However I hope we can pull him in line. Mr. Logan wrote me a nice letter the o other day saying that he was doing all he could, that he had heard fr from you asking him to assist at a salary. He is of my opinion that if you wish to hold the Congress this year, we should help you. I don't know how wise it is at this late day in the face of the circumstances, but so be it.

4/4/19

Commandant Mortenol impressed me very favorably at our committee meeting. He has the rigid military idea of rules and regulations, but he sees things straight. He rapped M. Béton in his talk several times for letting little personalities and mannerisms and peculiarities cause him to losesight of the great end.

I don't know whether M. Béton was acting with the part of the committee in Paris or not, but I knew nothing about things until after I wrote him on seeing that notice in the Crisis.

I have written to Ruth Fisher, an Oberlin graduate studying in London, and hope she will interest herself in the Congress. Maybe she will prepare something for it, as she is studying along these lines. She is anxious for me to come to London, and I may decide to go.

If you see Prof. Cook and any of my friends, please tell them that I want them to contribute something to our Congress. I, like you am a

(over)

very poor collecter, or solicitor rather, of money.

Hoping that you will understand my attitude of loyal sympathy

I am

Very sincerely yours,

Ida Tarbell Hunt.

P.S. I think I see now how the misunderstanding arose about the 2 cards. Mr Keiser jumped at the conclusion that I gave it as due to the organization, as I said I that I had had all I cared to tell the next Congress that he understood that I gave it to you during my visit to L.C. as membership dues; and that is the reason I couldn't understand why he made such a remark. Mrs Hunt

If you have a list of the American members with their addresses, it would be a good idea to bring it over.

October 16, 1923.

Mrs. Ida Gibbs Hunt,
American Consulate,
St. Etienne (Loire)
France.

My dear Mrs. Hunt:

I have received two letters from Mr. Logan, copies of which I am enclosing together with my answers.

I sail for London October 24th. I shall hope to see you there.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Dear Jessie:
Full name + address
I have not - Aug 16.

[Addie W. Hunton]

Aug 16, 1923

1452 Bedford Ave. Brooklyn

My Dear Mr. Bolton: Your favor of recent date has just reached me and I hasten to reply-

We have here in the United States about a thousand ~~Colored~~ club women and our work is done by departments. It is my privilege to be Chairman of the Department of Peace and Foreign Relations - We feel very strongly that nothing is of more vital importance to us just now than the ~~cultivation~~ of an international understanding and Co-operation among ~~people~~ Color- We are ~~working~~ today, as we have looked for the past six years, to the Pan-African Association to lead in this important effort - Please do not disappoint us.

My dear Mr. Bolton, please do not misjudge us who live here in the United States. We are poor but we are very willing to ~~sacrifice~~ to do our part.

I trust you will think very seriously

11/15/20

before deciding on any except those who have made possible the past Pan African conference.

I am sure you will agree with me that it would help the proper spirit completely and add you of the sympathetic co-operation so necessary for your work.

Rather let us try to understand the absolute necessity of holding this third Pan African Congress sometime this fall. It would be absolutely tragic not to do so. We pledge to do whatever is possible for us to do to make it a success.

Dr DuBois announced to us this spring that the conference would be at Lisbon and published the same in the June Crisis.

While the National Association can no longer carry the financial burden of the Association for the A.C.P., we recognize Dr. DuBois as our logical leader in this movement and feel assured that he is tremendously interested.

Trusting by this time you have a new light and vision for the Pan African Association

I am Faithfully yours,

4/15/21

(COPY)

October 20, 1923.

Mrs. Addie W. Hunton,
c/o N. A. A. C. P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Hunton:

I am replying to your letter of October eleventh.

In this mail, I am writing Mrs. Washington expressing my approval of the plan to have our organization represented in the Pan African Conference. I further suggested to her that we should seek membership in the conference and a place for her either as vice-president or a member of the executive council.

I do not know about the basis of representation, but it seems to me that our organization should be officially represented by membership.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Nannie H. Burroughs

Dict
NHB/IOW

4/9/48

JOHN A. CARPENTER
PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WINTERBOTHAM
VICE-PRESIDENT
DONALD M. RYERSON
SECRETARY
A. F. SHIVERICK
TREASURER

ROBERT J. BENNETT
HONORARY PRESIDENT

ILLINOIS CHILDREN'S HOME AND AID SOCIETY

CLARENCE V. WILLIAMS
SUPERINTENDENT
HERMAN NEWMAN
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
MISS. SUE E. WELCH
DIRECTOR CHILDREN'S SERVICE
G. C. KNOBEL
FIELD SECRETARY

308 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO
TELEPHONE DEARBORN 8900

July 16, 1923

National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People.
69- Fifth Ave.
New York City. Attention Dr. Du Bois.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

For sometime we have been interested in a child who was left in Chicago by PrinceChalloughlzilczise. Through a friend of the "Prince" the child was placed in a boarding home, and for a while the prince paid for the child's care, but lately he quit sending money, and has not been heard from.

I notice in the Editorial column of the May issue of the Crisis, you gave a paragraph of your opinion of this so called "Prince." We are wanting to locate him, or at least to know something definite of this man, for undoubtedly we will be asked to take the child he left, as one of our Wards, and we are anxious to get all the history we can for we suspect he is the father of the child.

We will appreciate your sending us any data you have regarding this man, and any information you give us will be regarded as strictly confidential.

Thanking you for your cooperation, and awaiting your early reply, I am

Very truly yours,

ESS-IVM.

Edith S. Sampson
Visitor.

4/21/12

ENDORSED BY THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE SUBSCRIPTIONS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE
CERTIFIED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

June 19th, 1923.

Colonel Otis B. Duncan,
8th Illinois Infantry,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Colonel Duncan:-

4/24/29

As you know, for the last four years I have been working on a history of the Negro troops, including not only American Negroes but French, English and African. The work is about done and I am thinking of ways of bringing the facts to the public before the matter is buried in print.

I have in mind a sort of pageant which might be played in your Armory, using soldiers, children and finally masses of little dolls, painted as soldiers so that the whole battle movement and marching of troops could be shown vividly before the spectators. They could see, rather than merely hear, just what Negro troops did in the Great War.

Would your regiment like to undertake this in cooperation with me this summer or in the Fall? Kindly let me hear from you on the subject. I trust this will find you well.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[Illinois Nat. Guard]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH INFANTRY
ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD

3517 FOREST AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

COLONEL, OTIS B. DUNCAN,
COMMANDING
LIEUT. COL., JOHN H. PATTON
CAPTAIN, JAMES C. HALL,
ADJUTANT.

22 June 1923.

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois,
New York City.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., and will state that we will be pleased to cooperate with you as indicated.

Would request that when you have decided on something definite your plans for any part to be taken by members of the regiment be forwarded to me in order that I may determine their practicability insofar as the regiment is concerned.

4/9/15

In connection with the publication of your history, will state that Colonel Patton has on hand a copy of the Report of Operations of the 8th Regiment the original of which was furnished the Adjutant General, State of Illinois. This report is concise and covers the work of the regiment from the date of the Call to the demobilization in March, 1919. Should you desire this copy, write Colonel Patton at this address and it will be sent you.

Yours very truly,

Otis B. Duncan

Otis B. Duncan,
Colonel, 8th Inf.,Ill. N.G.

(30298-2M-2-20)

47-2-26

Colonel Otis B. Duncan,
8th Illinois Infantry,
Chicago, Illinois.

NEW ADDRESS
69 FIFTH AVENUE
ROOM 622
70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

NEW ADDRESS
69 FIFTH AVENUE

July 9, 1923.

Colonel Otis B. Duncan,
8th Illinois Infantry,
Chicago, Illinois.

47-2-25

My dear Colonel Duncan:

I am enclosing a preliminary statement of my proposed pageant in history. Will you kindly look it over and tell me what you think of the project? I have spoken of the plan in general to Mrs. Camille Cohen Jones but I have not made any arrangements with her nor has she seen this outline. I shall not show it to any one else until I have heard from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

MEMORANDUM ON A PROPOSED PAGEANT AND HISTORY ENTITLED "THE BLACK MAN AND THE WOUNDED WORLD" AND DESIGNED TO ILLUSTRATE THE PART WHICH THE NEGRO RACE TOOK IN THE GREAT WAR.

This entertainment is planned as combination of illustrated lecture and pageant. The lecture part consists of a lecturer and a map with movable figures large enough to be plainly seen across a large auditorium. This map is in various parts illustrating America, Europe and Africa, special parts in Europe and Africa, and special battlefields in Europe. The second part consists of about ten scenes with groups of players illustrating the ten great events of the participation of the Negro in the war. These would call for groups of players in costume and there could easily be used anywhere from 50 to 500 players. Amplifiers would have to be used so that the voice of the lecturer could reach clearly all parts of the audience if the audience should be large or if the exercises should take place out of doors . There would also have to be special electrical lighting for the players. The map and the lecturer would occupy the stage or a place at one end while the groups would move and dance in the center of the floor. I think in this way a most informing and impressive spectacle could be arranged.

Financially the project would involve:(1) - the lecturer and the map. (2) - the hall or other space and the electrical arrangements. (3) - From 50 to 500 players in costume. (4) - advertising, tickets, ushers, etc. I propose myself to furnish number one and to ask in return either a guaranteed sum or a percentage of the gross receipts. I propose that the rest of the matters be attended to by the local body which undertakes it. I am preparing an outline of the pageantry which I shall be glad to forward within a week or ten days.

47-2-21

1923

MEMORANDUM ON A PROPOSED PAGEANT AND HISTORY ENTITLED "THE BLACK MAN AND THE WOUNDED WORLD" AND DESIGNED TO ILLUSTRATE THE PART WHICH THE NEGRO RACE TOOK IN THE GREAT WAR.

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INDIANA FOUNDRY CORPORATION
High Grade Gray Iron Castings

Muncie, Indiana

August 21, 1923.

The National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People,
59 Seventh Avenue,
New York,

Gentlemen:

We operate a gray iron jobbing foundry in Muncie, Indiana, a city of about forty thousand population, located about sixty miles East of Indianapolis, one hundred miles Northwest of Cincinnati and two Hundred miles Southeast of Chicago. Our shop is operated on the Open Shop basis. The majority of our skilled workers, the molders, are colored men.

These molders have been taken into our plant as inexperienced men and taught all that they know about the work. The molders Union has never permitted a colored man to mold in our City and are attempting to stop us from adopting this policy now.

There are four shops in our City that are closed to all but Union molders and three shops like our own that are open to any workman. Ours, however, is the only local foundry that has ever attempted to employ colored men on skilled work.

Our men are all satisfied with their conditions and have no grievances. We have a new modern plant and our working conditions are much better than in any other local plant. The colored men are all good citizens of the highest type in our community and have always conducted themselves as gentlemen, attended to their own affairs in a peaceful orderly manner and have not offended any person in any way.

For the past few weeks the Molders Union has picketed our shop with workmen from other local plants and continue in face of lack of success to use systematic tactics to intimidate and impose inconveniences on our men. These men state that they will organize our shop and that the colored men must not be permitted to mold. They put out a lot of irresponsible propaganda that tends to arouse irritation, set up class bitterness and which may incite serious trouble. This program may encourage lawlessness on the part of the criminal element, as such an element seems to hover around at times like this. The union demands that we take ~~any~~ colored men that we have off of skilled work, replace them with white men, and have these white men work under Union Jurisdiction.

The majority of our men have remained steadfastly loyal and state that they will see the affair through, and stick it out despite the danger, inconvenience and worry that they are subjected to. The firm has decided definitely that under no circumstances will we operate anything but an open shop and that we will continue to employ colored

men on skilled work as long as they are satisfactory. We feel that the proper display of organized determination on the part of our workmen and ourselves will see the thing through and decided in our favor in a short time.

The present program has been a big strain on our colored men and in case these colored men should become discouraged and begin to drop out one or two at a time, our opposition would be encouraged to increase their efforts. On the other hand if we can hold all the colored men that we have and are able to increase them in number, our opposition will become discouraged and concede us the contest much sooner.

We would be pleased to have you advise us as follows:

1. Advise us who the leaders are for the advancement of colored people in Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Chicago and any other Cities that we might get in touch with on short notice in case we might need some colored men to take the places of any of our men who might become discouraged and give up the fight that we have on.

2. Do you have representatives that would be available in case we should want a man to come to our plant and talk to our men and strengthen their courage to see this affair through?

3. Give us any thoughts, ideas or suggestions you may have that we could pass on to our men to encourage them.

4. We would be glad to have letters from you, from time to time, or from any others that you might enlist, that we could read to our men - letters that would remind them of the fact that they are not standing alone in their present struggle, but that they have others all over the country who are interested in seeing them stand pat and establish their rights in the matter.

4/10/43

Assuring you that we are determined to win out, that any information you may give us will be held in the strictest confidence, and that your assistance at this time will be appreciated, we are,

Yours very truly,

Indiana Foundry Corporation,

By, H. B. Harvey,
Secretary.

HBHarvey/RH

To Meet Mrs Blatch & the Members
of the Elizabeth Cady Stanton
Centennial Committee.

Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll.

Wednesday Dec. 20.

4 – 7.

Gramercy Park.
117 East Twenty-first Street.

Chancellor
HENRY HURWITZ
President
ISADOR LUBIN
Secretary-Treasurer
BERNARD J. REIS
Director of Summer School
LOUIS A. MISCHKIND
Corresponding Secretary
JULIETTA KAHN

INTERCOLLEGIATE MENORAH ASSOCIATION
FOR THE STUDY AND ADVANCEMENT OF
JEWISH CULTURE AND IDEALS
167 WEST 13th STREET
NEW YORK

Vice-Presidents
HARRY STARR
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
NORMAN M. VINEBERG
MCGILL UNIVERSITY
LEO FOX
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
MARCUS RABINOWITZ
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
SAM L. FENDEL
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
BARNET COHEN
COLLEGE OF CITY OF NEW YORK

4/1214

May 9, 1923.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

While you don't know me, I have heard you speak several times at open forums. I was very much interested to learn from one of our constitutent Societies in Portland, Ore. that you had spoken under their auspices at the Temple there.

I am writing you on a matter concerned with the janitor whom we have had in our employ for the last three years. He is a man of very unusal mental outlook, considering the kind of work he is doing. I have been much interested in him ever since he came to us, as I felt he was decidedly out of place. I have urged him time and time again to go and see you or make some effort to go into work more congenial to him, but he seems to be very diffident, or to put it more bluntly, he lacks ambition. I do feel, however, that some effort ought to be made both by him and by people who would be interested in him to enable him to use himself to the fullest - something which he certainly is not doing here.

Mr. Pierce Cropper speaks a most cultivated English, and has an unusual appreciation for literature. You can imagine the surprise any normal person would have in finding his janitor sitting on a coal scuttle reading Maeterlinck's "Life of the Bee"! (My first introduction to him came through his asking me to order a book which the average college-bred person would have found a little too deep.)

I have asked Mr. Gopper to give me some idea of the amount of education he has. You will note

from the enclosed blank which he has filled out, that he is a pharmacist, a graduate from the Harrison College in the West Indies. Early in our acquaintance he told me that his certificate was not good in this country, which is the reason I think he found it extremely difficult to get the kind of work he wanted.

I wonder if you can do anything for him? He seems to be very diffident about approaching you, but I am wondering if you will have the time to give him an interview, or if you can suggest some person whom he can see.

I read with the utmost interest your recent article in The Nation.

Sincerely yours,

Juliette Kahn

Corresponding Secretary

JK*FG

84/621b

4/29/49

General Course Harrison College Barbados BWI.
1906 - 1908.

Science Class. Harrison College 1908 - 1910.
Zoology Botany Physiology Chemistry
Physics. Etymology.

Pharmacy Course: St Vincent B. W. I. 1910.
at Drug Store

Pharmacy Course at General Hospital St Vincent 1910 - 1912.

" Pharmacy materia medica. Pharmacology
" chemistry. Attend out door patients (clinic)
" attend operations & Post mortem.
" First Aid. etc: —

British Colonial Druggist Certificate 1912

1923

4/29/46

May 9th, 1923.

Miss Juliette Kahn, Coorresponding Secretary,
Intercollegiate Menorah Association,
167 West 13th Street,
New York City.

My dear Miss Kahn:-

I shall be very glad to talk with Mr. Cropper if he will call on me. If he is a graduate pharmacist, he will have no difficulty in securing work, or in having his certificate recognized, after possibly some additional study or the passage of an examination.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

FORM 10

CABLE ADDRESS "INSERCO" NEW YORK

International Newsreel Corporation

Photograph Department

226-238 WILLIAM ST. NEW YORK CITY

DOMESTIC BUREAUS

EXECUTIVE AND MAIN OFFICE
NEW YORK 226-238 WILLIAM STREET

CHICAGO HEARST BLDG.
SAN FRANCISCO CALL BLDG.
LOS ANGELES EXAMINER BLDG
PHILADELPHIA 1215 FILBERT ST.
WASHINGTON 815 BROWNLEY BLDG.
ATLANTA C/O ATLANTA GEORGIAN
BOSTON 509 WASHINGTON ST.

FOREIGN BUREAUS

LONDON-ENGLAND
PARIS-FRANCE
ROME-ITALY
MADRID-SPAIN
TOKIO-JAPAN
SHANGHAI-CHINA
BERLIN-GERMANY
VIENNA-AUSTRIA

APR 4 1923

To Miss Fauset

April 3, 1923.

Crisis Magazine,
70 -5th Ave.,
New York City,

4/10/23

Gentlemen:-

On Feb. 27, we submitted you on-approval the following photograph.

Mr. Dejean & wife

Kindly advise by return mail if you are holding same for further consideration.

If not shall we invoice it?

Very truly yours,

P. C. Stens.
SPECIAL SERVICE DEPT.

PCS/MC

FORM 10

CABLE ADDRESS "INSERCO" NEW YORK

International Newsreel Corporation

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226-238 WILLIAM ST. NEW YORK CITY

DOMESTIC BUREAUS

EXECUTIVE AND MAIN OFFICE
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CHICAGO HEARST BLDG.
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PHILADELPHIA 1215 FILBERT ST.
WASHINGTON 315 BROWNLEY BLDG.
ATLANTA C/O ATLANTA GEORGIAN
BOSTON 309 WASHINGTON ST.

FOREIGN BUREAUS

LONDON-ENGLAND
PARIS-FRANCE
ROME-ITALY
MADRID-SPAIN
TOKIO-JAPAN
SHANGHAI-CHINA
BERLIN-GERMANY
VIENNA-AUSTRIA

July 3, 1923

JUL 5 1923

DU BOIS

4/18/23

The Crisis Magazine
70-5th Ave.
New York City, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

We would appreciate a reply to our letter of May 15th regarding the photograph submitted you April 4th.

On April 6th, you wrote us regarding another photograph, stating your Editor was in California, and that you were holding the photo in question for his consideration.

Will you give the matter of both photographs your prompt attention?

Very truly yours

R Stone

SPECIAL SERVICE DEPT.

PCS/AF

1923

July 30, 1923.

International Newsreel Corp.,
226 William Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

In regard to your invoice No. A 7524 photograph No. 197495 we have accepted and are paying for. 205254 was returned to you as we could not use it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[IOWA NEGRO BAR ASSOCIATION]

GEORGE H. WOODSON

COUNSELOR AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
NOTARY PUBLIC
PRACTICE IN ALL STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS

Quiet Adjustments Out of Court and
Peaceful Settlements a Specialty

OFFICE
ROOM 2 WATROUS BLOCK
OVER 209 SIXTH AVENUE, WEST
PHONE MARKET 2297

RESIDENCE
1324 WEST JEFFERSON AVENUE
PHONE DRAKE 1958-W

DES MOINES, IOWA

DECEMBER
21 1923

4/26/60

Prof. W.E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.,

My dear Sir:

You will please find inclosed list of membership and Program for the Annual Banquet of the Iowa Negro Bar Association.

We shall be glad to have you with us as our guest on this occasion and if you cannot be present, than I shall be pleased if you will write me and tell me something of the activities of the Negro Lawyers in your City and Community.

Are you maintaining any Bar Association or organization of any kind?

Who are the officers of the National Negro Bar Association?

What would you suggest as helpful to the work of our profession and the welfare of our country in a general way?

When and where does the National Negro Bar Association hold its next meetings?

Bring or send us any tidings which you may think helpful. Please write or wire me on or before Jan. 5th, 1924 as to whether you can be present or not.

Send communications to

(George H. Woodson) George H. Woodson,
Chairman, Courtesy Committee,
Room 2, Watrous Blk,
Des Moines, Iowa.

4/1621/24

July 17th, 1923.

Mr. A. L. Jackson,
c/o The Chicago Defender,
3435 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Jackson:-

May one who has known suffering similiar to yours, express to you and Mrs. Jackson his deep condolence.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

TELEPHONES {1841 / 2039} BEEKMAN

CABLE ADDRESS "FIREPLACE" NEW YORK

EDWIN A. JACKSON & BRO., INC.

JAXON FIREPLACES AND BUILDING SPECIALTIES

50 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK

4/29/24

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

April 18th, 1923

Dear Sir:

Referring to your fireplace 3rd floor 606 St. Nicholas Ave., we would say that to make this into an open fireplace, it will be necessary to change the throat and to put in a throat damper.

The cost of this, with cost of supplying and installing a new tile facing and tile hearth, and inside hearth, narrow brass or rion frame, and iron linings for fireplace, making the openings about 28" wide 27" high 15" deep, will be net $78.00.

If we remove present mantel and supply and set a plain red tapestry brick mantel, with red tile hearth to harmonize, simple wood shelf, with damper, and finish the fireplace (28 wide 27 high 15 deep) with iron linings (no frame) the dost will be $124.00.

If you have tapestry brick mantel as above, and line the fireplace with brick, the opening will be about 23 wide 28 high, 12 deep, and the cost will be $142 total.

Please note we do not guarantee the draft, but believe that the sizes we have indicated will burn without smoking.

Yours very truly,

Edwin A. Jackson & Bro., Inc.

E. W. Jackson

J.

We sell "ELECTRICOAL," the new grate using electric lights to give the flickering effect of a real fire; used everywhere, no heat, no smell, no danger.
Application made to register name in U. S. Patent Office.

2003 Franklin Ave. S.E.
Minneapolis, Minn.
August 31, 1923

CH/62/4

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois
c/o Crisis
69 - Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

Because of the fact that I am a layman and an ordinary workman making no pretensions along the intellectual line, it is probably presumptive that I should pen a line to one of your high scholarship on a subject that lies above the ordinary. But I am a reader, and I think; this I give as an excuse for writing.

I have just read Lothrop Stoddards' "Rising Tide of Color". I understand that Stoddard is one of the foremost sociologists in the United States. I have read much from your pen, and I know that you are an eminent sociologist. Stoddard says, somewhere in his book, in substance that the Negro has no initiative ability that when he is lifted up by outward pressure

and left to himself, he soon falls back into barbarism. He also says that the Negro is not self-governing: as examples he cites Liberia and Hatii.

Somewhere from your pen, I have seen that Liberia is one of the most remarkable examples of self-government known to the world, and I have been inspired by it. Every Negro who thinks is lifted up when he reads that. It is because of this that I write you.

I am a constant reader of the "Crisis," and I should like to see that phase of Stoddard's book dealt with in the columns of the magazine.

Sincerely,

Madison Jackson
by H.J.

4/29/41

4/29/24

September 20th, 1923.

Mr. Madison Jackson,
2003 Franklin Avenue, S. E.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

My dear Sir:-

Lothrop Stoddard has no standing as a sociologist. He is simply a popular writer who has some vogue just now.

We are going to treat from time to time the subjects which you speak of in the Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/25/65

Coffeyville, Kansas
Feb. 20, 1923

Mr. W. E. B Du Bois.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 16 inst. have been received and the contents duly noted. but I would like to say that the distance from Pueblo here is about 750 miles and it would be a difficult matter for you to speak there on the 27th of march and here on the 28th the best you could do would be to speak here on the 29th and Parson on the 30th and Toledo Ohio on the 1st or 2nd of April. I am today writing mrs Christian of Parson telling her you will speak there no doubt mar. 30th

4/25/06

Here is the letter she sent me.

Very sincerely yours,

S. W. James

505 East 5th St.

[1923]

745 - 122nd St.

Dear Mrs Blue Boire

I will be so glad to have you come to us, and hope that you can make it Saturday night.

I will try not to have a "party" At least not a big one. Will you

52/621b

Ask Miss Fassett to come over?
I will be so glad to see her.

Sincerely yours

Annie V. Jenkins.

1923

h2/62/h

July 3rd, 1923.

Mrs. Annie F. Jenkins,
745 S. 22nd St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mrs. Jenkins:-

I have such a hard time remembering to pay my bill. I hope this will settle for the delicious dinner. If not, send a bill for the balance.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

London June 12th. 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBoise,

#70- 5th, Avenue, New York City.

My Dear Dr. DuBoise:

L2/62/h

On the eve of publishing'The Dawn Of Tomorrow'' we are writing to you, more for advice, perhaps, than for any other reason.

We were led to attempt this publicationbecause, first we believed that there was a great need for such an organ,and second, because there is not a Negro publication of any kind in Canada.

Further we believe that this cold studied indifference on the part of the Whites towards our People is just as bad as any form of prejudice which we meet in the Republic south of us.

Again there seems to be a growing spirit of contentment among the Canadian Negro with his present condition. It seems to9 as if he wants to forget that he is identified with the Negro race the world over, and that their burdens are his burdens also.

Unlesssomething is done to arouse us here soon,we sh all be found a long way in the rear.On the whole our boys and girls do not get beyond the public school, the great majority do not finish the public school.

Our talented children soon learn to say ''what is the use,'' and those who are really ambitious go to the States. If one advisesparents to send their children to

high school and then to College they too will respond (Whats the use.)

Being a member of the Brotherhood of Ontario, I have had the oppertunity to speak in the largest churches of our Province,(White) I have at all times spoken upon some phase of the race questionand I tried to teql the facts as they really are. My messages have apparently been well received,and I find here and there a few earnest ,consciencious friends of the race.

It from thesefriends that I have received the amount of advertisments which has made it possible to begin our paper, I believe more friends could be found who would go even further towards helpingus if concerted action and proper methods were used by our own people.

If we may call any class of men our leaders here, that classis our Ministry,which, because of poor salries is very weak. In attempting to make a fight for the race one seems to stand alone.

I have tried to state the facts to you just as thy are, and as I said in the outset, I am writing you for advice; and if therev can be any cooperation between us I assure you it shall be very much appreciated.

I am very truly yours

J. J. Jenkins
95 Glenwood Ave.
London
Ont.

4/29/28

June 14th, 1923.

Mr. J. F. Jenkins,
95 Glenwood Avenue,
London, Ontario.

92/621h

My dear Sir:-

I am unable to learn from your letter of June 12th, what "The Dawn of Tomorrow" is - whether it is a book, pamphlet, weekly paper or magazine.

I can only say this in general: a paper must be supported by the people who want to read it and believe in it, and not by people whom you are fighting. The question then is, have you got enough people in your part of Canada to support a periodical? I doubt it but I may be wrong.

Very sincerely yours,

WHED/W

22/627/4

1461 - S. St. N.W.
Wash D.C. Oct 11-1923.

My dear Dr Dubois, -

I began
last week writing articles
for the paper. I have some -
thing ready now for next week.
Will you kindly tell me
what I do with it in order
to syndicate it?

You advised me to do this
some time ago.

I feel very ambitious & hope
to push my books along by
lecturing & advertising them
now.

I hope you will be coming
down soon. I did enjoy
Bunny Point!

Very sincerely.
Geo Dorsey Johnson.

4/29/23

October 15, 1923.

Mrs. Georgia D. Johnson,
1461 S Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Johnson:

It is very difficult to advise you unless I know the kind of articles you are writing. You will find it much more steadying if you write for a definite paper rather than for papers in general. Why not get in touch with editors and see what they want in particular?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

February 13th, 1923.

4/24/50

Mrs. Georgine L. Johnson,
1102 Collingwood Ave.,
Toledo, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Johnson:-

Please invite me to spend Easter Sunday with you. I am going to speak for the City Club at Hotel Waldorf, Saturday, March 31st, so that I simply must arrange for Sunday dinner. I hope by that time, the Doctor may be home.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WWBD/W

Johnson

Toledo, February 16. 1923.

Dear Doctor Du Bois.

Will be most happy to greet you at Easter time, stay as long as you wish.

The Doctor is fine and expects to come home early in March.

Best wishes to your family. I trust that you and all are well.

Sincerely

T. Morgan Johnson.

8/1/42/h

February 17. 1923.

Dear Doctor Du Bois. If you have no special program planned for Easter day, may I say that you will give up just a few minutes talk at Douglas Community Center?
We have had a twilight hour program, from five to six, Sundays, during the winter, with special music and some one from one of the various business Clubs of the City to speak, have had splendid results - will you please say yes?

Sincerely,

Morgan E. Johnson
1102 Collingwood Ave.
Toledo, Ohio

4/24/19

February 20th, 1923.

Mrs. Georgine Johnson,
1102 Collingwood Ave.,
Toledo, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Johnson:-

Dr. Du Bois has already started on his tour. However, I shall write him and apprise him of your welcome invitation.

I have your second letter and am writing Dr. Du Bois about your desire to have him speak for you Sunday, April 1st.

Very sincerely yours,

JRF/W

Lh/h21h

[J. ROSAMOND JOHNSON]

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

May 21, 1923.

4/24/14

Memo to Mr. Rosamond Johnson:

I ordered thirty covers for the dinner to the Ethiopian Art Players at Craig's last Saturday night at $1.50 each. This made $45 and I gave three dollars in tips making $48. This cost is to be divided among seven persons, to wit: ~~Neil~~, ~~R. Johnson, Boutte~~, J. W. Johnson, White, DuBois and Abbott. This makes $6.85 a piece. Please remit.

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD/PF

Mr. Rosamond Johnson,
201 West 131 Street,
New York City.

Yours truly
Rosamond Johnson

April 12th, 1923.

Dr. and Mrs. P. H. Johnson,
1102 Collingwood Avenue,
Toledo, Ohio.

Dear Friends:-

I am again at my desk and writing to thank you for your kind hospitality while I was in Toledo. Mrs. Du Bois joins me in best regards.

Did you find an amethyst stick pin of mine which I have distributed somewhere during the latter part of my journey? If so, please send it on forthwith, otherwise I should be quite naked.

My regards to the Gardeners.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

June 8, 1923.

Dr. Roland Johnson,
902 Lafayette Avenue,
Brooklyn, New York.

41/2154

Dear Dr. Johnson:

The Ethiopian Art Players finish their engagement in New York next Saturday, June 9th. Their season has been financially unsuccessful but they have interested some powerful friends who will finance them next year. Meantime they are behind to the extent of $275. Certain white friends have promised $150 of this and I am writing to see if $125 can be secured from colored friends. For this purpose I am sending Mr. Raymond O'Neil my check for five dollars and I am sending a letter like this to five friends asking if they will do the same and also if they will solicit from five other friends. Will you? "He gives twice who gives quickly." Mr. O'Neil's address is in care of the Lafayette Theatre, 2227 Seventh Avenue.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

I.

1923

St. Elizabeths Insane Asylum,
Washington, D.C.
May 16, 1923.

Mr. Burghardt Du Bois,
Director or Official of
The National Association
For the Advancement of
Colored People,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,
N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Will you please come at once to Howard University, the university from which I was brought to the above institution, and to the latter institution to which I have been retained over three years, also, to see me.

II.

Thanking you in advance,
I am
Yours very truly,
(Miss) Susan Johnson.

4/24/56

Slater State Normal School,
Winston-Salem, N. C., 4-11-1933.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I am writing to ask if you will be kind enough either to give me some information about THE STRATFORD COMPANY (publishers), 234-240 Boylston Street, Boston 9, Massachusetts, or give me a hint as to how and where I may learn about it. I am particularly concerned to know:

1. If it is a concern of considerable resources.
2. If it is a comparatively new firm.
3. If it is a RELIABLE company.

I am thinking of doing some business with this house. Hence my query.

I shall greatly appreciate and regard as strictly confidential any information you may be able to give me.

Asking a reply at your early convenience, I am

Very respectfully,

T. J. Johnson

4/24/52

April 13, 1923.

4/24/51

Mr. T. C. Johnson,
Slater State Normal School,
Winston-Salem, N. C.

My dear Sir:

I know nothing about the Stratford Company of Boston. They are sending around numbers of circulats and seeking to get publications on the basis of having the author pay for them. As a usual thing it is not a good plan to patronize a publisher of this sort unless the author is certain of being able to sell the book himself. Such publishers do not advertise and make no effort to sell the publications issued. Also you should compare their price very carefully with the cost of production elsewhere.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/29/15

August 6th, 1923.

Dr. T. U. Johnson,
207 West 138th St.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Johnson:-

I thank you for the copy of the letter sent me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

May 28th, 1923.

Mr. Thomas M. Johnson,
202 E. Spring St.,
Columbus, Ohio.

My dear Sir:-

Will you kindly fill out the enclosed blank for us? The authorities of the University say that they have no way of securing this information.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

WILL N. JOHNSON
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR
~~XXXXXXXXXXX~~
CHICAGO
~~XXXXXXXXXXX~~
306 E 43rd St. Rm 4.
Phone Oakland 7229.

September 21, 1923.

Dr. W.E.B DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

4/15/158

Dear Sir:

I noticed the announcement of the coming of the Pan-African congress which will meet in London, England, in November. I should be glad if you would send me the literature on this trip and information as to days of sailing and expenses.

Yours truly,

Will N. Johnson

Attorney.

WNJ/IB

1923

July 3rd, 1923.

Mr. W. H. Johnston,
109 Bogard St.,
Charleston, S. C.

My dear Sir:-

We are always glad to help business enterprises but I am afraid that the note that you have sent us is a good deal more like an advertisement than a news notice. I thank you for letting me see it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/9/67

The Pen and Brush Club
134 West 19th Street,
Jan. 29, 1923.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

Again you have said it - in "Back to Africa". The "word" we have, some of us, so deeply felt, but cannot paint in master-stroke, like yours.

There is so little sanity and wisdom in most of us, and you are always so wise and sane! Go on, the time needs truth and courage, but it needs, too, balance, after its downward step; and you are one of the few who can help to steady it. How tragically absurd it is that we should look at the color of the hands that hold us up!

Yours gratefully,

Rosalie M. Jones.

4/24/23

1923

January 31st, 1923.

4/2913

Miss Rosalie Jonas,
134 East 19th Street,
New York City.

My dear Miss Jonas:-

I deeply appreciate your kind letter of January 27th.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/29/21

(JONES)

The Lakeside Association

Lakeside, Ohio

OFFICE OF
SEC'Y AND SUPT.

Winter Office
14 West Winter Street,
Delaware, Ohio.

Dec. 22, 1923

Dr. William E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am very anxious to communicate with ROLAND HAYES, the widely known tenor of your race. Can you give me his address or put me in communication with him.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur B. Jones

General Manager.

02/62/4.

December 28, 1923.

Mr. Arthur B. Jones,
The Lakeside Association,
Delaware, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Jones:

I believe you can get in touch with Roland Hayes by writing him in care of the Roland Hayes Management, Symphony Hall, Boston, Massachusetts.

Yours truly,

JF/PF

8/62/4

3818 Grand Blvd.,
Apt. 2 Chicago, Ills.,
Feb. 2, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
& W. G. Haigh
Chicago.

Dear Sir — Just this second heard you are in Chi — and that you are only a stone's throw from me! Please come to see me — if you

2/

6/16/14

can't make it this afternoon, call and tell me when. Remember you treated me "shabby" last time!

I am living at the address given above - phone number - Douglas 4410 called you a Vincennes. Do something!

Be ever,
Camille Dohen-Jones
Reid O'Reads

4/12/07

3818 Grand Blvd.,
Apt. 2, Chicago, Ill.,
May 21, 1923.

Mon cher Docteur: Eh bien!
What is wrong? I write
a nice long letter, full of
news, many pictures and
my news on subjects nearest
and dearest to the interest
of all — and I meet a
Stony silence! Unpardonable!

Brace up: the worst is
still to come — You will expiat-
iate sooner or later — as
the Great Medal Flour people
put it: "Eventually — so why
Not now?" In me confreudo.

2

I am busy, as usual, but I just had to get in my little say - get it off my chest. When do you come here again? Let me know - I am all dated up for part of June and quite a bit of July, but if you give me lots of time, I can play safe and be at home when you come next time: last time I was busy beating the Republicans - and we licked 'em, too - McCormick's a dead one, now, and we did that, too.

Please let down the bars & let me hear from you - I have so many things to tell you.

Sincerely, Camille Jones

4291117

June 19th, 1923.

Mrs. Camille Cohen Jones,
3181 Grand Boulevard,
Apartment No. 3,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mrs. Jones:-

As you know I have long been engaged upon a history of the black troops in the Great War, taking in the colored contingents from America, West Indies, Africa, etc. It is about finished now and I am thinking about putting on a sort of pageant and puppet show which, with dolls and persons would illustrate the entire activity of these soldiers throughout the War.

What do you think of the possibility of putting this on in Chicago. Let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

3818 Grand Blvd.,
Apt. 3, Chicago.
July 3, 1923.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Replying
to yours of 19th ult., will
say I've given careful
consideration to your
plan - I feel that we
can make it go big
here in "Chi". It will
afford me much pleas-
ure to take charge of
same at this end -

7/19/23

2.

and cooperate with
you while you are
here supervising.

Are you in a posi-
tion to give me fuller
details? We shall need
music, of course -
a chorus, no doubt;
have you a preference
when it comes to
J. Wesley Jones & Mundy?
I have worked for
both, and found
them delightful -
in spite of what

8/19/23

3

other singers said
against them. Do
you feel you'd care
to use them both?
It may be managed.

We shall need the
backing of big men
and organizations -
we shall, of course,
use Mr. Dr. Priest
and his Third Ward
Republican Organ-
ization - which spells
success for any un-
dertaking in this city.

8/19/23

4.

In presenting your history — will you give same for the benefit of some charitable fund, or are the workers to be paid? Of course some will have to be paid.

4/9/20

Now, I think I have asked all necessary questions — I am interested to the nth degree, and impatient to know all there is to be

5.

Known concerning
your plans. (Cause of
delay in answering
is due to my being
in the hands of the
dentist — and I am
suffering yet.
I shall write
you real soon — your
visit in August is
a very pleasant out-
look to all Chicago.
As ever,
Sincerely
Camille G. Jones

4/9/21

4/2911-2

August 8th, 1923.

Mrs. Camille Cohen Jones,
3818 Grand Boulevard, Apt. 3,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Friend:-

All my plans have been changed. A delightful organization has almost made up its mind to send me to the third Pan-African Congress which meets in Lisbon, September 9th. There are some people who would prefer Chicago to Lisbon but I would not, so that I am afraid my plan will have to be transferred to next summer. But next summer if you are well and happy, we will give Chicago a pageant which will make her sit up and take notice.

With best regards

Sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/29/16

October 19, 1923.

Madam Camille Cohen Jones,
3818 Grand Boulevard, Apt. 3,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mrs. Jones:

I sail for Europe next Wednesday. My Paris address will be in care of Madame Louise Chapoteau, 9 Rue Jasmin, XVI. Paris. You can reach me there if you hurry up and write. Meantime save that exquisite photograph for me until I return. With all good wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1923

July 3rd, 1923.

Dr. E. H. Jones,
Box No. 52,
Talladega, Ala.

4/24/23

My dear Dr. Jones:-

Miss Fauset tells me that you have some information and documents about colored soldiers during the War. I shall be very glad indeed if you will let me see them at your convenience. I would see that they were returned to you.

I appreciate your kindness to Miss Fauset and your interest in the Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1334 W St., N.W.,
Washington, D.C.,
October 18, 1923.

01/29/10

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor of "The Crisis",
New York City.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I am writing to you to ask you to grant me the favor of sending me (by return mail, if possible) a statement by you concerning this question:

"Should the Negro be Encouraged to Migrate to the North?" If you would be so kind I would appreciate it so very much if you would consider the phrasing of this proposition and express your opinion in perhaps just one or two sentences. I am on the negative side in a debate to be held at Howard University on this coming Monday, October 22. It is merely a class affair. My point is that because of the spread of segregation caused by this migration that the Negro should not be encouraged to migrate but that we must help him to accustom himself to changed conditions should he migrate.

Of course if you find it impossible to give any statement that would help my view of the matter it will be perfectly all right. I thank you for any information that you may see fit to give.

Very sincerely yours,

Mary B Jones

4/2919

October 20, 1923.

Miss Mary B. Jones,
1334 W Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Madam:

I think very decidedly that the Negro should be encouraged to migrate to the north.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Yours

1334 W St.,N.W.
Washington, D.C.
October 25, 1923

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Editor of "The Crisis"
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City

4/62/11

Dear Sir:

I received your letter of October 20 and greatly appreciate your kindness in furnishing me the information. This is the second time you have been good enough to respond to my request for aid. The first was in 1920, prior to my graduation from High School in Chambersburg, Pa. At this latter place (my home town) we have, by the way, just finished a successful fight against the segregation of our children in the lower grades in the schools. Owing to the smallness of the town they could'nt very well advocate segregation in the higher grades.

Very truly yours,

Mary B. Jones

1923

January 26th, 1923.

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones,
3732 Prairie Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

S4/42/4

My dear Mildred:-

In accordance with your kind letter, I immediately telegraphed and wrote to Mrs. Herring. In the letter I had to refer to you as an excuse for writing.

I find that I shall arrive in Chicago about noon on the 20th of February and will have to leave 8 P. M. on the 21st. I should be glad to see you and family.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[Jones]

3732 Prairie Ave. 3rd Apt.
Chicago, Ill. July 2, 1923

My dear Mr. Du Bois: —
Aren't you the mean thing? Not a line from you since you packed that Chicago in March! Really that is "pure low-down acting" — I'm powerful ashamed of you I am indeed.

4/9/22

Says Mrs. Camille Colman-Jones to me in her "Walter Cohen's daughter" fashion — (on Wednesday evening last at a music meeting) I "I've recently heard from Dr. Du Bois & I shall talk with you soon, Mrs Bryant Jones, concerning his letter." Said I in my meekest, not an over fond sense manner — "I shall be so pleased to

talk with you concerning that or anything else at any time Mr. Robert Jones." She looked at me sharply but observing my utter lack of brain seemed satisfied & further condescending, spoke as follows! — What did he say he was coming to Chicago? & August? Well, he may come sooner." As yet I have not been able to get in a word. So! Her parting words were — I shall come to see you. "Now just see what you went & done!" The great is actually coming to see the obscure & unknown. I trust I shall be duly impressed. Who knows?

The flavor is flowing beautifully. I can now gracefully guide you into any tone of

lamp post that you effect.
Shock absorbers help much
to keep down the bump-the
bump feeling - & all told.
- a Ford touring is a joy
unspeakable. How on?
Now sure enough are you
coming b'fore August? We'll
be happy to see you
and as often as you
can come. Bring a tooth &
you know it.

5/19/23

The Honorable Teddy
Bryant Jones is a Ford friend
and rides the running
board with ease and
absolute abandon. He is
a fine dog but unusually
hard headed & set in his
ways. Unlike his gentle
mistress.

Some one told me (I think
it was Mrs. Hunt of Fort
Valley Ga.) that Mrs Hinton

had married again. I do hope that she will be very happy. I don't know the name of the lucky man.

Mr. Jenks sends best regards.

Keep well. And do write soon.

School closed June 29th. Gee! It was hot!

Come on.

With love,

Hastily,

Mildred.

Miss Pegram

July 31, 1923.

Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones,
3732 Prairie Ave., Apt. 3,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mildred:

I congratulate you heartily upon your success, but with it all you are an extremely foolish woman. You are simply ruining your health for the sake of income and scholastic degrees and you are going to pay for it by terrible suffering if you do not use some common sense in the future. You ought to stop studying unless you are willing to give up your school work for it. You ought to stop teaching night school and summer school, but of course you won't.

I shall probably not be west this summer after all, but it is barely possible that I shall go to Lisbon which even you will admit would be more interesting.

Best regards to you, Mr. Jones and Teddy.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

[Jones]

3732 Prairie Ave., 3rd. Apt.
Chicago, Ill. Aug. 23, 1923

Dear Dr. Dr Bois:—

a trip to Lisbon! Aren't you the lucky guy? My soul! That's certainly fine! I am "mighty" glad for you. Certainly can't blame you for choosing that trip.

I hope that you and your family are well. Madame, Teddy & I are fine & are flivvering daily & mightily.

Teddy frenchifiantly rides the running board — once in a while jumping off to snatch some chillé ball

2/21/24

to engage in a short but
brisk fight.

Thanks for the preachment.
There may be hope (tho' pray
you don't dare to admit it)
for one so work-hardened
a sinner as I.

Keep well. Love from me
all.

Yours,

Mildred.

State Normal School
Department of English
Robert T. Kerlin

515 S. Walnut Street
West Chester, Pa.

December 14, 23

DEC 17 1923

~~Dear Dr. DuBois:~~

Countee P. Cullen has won distinction not for himself only but for the American Negro by his remarkable prize poem. In my judgment it ranks with the best ballads of the masters — with Scott's, Morris's, and Rossetti's. Ballad artistry, tragic power, dramatic situation, fluent verse speeding forward to the mournful end, flawless diction, — these qualities combine to make it a work of consummate art.

And now to this comment on Cullen's poem let me add one on another which came to me as a Thanksgiving poem on a card from its author, Raymond G. Dandridge of Cincinnati. You know that Dandridge although a bed-fast paralytic for these last fifteen years has been an active worker for the N. A. A. C. P. It was through his affliction that he discovered the silent poets in himself.

State Normal School
Department of English
Robert T. Kerlin

516 S. Walnut Street
West Chester, Pa.

4/29/45

And a poet he is. His little book of verse, The Poet and Other Poems, is proof. His Thanksgiving Poem, which is the noblest expression of sentiment appropriate to that season that I have met with this year, is as follows:

For spreading plain and peak that towers,
We give Thee thanks;
For sun and rain and food and flowers,
We give Thee thanks;
For courage and the will to do,
For strength and hope and faith anew,
For love and friendship strong and true,
We give Thee thanks.

For pain that serves to purge the soul,
We give Thee thanks;
For cares that raise us towards the goal,
We give Thee thanks;
For bits of rest that intervene
For tears and sighs, with smiles between,
For all, O gracious Nazarene!
We give Thee thanks.

Yours cordially
Robert T. Kerlin

15 Mac Dougal Alley

The Crisis:

To the Editors:

Have you seen this latest example of "White Supremacy"? Sounds like good old Texas - doesn't it.

That Thomas Hastings; the architect of the Fifth Avenue Library, and our foremost architect since the death of Stanford White; with his own training safely completed should stoop to place a stone in the path of a little colored girl who has won a distinctive honor, against odds; is unbelievable.

That Ernest Pizzetta, himself a Spanish Jew, should feel it necessary to deprive a young colored woman of a well earned scholarship, in order to protect from "contamination" these young Southern girls who have, apparently, no honors to their credit, is, to say the least, "instructive."

And the New York Times as a crowning insult has employed the term "Negress" to a young sculptress of distinction.

I wish you would look further into this case and write a rousing article with some photographs of her work - Sincerely

Daisy M. King
sculptor

4/23/34

H.

4/23/23

April 26th, 1923.

Miss Daisy E. King,
15 Mac Dougal Alley,
New York City.

My dear Miss King:-

I am writing to thank you for your interesting and sympathetic letter, and especially for the valuable details that you have furnished us. It seems especially incongruous that Mr. Peixotto who, himself, must have suffered at one time or another from prejudice, should so unnecessarily undertake to block the advance of a young girl.

I know that Dr. Du Bois is interested in this subject and doubtless means to comment upon it in the Crisis. I shall see that you receive a copy of his article.

I am interested to realize that you too seem to experience the same revulsion of feeling toward the term "Negress" which most of us colored people have. In spite of repeated protests on our part, many of the papers refuse to use a more attractive term.

Faithfully yours,

JEF/W

[King]

409 West 56-2d St
N. Y. City
c/o Miss Branch
Sept. 20th

Dr W. E. Dubois
New York City

4/15/57

Dear Sir,

I read sometime ago
that you had called
a Pan-African Confer
ence for November
To be held in London,

now I expect to be in London
on Dec. 1st in November,
and would like to attend
the Conference, will you
kindly let me know what date
the Conference opens and
closes and whether all the
sessions are held in London,
thanking to hear from you
at your earliest convenience

Yours truly
(Miss) Florence L. King

Harlem 5697 Ext. OC

39 W 128th Street

New York City

May 25, 1923

4/29/54

The Crisis
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City

Gentlemen,

In persuing bits of literature from the pen of Major Moton, Dr. Du Bois and others I am rejoiced to see the stress laid upon Economics, for I have always held that the Negro's own problem hinges on BIG BUSINESS. This of course will carry the thinker into a complexity of details the chief amongst them is the ability to protect that which has been acquired through the dignity of labour.

There are trading concerns in New York City for further expansion request 'banking facilities' and are denied, therefore, with still the idea of Big Business uppermost in mind I endeavour to draw your attention to the necessity of expending some effort in this direction literary or otherwise.

I happened on a November 1922 issue of the Crisis and learned how certain colored business men had organised the Overseas Trading Company to take care of the NEEDS arising from the American loan to Hayti. Interviewing the general manager he informed me that the 'needs' arising through the loan were well being taken care of by the Anglo-Americans who controlled the very soil from which the products must first be got. In the face of this see the National Geographic Magazine for October 1922. (The land of the Free in africa. H. McBride)

Banking Facilities need not be dependent on a chartered bank of our own, other arrangements can be made to take care of this need.

I am thinking also that a sure weapon in the contest to move upward is a systematic and carefully laid propaganda explaining away the Blackman's contributions to civilizations ancient, medieval, present and probable future, so that the half casts need not be wholly ashamed of the black side of them. And the race may rise upon the stepping stones of its dead self.

This will also tend to eradicate the pride taken in being a Subject Native under the British, a politically pigmied member of the French commonwealth or an illegitimate therefore unrecognised citizen of the United States .

With the assurance that any effort expended in these directions will be greatly appreciated.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours very truly,

Frank A Kirlew

[illegible] 1923

55/62h

May 28th, 1923.

Mr. Frank A. Kiolew,
39 West 128th St.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

I have your letter of May 25th which I have read with interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WLBD/W

ERNST KLATSCHER

PRAGUE, 27th March 1923.

Sent November Crisis to

1923

Sir,

This City enjoyed some time ago the visit and lectures of Prof. Albert Schweitzer.

As you may be aware, this eminent man who had been known for years as organist and scholar of the theory of music (Bach), and of the Bible as Professor of Theology at an Alsacian University, devoted himself from his thirtieth year to the study of medicine with theexplicit intention of bringing help and comfort to those in direst need of medical assistance. Faithful to this intention, he went to practice medicine in Equatorial Africa, at Lambarene, in the French Congo district.

What is required there, what it means to work there as a physician with limited financial means and without outside help, and what Dr.Schweitzer accomplished against such odds, is exposed in the most interesting and fascinating book "At the Edge of the Primal Forest" which was published by Prof.Schweitzer at MacMillan's.

This book shows in particular, how beneficial the work of Prof.Dr.Schweitzer has been particularly for the coloured people in the Lambarene section, in an area of several hundred Kilometers in diameter.

49-12-20

Those familiar with the book and with the intentions of Prof.Schweitzer had suggested that the coloured people of the U.S. might take an interest in his work and he has suggested that such interest might be most efficiently stimulated if the book was reviewed, or abstracts of it printed, in the "Crisis". Prof.Schweitzer mentioned in a letter to me that he is most readily giving his and his publisher's consent for such use of the book. If you need a copy of the book for this purpose, Prof.Schweitzer would be ready to have a copy sent to you from the publisher.

I am sending a copy of these lines to Prof.Schweitzer, suggesting that he should instruct MacMillan's to send you the copy upon request. This will be necessary because Prof.Schweitzer, if getting ready to leave Europe for the French Congo again, to resume his activity as physician there, particularly to rebuild the hospital that he had erected and that had been destroyed by the termites. He is financing his work from his own resources amongst them funds which he has received as compensations for lectures held in Scandinavia, England, France, Germany and Czechoslovakia and for organ concerts in all these countries, also as proceeds from the sale of his world renown book on John Seb.Bach, and the book of above quoted.

However, with the present excessive prices of medicines, bandage and all the other requirements with which Prof.Schweitzer has to supply his patients, and with the enormous costs of building

a hospital in Equatorial Africa, for which most of the material has to be brought from Europe, Prof.Schweitzer's personal funds remain inadequate. I have therefore suggested that after the white population of so many European countries had contributed towards the work of Prof.Schweitzer, it may be appropriate to ask leading man of the coloured people in America whether and how contributions could be raised amongst those, who no doubt take the closest interest in the African negro.

Your name, Sir, has been mentioned to me in the first place and this is the reason why I, an entire stranger to you, have taken the liberty to set forth the above.

I have to leave it to you whether and how you deem fit to lend assistance to this work. In a few weeks, I intend to return to New York and I hope you will grant me an interview as an opportunity of making your personal acquaintance and of discussing the various points raised in this letter and others which I had the privilege to discuss here with Prof.Schweitzer. This however does not mean that the approximately four weeks which will necessarily elapse between the arrival of these lines and my arrival in New York, should remain unused. On the contrary, I trust that you will take up the matter immediately, as its importance deserves.

Very truly yours,

Ernst Klatscher

49-12-202

I hope to find your reply upon my arrival in New York under:

Ernst Klatscher
c/o Klatscher & Lorenz, Inc., 225- 4th Ave
~~15 Whitehall St.~~
New York. Murray Hill 8488.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor of the "Crisis"
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Prague Go Kl & L.
P.O.Box 147

[KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS]

May 22, 1923.

4/9/30

Mr. Edward F. McSweeney,
199 Massachusetts Avenue,
Boston, 17, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. McSweeney:

On October 23, 1922 I sent you a manuscript on the Contribution of the Negro to American Nationality". The receipt was acknowledged and I have been since waiting for your decision. I shall be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WDBD/PF

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

THE CRISIS

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

CIRCULATION
85,000

W. E. B. DU BOIS
EDITOR

A. G. DILL,
BUSINESS MANAGER

Knights of Columbus Historical Commission

199 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
BOSTON 17, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

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Executive Secretary

IT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE COMMISSION TO ENCOURAGE INVESTIGATION INTO THE ORIGINS, THE ACHIEVEMENTS AND THE PROBLEMS OF THE UNITED STATES; TO INTERPRET AND PERPETUATE THE AMERICAN PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY, POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY AND GOVERNMENT BY CONSENT; TO PROMOTE AMERICAN SOLIDARITY, AND TO EXALT THE AMERICAN IDEAL. : : : : :

May 23, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter received. You should have received the letter in reply sent to you.

There is no change in the program as to the Racial Contribution to American Nationality. Eight studies have been written, or are in preparation. The introduction, by myself, is now in the printer's hands, and as you will see, when I send you a copy shortly, is indebted to you for some constructive suggestions which are included. You will further obligate me by being as critical of the introduction as you find it possible to be. I would prefer in the introduction to err, if at all, on the side of careful and exact statement.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

Edw. F. McSweeney
Chairman

UMF

4/9/35

[KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS]

1923

May 25th, 1923.

4/9/34

Mr. Edward F. McSweeney,
199 Massachusetts Avenue,
Boston 17, Mass.

My dear Sir:-

I have your letter of May 23rd. I am glad that you are expecting to publish my contribution to your series of monographs of "Racial Contributions to American Nationality".

I trust that you may be able to take up the matter of compensation for my writing the monograph in the near future. In our first correspondence, you said satisfactory arrangements concerning this would be made. Since that, however, the matter has not been mentioned, and I shall be glad to have you consider it at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

→ KRAUS

Knights of Columbus Historical Commission

199 Massachusetts Avenue

Boston, Mass.

EDWARD F. McSWEENEY, CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM S. BENSON
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June 16, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I enclose a copy of the Introduction to the series of studies on the racial contributions to the United States. A certain number of these will be apportioned for distribution among the leaders of public opinion in the Negro race. What is your advice in regard to the best method of distribution, and how many copies can be used effectively.

Cordially yours,

Edw F McSweney

Chairman.

49-29-11

[KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS]

June 19th, 1923.

Mr. Edward F. McSweeney,
199 Massachusetts Avenue,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Sir:-

Answering your letter of June 16th, I beg to say that a considerable number of introductory pamphlets could be distributed among Negroes.

4/9/31

I would suggest, however, that when the pamphlet is distributed to a particular group, there accompany it a sheet calling attention to the work in the series that deals with that group. For instance, if a number of the pamphlets are sent among the Italians, there ought to be a loose sheet speaking of the particular work dealing with the Italians. Possible you have in mind a general statement which will cover all the monographs.

Among Negroes, copies ought to go to all of the 200 weekly newspapers together with a prepared statement which they will undoubtedly be glad to print; also there are fraternities, churches, organizations and individuals among whom anywhere from one to five hundred copies might be distributed. I should be glad to send you names and addresses

if you wish or to undertake the distribution in my office.

With regard to my own monograph, I trust that before you send it to the printer you will let me make a last revision, taking into account any criticisms which your readers may make and such after thoughts as come to me.

Very sincerely yours,

WLBD/W

4/9/32

Knights of Columbus Historical Commission

199 Massachusetts Avenue

Boston, Mass.

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June 22, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 19th.

Will you be good enough to send me a line indicating what you think ought to be said to the group of colored newspapers outlining the particular purpose which you had in mind in writing your story? Where can I get a copy of the list of the two hundred newspapers that you have in mind? Also I would like to have a list of one hundred or so of the leading men of your race to whom the statement which has been mentioned above may be sent to, in addition to these newspapers.

In regard to your last paragraph, your paper has been critically read, and the comments are now being typed and will be sent to you. I am sure that you will find them in your interest and I will write you further at the time they are mailed.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

Edw. F. McSweeney

Chairman

[KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS]

June 29, 1923.

4/9/25

Mr. Edward F. McSweeney,
199 Massachusetts Avenue,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of June 22, I beg to enclose a short statement of the sort which you think ought to go along with copies of the introduction. You will find a list of two hundred newspapers which I have in mind in the Tuskegee Year Book. I am mailing you a copy herewith. I am also enclosing a list of about one hundred of the leading men of the Negro race.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Knights of Columbus Historical Commission

199 Massachusetts Avenue
Boston, Mass.

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July 2, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

4/9/36

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the review of your work made by a distinguished scholar and critic who specializes in this particular field. This man is a very ardent admirer of your work but has taken a position of criticism regarding it similar to that he has taken on some things I have written personally. He is unsparing. I am sending it to you because, ~~as I say~~, we cannot afford, when this book is published, to have it meet criticism that may be avoided, and therefore while I do not ask or desire you to give away any opinion that you may hold or to minimize or evade any fact, the reading of this may be of help.

There is no obligation or us or on you to accept everything that is criticised. It ought, however, to be taken in the spirit that it is given. A similar study was made by the same person on the German contribution, which was very much more critical than yours, but the writer accepted it in good faith. He did not agree with everything, but wherever he found he was subject to proper criticism he made the necessary changes in his manuscript.

I sincerely trust that you will take this in the same spirit that is intended, and proceed to finish the thing up so that we can get it on its way to publication. I would like to put out first in our racial series the Negro and the Jewish contributions.

Sincerely yours,

Edward F. McSweeney

Chairman

Knights of Columbus Historical Commission

199 Massachusetts Avenue

Boston, Mass.

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1923

July 2, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The enclosed is a clipping from the Transcript of Saturday last.

Sincerely yours,

Edw F McSweeney

Chairman

Enclosure

UMF

[KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS]

July 6, 1923.

4/9/33

Mr. Edward F. McSweeny,
K99 Massachusetts Ave.,
Boston, 17, Mass.

My dear Mr. McSweeny:

I have the manuscript and the criticism. I am very glad indeed to have this criticism. I realize that probably of all the monographs which you plan to publish the claims made in mine will be subject to more criticism and met by more unbelief than any other. Consequently I am glad to hear the worst beforehand.

With most of it I of course emphatically disagree, but in revising it I shall state my position on debatable points with greater care. I dislike very much to load a monograph with supporting foot notes but apparently it will be necessary to put some in in defense. Will you kindly let me know how soon you would like to have the revised manuscript in your hands?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

Knights of Columbus

July 13th, 1923.

Memo to Mr. Edward F. McSweeney:-

Proposed Statement to go to Colored Leaders

The Knights of Columbus Historical Commission has undertaken the exceedingly important work of letting Americans know how many diverse elements have contributed to American civilization. Many people think of America as simply the work of the English Colonists; they forget the large numbers of Irish, Germans, French, Jews, Poles and others who, from the very beginning, have helped to make America. Especially are people apt to assume that America was founded and made entirely by white people. The contribution which Negroes have made to American civilization not only as passive slaves and workers but as active doers and thinkers, is one which must not be forgotten.

One of the volumes to be published by the Knights of Columbus Historical Commission is written by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor of The Crisis magazine and is entitled: "The Gift of Black Folk". It will deal with contributions that Negroes have made to America as laborers, explorers, soldiers and artists.

WEBD/W

P. S.

In the "Negro Year Book" sent herewith on pages 203 to 208, the names marked are those of the leaders of the Negro Church in America; on page 218 are marked the leaders of the colored Y. M. C. A's and on page 225, the Field Secretaries of the colored Y. W. C. A's; page 269 to 275 are the presidents of colored colleges and professional schools. A few of these are white but most of them are colored. Pages 274 and 275 are the presidents of state agricultural and mechanical colleges; pages 276 to 284 are the presidents of colored industrial schools; most of these, however, are too small and unimportant. I have therefore marked the more important ones. On pages 343, 344 is a list of Negro insurance societies; letters should go to the presidents or secretaries of these organizations. Pages 350 to 351 is a list of Negro banks and their presidents. Letters should go to them.

I think these lists will cover most of the important Negro leaders. WEBD

1/26-13

Miss Severeen

Knights of Columbus Historical Commission

199 Massachusetts Avenue

Boston, Mass.

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July 19, 1923.

4/9/29

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In your letter of July 6th you inquire when it will be necessary for us to have the revised manuscript of the Gift of Black Folk in our hands. I can only urge upon you to make your revision with all possible dispatch, as too long an interval should not elapse between the sending out of the Introduction and the monographs. At best, it is necessary to allow a considerable period, as you are aware, for the actual printing and manufacture of the book.

Sincerely yours,

Edw F McSweeney

UMF

Chairman

Knights of Columbus Historical Commission

199 Massachusetts Avenue

Boston, Mass.

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July 19, 1923.

4/19/28

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

If I remember correctly, when we first discussed the subject of having a distribution of the pamphlet containing my Introduction to the Racial Contribution to the United States, you offered to attend to the details of distribution in your office. We have about two hundred available for this purpose. The form of the letter which you submitted is entirely satisfactory. This could be sent out over your signature and on the stationery of The Crisis and this office will assume the actual expense.

Yours sincerely,

Edw F McSweeney

UMF

Chairman

5/24

[KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS]

July 30, 1923.

4/9/27

Mr. Edward F. McSweeney,
199 Massachusetts Avenue,
Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of July 19th I beg to say that I shall be glad to send out two hundred copies of your introduction with an accompanying personal letter, yhe form which I mailed to you. The expense will be $4 for first class postage, $2 for stationery, about $2 I presume for the third class postage and $5 for stenographic work, a total of $13 in all.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Knights of Columbus Historical Commission

199 Massachusetts Avenue

Boston, Mass.

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D

attach letter

July 30, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

I enclose check for $13.00 covering expenses in connection with sending out the two hundred copies of the Introduction to the racial series.

The copies of the Introduction will go forward to-day.

I am anticipating receipt of your revised manuscript and hoping that as soon as it comes we may proceed to get the matter in shape for ultimate publication.

Sincerely yours,

Edw. F. McSweeney

Chairman

Enclosure

UMF

49-29-4

[KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS]

August 3, 1923.

Mr. Edward McSweeney,
199 Massachusetts Avenue,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Sir:

I have received your check for thirteen dollars and am awaiting the copies of the introduction.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/9/41

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

199 Massachusetts Avenue

Boston, Mass.

August 15, 1923.

My dear Sir:

The Knights of Columbus Historical Commission has undertaken the exceedingly important work of letting Americans know how many diverse elements have contributed to American civilization. Many people think of America as simply the work of the English Colonists; they forget the large numbers of Irish, Germans, French, Jews, Poles and others who, from the very beginning, have helped to make America. Especially are people apt to assume that America was founded and made entirely by white people. The contribution which Negroes have made to American civilization, not only as passive slaves and workers but as active doers and thinkers, is one which must not be forgotten.

One of the volumes to be published by the Knights of Columbus Historical Commission is written by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor of The Crisis magazine, and is entitled "The Gift of Black Folk". It will deal with contributions that Negroes have made to America as laborers, explorers, soldiers and artists.

I trust that you will give publicity to this work and help in its wide distribution.

Sincerely yours,

Edward McSweeney, Chairman

Per

4/9/38

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Knights of Columbus Historical Commission

199 Massachusetts Avenue

Boston, Mass.

EDWARD F. McSWEENEY, CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM S. BENSON
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September 11, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

4/9/43

Dear Doctor DuBois:

Will you kindly give me some idea of when I may expect the revised manuscript, Gift of Black Folk? I am anxious to have a revision and preliminary editorial work completed as early as possible.

It has been suggested that it might be tactful to have an Introduction to your study written by some outstanding benefactor of the Negro Race. What is your thought in this matter?

Sincerely yours,

Edw F McSweeney

Chairman

[KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS]

Knights of Col

September 13, 1923.

Mr. Edward F. McSweeney,
199 Massachusetts Avenue,
Boston, Massachusetts.

4/9/42

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of September eleventh. I have sent out the two hundred pamphlets and a covering letter. The revised manuscript of the "Gift of Black Folk" which I am going over very carefully keeping in mind the criticism of the reader, will be in your hands on or before September 22nd.

It might be a good thing to have the introduction written by some benefactor of the Negro race if one could be found who would write in the proper spirit. Possibly my old teacher, Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University would be willing to do this. If I think of any one else I will let you know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Knights of Columbus Historical Commission

199 Massachusetts Avenue
Boston, Mass.

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K of C

September 20, 1923.

Dr. W. E. Du Bois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City,

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

Under separate cover I have returned the Negro Year Book as I have no doubt you refer to it constantly.

I might suggest that as soon as convenient that you advise me what you regard as the most effective method of distribution for a limited number of complimentary copies of your book. This tentative plan should include various educational groups and such specific names as you deem advisable.

Sincerely yours,

Edw. F. McSweeney

Chairman

4/19/24

[KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS]

September 28, 19 23.

4/9/39

Mr. Edward F. McSweeney,
199 Massachusetts Avenue,
Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. McSweeney:

My monograph was finished and ready to send last week, but I am still not satisfied with my fourth chapter upon Reconstruction. I find that unconsciously I have made it a historical document loaded down with quotations and references but I am afraid much too difficult for the ordinary reader to understand. I am, therefore, going to rewrite it a fourth time and this will delay the manuscript. It will, however, be in your hands some time during the week of October first.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Knights of Columbus

Knights of Columbus Historical Commission

199 Massachusetts Avenue

Boston, Mass.

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October 9, 1923.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

4/9/24

My dear Dr. DuBois:

In looking over my correspondence I found the foreword to your study on the Gift of the Black Folk. I am returning it to you so that you may have your manuscript in its entirety.

Sincerely yours,

G. M. Carey

Executive Secretary.

[KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS]

October 15, 1923.

4/9/37

Mr. Edward F. McSweeney,
199 Massachusetts Avenue,
Boston, 17, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. McSweeney:

I am sending you my manuscript "The Gift of Black Folk" by registered mail today. I have given the criticism made by the historical expert careful attention and I enclose a memorandum on the main criticisms and the way in which I have tried to meet them.

I am sailing for London October 24th but my assistant editor here, Miss Jessie Fauset, can attend to the proof and answer any inquiries. I shall probably be out of the country attending the third Pan-African Congress until February first.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

BOOKS [enclosure]

Memorandum on Criticisms of "The Gift of Black Folk".

1. This monograph is based mainly upon secondary works. It is not an attempt at new research but rather an interpretation of well known facts.

2. The conclusions are in many cases contrary to the accepted historical opinion and in those cases I have followed the advice of the critic and inserted detailed references. I think foot notes in a monograph of this character are out of place but I have furnished them.

3. I have tried to rearrange the paper in better proportions to avoid repetition and to cut out details. Especially in the case of the chapter on Negro soldiers have I done this.

4. This monograph is not an attempt to present lights and shadows but rather achievements so that in this respect I have not followed the suggestion of the critic.

5. I have made no change in the tone. If it is bitter it must remain so.

6. I have mentioned Dr. Booker T. Washington in his proper place. I have not, however, exaggerated the work which some white people suppose that he did.

7. I have tried to keep in mind the contribution of the Negro to the country as a whole and to be merely laudatory [not].

Turing now to the detailed reports I have made the following changes: I have shown that Negro labor even in the north was important because northern commerce depended upon the products of Negro labor. I do not think that the anti-Negro riots of the thirties and forties were simply economic and not racial.

My whole chapter on Reconstruction has been changed. I have rewritten it three times. I think it meets most of the criticisms passed on it.

In general I have not hesitated to emphasize an attitude with re-

49-26-19

lation to the Negro which to most people will seem untrue and fantastic but nevertheless is to my mind absolutely true.

49-26-27

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CLARENCE L. TOWER, ASST. SECRETARY

May 10th, 1923

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I have a letter of introduction to you given me by the Honorable Moorfield Storey. I will return to my office at 7 Pine Street, New York City, next Monday morning and would appreciate it very much if you would kindly let me know when it will be convenient for you to have me present the letter.

Pardon this typewritten communication but I am getting ready to go to Cape Breton for the summer and am woefully rushed.

Sincerely,

Franz H. Kreb.

8/1/24

1923

May 11th, 1923.

4/21/77

Mr. Frantz H. Krebs,
7 Pine St.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

I shall be in my office from Tuesday to Friday of next week between the hours of eleven and four. I shall be very glad to make an appointment with you on any of these days, and to have you call any afternoon that suits you best. My telephone is Chelsea 3551.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

150 CLINTON STREET
BROOKLYN
NEW YORK

May 27th, 1923.

Dear Dr W. E. B.

Am sending you the enclosed — on the chance that you may not have seen it. The part I have marked is particularly interesting — a rather mildly amusing. Please "spot the oak" when I next see you, as I want your undivided attention. I leave here on the morning

4/21/24

(2)

150 CLINTON STREET
BROOKLYN
NEW YORK

of June 8th for Boston.
Sail from Boston on
June 14th, and don't
expect to return to
New York before the
latter part of October—
at the earliest.

Sincerely

Franz Hugo Knebr.

4/21/75

1923

May 29th, 1923.

Mr. Franz H. Krebs,
150 Clinton Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Krebs:-

4/21/176

I have thought over the proposal which you have made, and I thought it might be well before your visit of June 1st, to let you know just what I think about it. I am therefore enclosing a memorandum.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

May 29th, 1923.

Memorandum to Mr. Krebs:-

Concerning an attack upon lynching by means of the migration of colored people from places where lynchings take place:

1. In general, the idea is excellent; already there is a great deal of such migration but it is done quietly and is unknown to most people North and South; yet every locality in the South that gets the lynching habit - that is, where the lynching of Negroes is not ones sporadic or accidental happening but a steady spirit - the Negro population ebbs away. You have in mind, of course, something more spectacularly sudden than this.

2. The difficulties of any quick wholesale migration of colored folk from any point in the South are many: (a) Most of them are too poor to go and would need immediate and substantial, financial aid; (b) Many of them have small bits of landed property; it would mean a sacrifice of their life's savings to leave it, unless some organization was prepared to take it over and administer for them; (c) it would be especially difficult to make concerted plans under local laws and ordinances, and the mob spirit would make it practically impossible for an agent to appear on the ground, especially just after a lynching. Without a personal agent, armed with money, railroad tickets and legal backing, the whole matter would have to depend on individual initiative. Now most lynchings take place in those parts of the

South where the proportion of the ignorant and dependent Negroes is largest and intelligent leadership smallest. Voluntary concerted rising and leaving of such a group could hardly be accomplished without a long system of education and understanding.

3. The only procedure, therefore, that seems to me would get around the above difficulties, would be something as follows: (a) a series of articles advocating instant migration on the part of the Negro population of every lynching county. These ought to be published in the 200 Negro papers at least once every month for a year or more. There should be proof clear, pointed and absolutely definite. The writing and publishing of such a series of letters would cost something because all the small weekly Negro papers could not afford to publish such matter for nothing. (b) These articles should say to the colored people that when a lynching takes place, everyone who could afford to, should immediately leave and proceed to certain designated points. There, they would receive legal and if necessary, financial assistance. If they cannot go immediately in person, they should write to these centers and explain conditions.

4. This would clearly involve a considerable sum of money - a small sum to write and spread the articles and a considerably larger sum to finance the migration. The whole thing might be helped by Mass Meetings. For instance, whenever a lynching takes place, Mass Meetings

might be held in a dozen designated centers and funds raised to help migration from that particular place of lynching.

5. To start a work of this sort, an initial plan should be carefully worked out, and a sum of money raised - then a committee or organization should go to work.

W.E.B. DuBois

WEBD/W

1923

June 5th, 1923.

4/21/23

Mr. F. H. Krebs,
7 Pine St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Krebs:-

Enclosed is the matter that you kindly let me see.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

(Enc)

4/21/22

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June 11, 1923.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois;

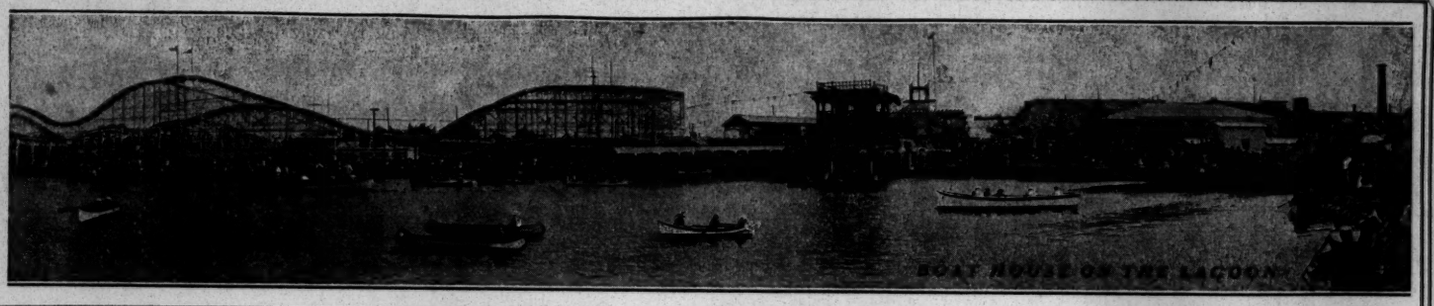
I am sending you by parcel post, the book that I spoke to you about, which was edited by my friend Dr. Oscar Levy, and I hope that you will be interested in reading it.

Kindly save it for me against my return next fall,

I would like you to recognize the Prussian English.

Sincerely yours,

Franz Hugo Kuhn.



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SEE
Beautiful residential section
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Flower-lined banks arched with unique concrete bridges and many other delightful scenes.

Venice, Cal., Jan. 12th., 1923. *19*

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Editor, Crisis,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr, Dubois:- I have read accounts of "SHADYREST" Country Club in the Crisis and Billboard, as colored men on the coast here are laying plans for quite a pretentious Country Club near Los Angeles, I am writing asking if you will be good enough to have the President or Secretary of "SHADYREST" C. C. foward me their prospectus and any other printed matter bearing upon the plans of their organization

Our ground has already been purchased, 47 acres on lakeside near Los Angeles.

Will be pleased to give you all facts for publication when all details have been completed.

Thanking you in advance,

I am yours very truly,

Arthur L Reese

Secretary, LAKESHORE BEACH COMPANY
541 Santa Clara Ave
Venice Calif.

[LAKESHORE BEACH COMPANY]

January 18th, 1923.

Mr. Arthur L. Reese,
Venice, California.

My dear Sir:-

I do not know the officials of Shadyrest but I will try and get the information which you ask in your letter of January 12th.

I should be glad to have further information as to your purchase of ground and a photograph for publication in the Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

D/W

541 Santa Clara Ave.,

4/7/53

[LAKESHORE BEACH COMPANY]

January 25th, 1923.

Mr. Arthur L. Reese,
541 Santa Clara Ave.,
Venice, California.

My dear Sir:-

The names of the officers of the Shady Rest Country Club, Westfield, N. J., are as follows:

Mr. B. C. Gordon, President
17 Melburn Ave., Newark, N. J.

Mr. C. Lansing Nevius, Secretary
67 Brunswick Ave., Newark, N. J.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

4/7/52

4/22/30

[HELEN FHUSET LANNING]

534 Washington Ave.
Brooklyn. Mar. 25, 23.

Dear Doctor,

I am sorry to know you have been grieved concerning me and I am also surprised to learn it

I can wholly appreciate your feeling, for I have certainly felt hurt at many times with your manner towards me - many many times.

Your manner and atti

finds himself when abroad are so utterly at variance with your manners at home, that on the last occasion I resolved it was better if he might have a happy medium and retain it. I meant to do so quietly and unostentatiously so that there need be no cards for comment and no cards skipping to the newspapers.

I certainly have not had

any desire, dear Doctor, to hurt
you, and am heartily sorry
if I have done so, for you have
been very, very kind to me al-
ways and do you to Josie.
You know you are, and al-
ways have been a welcome
one. Both of our family are
since we have known you.
Time surely must lessen this
pain (unburdening) grief
otherwise

It is evident you do not know me, since you suppose it was for me to let my friends know whether I prefer fun or silent company or peace.

I do not want us to be other than good friends, and I hope this letter will answer satisfactorily yours to me.

Jessie is almost quite well again, and joins me in wishing you a Happy Easter.

As ever, Helen.

Under the Patronage of H.R.H. PRINCE WILLIAM OF SWEDEN.

GEORGE W. LATTIMORE

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PHILHARMONIC HALL,
Gt. Portland Street, W.1.
Telephone : Mayfair 606.

13th August, 1923.

W.E.D. Du Bois, Esq.,
Editor,
"The Crisis,"
69, Fifth Avenue,
New York City, U.S.A.

411564

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Under separate cover I have pleasure in sending you a Programme containing the story of Prince William of Sweden's expedition through Central and East Africa.

This film has been unanimously acclaimed the finest Travel Film ever exhibited in England. For more than a year I have tried to obtain the exhibiting rights, having first seen the film upon Prince William's return to Sweden. It presents the African, together with the animal and bird life, in a manner unlike any of its predecessors, and I have also surrounded it with a unique entertainment, with the assistance of Mr. and Mrs Simango, both of whom I think you know.

I trust that you are enjoying good health, and I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you very shortly, as it is my intention to make a quick trip to the States on business.

With kind personal regards,

Yours faithfully,

G. W. Lattimore

'IRTH OF A NATION' BAN.

PARIS OBJECTS TO THE NEGRO SCENES.

"Daily Express" Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 20.

The Paris Prefect of Police has placed a ban on the famous Griffith film, "The Birth of a Nation." The official reason given was that it was "for the good of the Republic."

I understand that the ban is the result of the recent "colour bar" incidents in which American visitors have figured. Part of the film deals with steps taken against negroes in America.

An Englishman who owns the cinema in which the film was being shown told me to-day that the ban will mean a loss to him of about £6,000. He has offered to cut out the objectionable part of the film.

Four weeks only.

e Patronage of His Royal Highness Prince William of Sweden.

GEORGE W. LATTIMORE,

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MOST MARVELLOUS AND THRILLING TRAVEL FILM EVER SCREENED.

At the

PHILHARMONIC HALL.

Great Portland Street, W. 1

TELEPHONE: MAYFAIR 606

21st August, 1923.

Dr. W.E. Du Bois,
69, 5th Avenue,
New York City, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Enclosed herewith I am sending you a clipping from one of the London newspapers of today's date, with reference to the banning of the film "Birth of a Nation."

I feel that you are entitled to every commendation because I am firmly convinced that it is simply your efforts on behalf of the Pan African Congress which have aroused the French coloured people to their recent activities in connection with the attempt on the part of Americans to engender and transplant racial prejudices into the hearts and minds of the French people. I am pleased to see that they will have none of it. It is only through a universal understanding, such as is being brought about through your Congress that we will be able to counteract the effects of this poison.

I am pleased to tell you that I am having a v successful run with the above African film, and hope you will h the pleasure of seeing it very shortly in New York.

With kindest personal regards to you, Mr. Whi and other members of your staff.

Yours sincerely,

G. W. Lattimore

4/15/93

September 11, 1923.

41/15/138

Mr. George W. Lattimore,
Philharmonic Hall,
Great Portland Street, W. I,
London, England.

My dear Mr. Lattimore:

I have received your notice about your screen play and congratulate you upon it.

I am writing to say that I am arranging to have the third Pan-African Congress in London and Lisbon in November. Our French friends who had the matter in charge have given up work and the whole project was about to fail.

I know that it will be difficult to arrange this in London at such a short notice and I cannot expect many outside delegates. But I want to get about fifty people representing different parts of the colored world to meet in a series of conferences and have one or two public meetings. I should appreciate your advice and help.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

Pan-African

September 13, 1923.

The Section of International Bureaus,
League of Nations,
Geneva, Switzerland.

Gentlemen:

In your Quarterly Bulletin of Information on the work of international organizations will you kindly note that the Pan African Congress will hold its third biennial sessions in London and Lisbon during the month of November, 1923. The president is M. Gratien Candace, Deputy for Guadeloupe in the French Parliament. The Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee in charge of the third Congress is W. E. B. DuBois, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Veryy

C.L. 96. 1922. XII.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS. LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Geneva,

October 8th, 1923.

Sir,

In order to render as much service as possible to the various international organisations, as well as to keep in constant touch with them, the Secretariat of the League of Nations is publishing a quarterly bulletin on their activities. Quite a number of associations have already shown their willingness to collaborate with us.

We have learned from other sources about your

Pan African Congress

~~which will be held~~ in London, in November 1923.

and about which we should be glad to have more authentic information.

We therefore take the liberty of asking you to supply us with this information on the lines indicated below, for which we beg to thank you in advance.

Yours faithfully,

M. W.E.B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

Ken Harada

Member of the Section
of International Bureaux.

(1) Name of International Organisation.

(2) Nature of ~~recent~~ meeting (general or board meeting).

(3) Place and date.

(4) Countries participating.

(5) Officers of the Congress

(6) Agenda (or programme).

~~(7) Resolutions.~~

~~(8) Next meeting (date, place, agenda, etc.).~~

Adresse télégraphique: NATIONS GENÈVE.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS. LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Rappeler dans la correspondance —
In reply please quote —

Geneva,
17th Oct. 1923.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your request of the 5th inst., I have pleasure in sending you a photograph of the Ethiopian delegates to the last Assembly.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

G. Ward.

4/17194

Look up correspondence names 1 delegates date -

Mr W.E. Dubois,
"The Crisis",
69, Fifth Avenue,
New York.

4/13/215

October 19, 1923.

Mr. Ken Harada,
League of Nations,
Geneva, Switzerland.

My dear Sir:

Answering your communication of October 8th I beg to say that the Pan-African Congress meets every two years and will have its third biennial session in London during the first week of November and in Lisbon during the fourth week of November. Representatives are expected from the United States, the West Indies, North, West and South Africa and various European countries. The officers of the Congress are Gratien Candace, president; M. Isaac Beton, secretary; W. E. B. DuBois, member of Executive Committee. The program will take up particularly the economic condition of Negroes throughout the world and in general their social and political advancement.

I thank you for your interest in our work.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

October 29th, 1923.

Mr. C. Ward,
League of Nations,
Geneva, Switzerland.

My dear Mr. Ward:-

Thank you very much for sending us the photograph of the Ethiopian delegates. Dr. Du Bois has gone to England. As I do not know the names of the delegates or the dates of the last assembly, will you be kind enough to furnish me with this data.

Yours truly,

JHF/W

4/17/93

1923

January 8th, 1923.

Albert Thomas, Esq.,
Director of the International Bureau of Labor,
Vanderbilt Hotel,
34th Street & Park Ave.,
New York City.

4/20/43

My dear Mr. Thomas:-

You will perhaps remember me as a representative of the Pan-African Congress, who had an interview with you in Geneva in company with M. Rene Claparede.

During your stay in the United States, I should very much like to have you meet a few Negro Americans. Would it be possible for you to have lunch with me some time in the next week or so? I should be glad to have you suggest a day. I am, Sir

Very respectfully yours,

Dict WEBD/W

TÉLÉPHONE : MT. BLANC 6200. AT/RL ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE : INTERLAB GENÈVE-SUISSE

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS.
LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

GENÈVE

Please quote Ref. N° in reply
Dans la réponse prière de rappeler
N°.....

Washington D.C., 10 Janvier 1923
Hôtel Lafayette
Sixteenth Street

4/20/46

Cher Monsieur Du Bois,

Je n'ai plus que trois jours à passer à New-York, le 17, le 18 et le 19. Je n'ai plus aucun dîner ou déjeuner libre, mais je vous verrai très volontiers.

Je tiens à vous expliquer, en particulier, ce que nous avons fait depuis que je vous ai vu à Genève avec M. CLAPAREDE. Si vous voulez bien venir à l'Hôtel Vanderbilt à 12 h.30, jeudi 18, j'aurai grand plaisir à vous recevoir.

Veuillez me croire très cordialement vôtre.

Mr. W.E. Burghardt DU BOIS
The Crisis
70, Fifth Avenue
New-York City

1923

January 11th, 1923.

Albert Thomas, Esq.,
Director of the International Bureau of Labor,
Hotel Vanderbilt,
Park Ave at 34th Street,
City.

My dear Mr. Thomas:-

I should be very glad to be at the Hotel Vanderbilt at 12:30, Thursday, January 18th.

Very sincerely yours,

4/20/23

Dict WEBD/W

Leary

The University of Buffalo
College of Arts and Sciences
Buffalo, N. Y.

DANIEL B. LEARY, PH.D.
PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY

4/25/85

April 8/23

W E Burghardt Du Bois,
c/o The Smart Set,
New York N Y

Dear Mr Du Bois,-

May I express, quite simply, the pleasure your essay in the April Smart Set afforded me? It is the first time I have seen in print some of the feelings and attitudes which have long been mine.

I trust this will not seem merely another white "blah"; my profession has given me much insight into many of the things you write about. Two years in the South were also illuminating!

I shall look for more of your work. With the best of good wishes,

Sincerely,

Daniel B. Leary

July 30, 1923.

J. Lehrenkrauss & Sons,
359 Fulton Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

Gentlemen:

Could you give me some idea about the cost of the following proposed trips? I want to travel as cheaply as possible consistent with decency and health.

a. From New York to Lisbon, Portugal arriving there on or a little before September 9th. From Lisbon to North Africa, probably Oran and Algiers; from Algiers to Spain; from Spain to Paris; from Paris to New York.

b. From New York to Lisbon; from Lisbon to the west coast of Africa, visiting Dakar Sierre Leone and Liberia, returning to Spain; from Spain to France; from France to Port-au-Prince, Haiti; from Haiti to the United States.

I should be glad to have you add any information as to schedules and time.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

4/25/69

January 19th, 1923.

Mr. Morris Lewis,
3201 South Wabash Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Lewis:-

I am to be in Chicago, Tuesday the 20th or Wednesday the 21st and possibly the 22nd of February. Is there any strategic point where I can lecture? I should have to charge Fifty ($50) Dollars as this is on my itinerary to the far West.

I would not like to put this burden upon the local association, but I was wondering if there was not some white club or organization with whom I could make arrangements.

Kindly let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

D/W

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4/25/70

January 23, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
#70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Your letter of the 19th duly received. I am quite interested to know that you expect to be in Chicago about the latter part of February.

I am endeavoring to develop some leads that I hope will lead to one or two lectures by you in Chicago and vicinity. I have in mind an engagement before a white audience under the auspices of their organizations, and also possibly before one of our group organizations.

As soon as anything definite appears, I will, of course, let you hear from me.

Sincerely yours,

Morris Lewis

ML/AMW

Executive Secretary.

4/25/68

1923

January 26th, 1923.

Mr. Morris Lewis,
3201 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Lewis:-

Mrs. R. B. Herring, No. 7639 Eastlake Terrace, Apartment 3F., has been interested in The Crisis, and I have received word that she would be willing to undertake one or two lectures. I, therefore, put the matter in her hands, asking her to consult you.

I find that I shall only have the night of Tuesday, February 20th in Chicago and the afternoon of the 21st. I shall appreciate anything that can be done.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

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January 27, 1923.

4/25/67

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
#70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I am this morning in receipt of your telegram advising me that the matter of your lectures is in the hands of Mrs. R. B. Herring, 7639 East Lake Terrace, Apartment 3 F..

I haveapprized Mrs. Irvin Rosenfels, Mrs. Jas. F. Porter and Miss Mary McDowell of your contemplated lectures in Chicago, but nothing definite has developed as yet.

I am expecting your letter as stated.

Very truly yours,

Morris Lewis

ML/AMW

Executive Secretary.

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L 8/5214

February 5, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
#70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I telegraphed you this morning as follows:

"Have made engagement for you,
Oak Park, 20th, your terms. Is
this all right? Please answer quick".

I asked for a quick reply, and trust I shall have received it long before you get this letter.

The engagement at Oak Park has been arranged through Mrs. Rosenfels and Mrs. Whitham. I think it will be at Mrs. Rosenfels' home, a private though very representative gathering. The details, of course, I shall learn later, and will advise you. Mrs. Rosenfels understands there is a charge of $50.00 for the lecture.

It has just occurred to me that if you are here, as stated on the afternoon of the 21st, and have no other engagement, you might be willing to address an assemblage of Wendell Phillips High School students, (90% colored) and give a little talk on the value of elementary education, high school and continuing through college and what a great contribution such a program would be to our race group.

Awaiting reply, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Morris Lewis

ML/AMW

Executive Secretary.

4125186

February 8th, 1923.

Mr. Morris Lewis,
3201 S. Wabash Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:-

I should be glad to make a short talk to the Wendell Phillips High School on the 21st.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

September 20th, 1923.

Mr. William H. Lewis,
305 Old South Building,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Lewis:-

4/15/62

It is barely possible that I shall be in Liberia next Xmas and will be able to attend the inauguration of President King. Would it not be a graceful thing if the United States Government could make me their special representative on that occasion? Of course, I should expect no powers, privileges or compensation, but after our failure to make the Liberian loan materialize, it strikes me that this would be a graceful act of courtesy.

I understand that you have the privilege of calling Coolidge by his first name and I therefore write to you for your advice. I shall appreciate anything that you can do.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Chapter 6

THE

WILLIAM H. LEWIS
ISIDORE H. FOX
WILLIAM G. ANDREW

TELEPHONES { CONGRESS 5027 5028 5029
CABLE ADDRESS "LEFAN"

XVI

21-5-186

LEWIS, FOX & ANDREW
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
346-347-348 OLD SOUTH BUILDING
294 WASHINGTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

October 4, 1923.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I have just returned from Washington, where I took up the matter of your appointment with Secretary Slemp. He seemed to think very favorably of it.

Before going to the White House, I also had the approval of Dr. Emmett J. Scott and Perry W. Howard. I wanted to make sure that there would be no knocks in the machine when it got started. I was able to say to Secretary Slemp, that all the different elements of our people were united in your appointment to this mission.

I am enclosing for your information, a letter which I received from Dr. Scott this morning, and am sending you also a copy of the letter which I am sending to President Coolidge.

I hope that I have not made any great blunder in the matter. I thought that I had better have our forces united, and have the thing move from the White House to the Department of State, rather than from the Department of State to the White House.

I shall be able to talk to either Cassell, or Phillips concerning the matter as soon as it gets into the State Department.

WILLIAM H. LEWIS
ISIDORE H. FOX
WILLIAM G. ANDREW

TELEPHONES { CONGRESS 5027 5028 5029
CABLE ADDRESS "LEFAN"

LEWIS, FOX & ANDREW
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
346-347-348 OLD SOUTH BUILDING
294 WASHINGTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

21-5-187

With best wishes for success, I am

Sincerely yours,

William H. Lewis

WHL/F

Encs.

21-6-188

October 4, 1923.

The President,

Washington, D. C.:-

My dear Mr. President:-

It has come to my attention that Dr. William E. Burghardt Du Bois, the distinguished publisher and scholar of the colored race, and indeed of America, intends to make a visit to the Republic of Liberia in the near future, and will probably attend the inauguration of the new President of the Republic, the Honorable C. B. D. King, who recently visited this country as a member of the Liberian Commission.

I am sure you must know that Dr. Du Bois has been for many years connected with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and is editor of the Crisis, a very influential publication among our people.

It occurs to me that it would be a very graceful thing if our government could make Dr. Du Bois its special representative at the inauguration of President King, which takes place, I think, about the first of January next. It would be a splendid opportunity to show to the Liberian Republic, that notwithstanding the failure of the five million dollar loan in the Congress, yet the Government of the United

21-5-189

States still continues to maintain a kindly, and friendly interest in that Republic.

At the same time, I feel certain that our Government would make no mistake in honoring such a man as Dr. Du Bois as its special representative upon such an occasion.

I have gone over with Secretary Slemp more in detail additional reasons for this appointment.

I very earnestly recommend to your early and favorable consideration the appointment of Dr. Du Bois to be the special representative of the United States at the inauguration of President King.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. LEWIS
ISIDORE H. FOX
WILLIAM G. ANDREW

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CABLE ADDRESS "LEFAN"

LEWIS, FOX & ANDREW
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
346-347-348 OLD SOUTH BUILDING
294 WASHINGTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

October 11, 1923.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I have your letter of the 10th. I am enclosing letter of Secretary Slemp with regard to your matter.

Have you any suggestion to make? I do not know just when I shall be going to Washington, but I assume that you would want the matter fixed up at an early date.

You will notice that I did not say anything as to the expense of the trip, leaving that open. If the President appoints you, I see no reason why there should not be some small provision, at least, for expenses. It is barely possible that the State Department might want to sound the Liberian Government upon the matter, but I assume that they would make no objection.

Hastily yours,

William H. Lewis

WHL/F

Enc.

4/15/Box

October 13th, 1923.

Mr. William H. Lewis,
294 Washington Street,
Boston, Mass.

411.5/335

My dear Mr. Lewis:-

I have your letter of October 11th. I am sailing for London, October 24th. I shall be in Europe from November 4th until about December 1st. I shall plan sailing for Liberia about the latter date.

If you think that it will be really necessary for me to go to Washington before October 24th, I shall do so. But, of course, I do not want to take the time unless it is quite necessary. So far as the Liberian Government is concerned, I am enclosing a copy of a letter from King.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W
(Enc)

August 24, 1923

Mr. Norman Leys,
Brailsford near Derby,
England.
My dear Mr. Leys,

The third Pan-African Congress will meet this fall in two sessions, one in London and one in Lisbon, in November. The Congress was originally planned for Lisbon in September, but the Portuguese were so slow that our secretary in Paris got discouraged for this and other reasons and was about to give up the Congress entirely. This seemed to me unthinkable after six years of hard work and so we have arranged meetings as I have said.

We cannot of course expect to have very large and successful gatherings, but I do think that we will be able to do some good. I am writing to ask your advice in two or three matters; first as to the exact date of the London meetings. I have been thinking of November 5th&6th or 4th & 5th or 6th & 7th. Then as to the place of meeting, what would you suggest? Thirdly as to speakers: I want a few interested and influential white speakers who have the right point of view like yourself. I note from the "Socialists' Review" that you still keep up your interest in Kenya Colony. I should hope to get the latest news from there and from most of the other Negro groups of the world.

Any advice and help which you can give me will be deeply appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

[Norman Leys]

4th Sept. 1923

Dear Dr. du Bois,

I thank you for your letter.
I am glad to have news of your Congress,
and hope to be able to attend the meetings
for one day.
I know very little of London and nothing about
any public halls in it. If you have no local
representative in London I could get the Secretary
of the Fabian Society to find out the best place
for your purpose. Or write to him yourself, to
25 Tothill St., Westminster, London S.W. 1. You

J/15/12

would of course tell him the seating accomodation required. If your meetings are to be small the Fabian Society might rent you a room big enough.

About Speakers, there are three people you ought to think of. Sir Sydney Olivier, whom I think you met two years ago, formerly governor of Jamaica, an Labour Party adviser, Committee, and something big in the Anti Slavery Society. He is wholly sound on the Chief political issue, and if he would do it, would give you an excellent paper.

Next to Mr. Macgregor Ross, who retired on

pension from the post of Director of Public
Works in Kenya Colony, where also he was
a member of the Legislative Council. He
really was ~~forced~~ compelled to retire because
of his anti Exploitation views, just as I was
compelled to ten years ago. If you ask him
for a speaker, give him a subject.
Third Gilbert Murray whom of course you
know of. His address is Yatscombe, Boars Hill,
Oxford. I fancy I remember hearing from
Lady Cecilia Roberts that Either you and She
or you and Lady Mary Murray, Professor
Murray's wife, had some difference of opinion.

41/15/113

when Jou were both in Geneva. Dunning is a true liberal, a Libertarian, a believes in Liberty for its own Sake, but no Socialist. A paper from him would be well reported in the press and would maintain the prestige of Jour Congress in London.
Why not ask Harris of the Anti Slavery Society for a paper. He is no fool and does a lot of really useful work but can be damnably annoying.
By the way I know Dunning well and if Jou dont Could give Jou a letter of introduction.

I dont suppose you have been able to follow the course I urged on you, of sending a man for a tour of inspection in Africa. African nationalism awakens very slowly, and will awaken East in Eastern Africa. That is really why I welcome the intervention of the Indian in E.A. politics - to rouse political consciousness among Africans, and to check the dominance of European exploiters.

4/15/14

Ross and I are trying to write a book on Kenya, which will, we hope, be published in the Spring.

Yours sincerely Normandeyo Oye

P.S. I daresay I could find hospitality for some of Jim's party among my few London friends. My house is unfortunately 130 miles away.

Dear Sir

September 17, 1923.

4/15/126

Mr. Norman Leys,
Brailsford (Near Derby)
England.

My dear Mr. Leys:

I thank you very much for your letter of September fourth. I am going to write to the Fabian Society, Sir Sydney Olivier, Mr. Ross and Gilbert Murray and Mr. Harris. I thank you so much for your suggestions. I certainly hope to see you during my stay in London.

I expect this congress to be more of a real conference with probably fewer people than we had before but more frank interchange of opinion and advice. I shall certainly count upon your presence and shall appreciate any further advice or help that you can give me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/Pp

[NORMAN LEYS]

16th Nov. 1923

Dear Sir,

I have been waiting to hear from Dr or some other responsible person the place of meeting and hours of meeting of the Pan African Congress, and, in addition, such matters as the subjects of discussion at the different sessions. I know nothing about any of these things and now finding this through the secretary of the Fabian Society only because Dr. Du Bois some time ago told me he was enquiring from the Society about a meeting place for the Congress.

4/115/234

Please express my regret to Dr. Du Bois and to Miss Fauset, that I cannot keep my promise to attend

the Congress, as I do not know where or when to find it.

Two years ago I doubted the wisdom of refusing to put forward a definite programme in case the principles the Congress then approved by resolution. Now, by this time, I am quite sure the Congress will have no chance of life in British or Imperial politics without as definite a basis as any other group that hopes to be effective, whether Tariff Reformers, Prohibitionists, Socialists or others. I believe that if the Congress adopted the programme of the Extension of Legal privileges of every kind, in every country, to individuals and Societies independently

of their racial origins, your movement would have, in time, a world wide influence. Stones or cats some body of men and women will unite for that aim. Why should not your organisation undertake it?

4/15/235

If I could be of any use I should be very happy to attend a meeting between 11 Am and 5 P.M. on Thursday, if I could hope to learn anything at it, or if the question of working out a definite basis of union and a working programme were to be discussed. I fear however, that your organisation cannot have succeeded in keeping your Sub-fronties informed, Still less

in attracting people who are ready to give support, — if I am to judge from my own code of information.

I am
yours truly

Wm Loring
Pres African Congress
Ch Fabian Society

Normand Lazi

August 8th, 1923.

His Excellency, Hon. C. D. B. King,
President of the Republic of Liberia,
Monrovia, Liberia.

My dear Mr. King:-

4/13/25

It is probable that I shall attend the third Pan-African Congress which meets in Lisbon on or about September 16th. If I do and if it is practicable both as to expense and time, I shall visit Liberia.

If this letter reaches you in time will you kindly write me both to No. 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City and also in care Dr. Josea D. E. Magalhaes, care of A. Corsina Lopes, Largo do Caldas, 1, 2. - Lisbon, Portugal, and tell me as nearly as you can about the steamship schedule from Spain or Portugal? I should be under deep obligations.

If I do not succeed in getting to Liberia it will not be from any want of eagerness on my part as a visit to Africa has long been my dream.

I trust this letter will find you and Mrs. King in the best of health.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
MONROVIA, LIBERIA.

September 7, 1923.

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

Among my mails, which arrived yesterday, came your most welcomed letter, dated August 8, 1923, bringing the happy news of your intention to visit Liberia, if found practicable, after the adjournment of the Pan-African Congress, which meets in Lisbon on or about September 16th.

As the outgoing mails, for Europe, will be closed to-day, I am hastening to you this acknowledgement.

I need hardly assure you that the news of your intended visit to Liberia is most gratifying to me,

Doctor W. E. B. Du Bois,
69, Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK.

4/13/36

1923 I

me, and that its consumation will be highly appreciated by all Liberians.

Visits to Liberia by leaders of our racial group, in the United States, will undoubtedly lead to a better and clearer understanding of Liberia and the Liberians, and serve to drew both you and ourselves in a bond of closer union for the political, financial, social and economic advancement of our common country.

With reference to the schedule of sailings, from Spain or Portugal to Liberia, as far as I have been able to ascertain, there is a Spanish Steamer leaving Barcelona, Spain, approximately on the seventh of each month and a German Steamer due in Lisbon, calling at Liberia, on the fifteenth of each month.

4/13/37

I

I trust you will find it both practicable and convenient to visit Liberia before you return to the United States from Spain.

With best wishes and kind regards, in which Mrs. King heartily joins,

I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

C. D. Boling

4/13/38

1923

1923

His Excellency, Hon. C. D. B. King,
Monrovia, Liberia.

My dear Mr. King:-

I have been very much pertubed because of the failure of the Liberian Loan.

The Republicans have completely deceived us, and frankly I do not think that there is any reasonable chance of getting the measure through. I am afraid that we put too much dependence upon professional politicans, instead of making an appeal to the progressive elements and the philanthropic conscience of the country.

The question is now, what can be done? Of course, private interests in the United States among whites could easily finance Liberia and even coloured Americans might be able to do it. If white banking interests took up the matter, there would be the danger of such complete domination, both financial and political, as to interfere seriously with the sovereignty of the country. In the case of the colored people, they could only be properly aroused by making Liberia real to them. As it is now, not one in one hundred thousand, conceive of Liberia as tangible country with real and tremendous resources.

If direct commercial intercourse on a small scale could be started between the

United States and Liberia; if a small company of Negroes in America and in Liberia could demonstrate that commerce between the two countries could be made to pay; if, in addition to this, there was put on exhibit in New York at first, and afterwards elsewhere, specimens of the magnificient resources of Liberia, I believe out of such small beginnings, your country could be redeemed and put on its feet through the agency of black men.

What do you think of this program? Could it be put into action; and how and in what way can Liberia help?

I shall be glad to hear from you in this matter.

Mrs. Du Bois and I beg to present to you and Mrs. King our wish for "A Happy New Year."

Very sincerely yours

D/W

Pres. King of Liberia 1923

XVI

Mr. Minister,

It affords me the highest satisfaction and pleasure to know, that the President of the United States of America has designated Your Excellency as his personal representative, on the occasion of my approaching inaugaration, in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotantiary of the United States of America on special mission near this Govern - ment.

In receiving you most cordially in this capacity, you will permit me to extend to you my personal congratulations for this special mark of favour bestowed upon you by your illustrious and great President.

It is indeed a source of great satisfaction to all who feel an interest in the future of the Republic of Liberia to hear from Your Excellency's lips the high and noble reasons which have actuated the President of the United States to despatch to this nation, at this particular period a mission of such high importance.

Such a delicate compliment paid the Republic by one of the greatest and most powerful nations of the earth is most highly appreciated and cannot but serve as a great stimulus to a people who have for the past three quarters of a century assidously endeavoured, amidst most perplexing and difficult circumstances and conditions and practically unaided, to establish upon this great continent a Republic founded by Black Men, maintained by Black Men and which holds out the highest hopes and aspirations for Black Men.

The

47-2-76

The remarks you have just delivered in the name of the United States pursuade me and all Liberians to an even greater degree than ever before that your great country, the sons of which played so important a part in the establishing of this nation on these shores of West Africa, has not for a single moment wavered in its interest in the welfare of our people. It shall therefore be one of the chief objects of my Administration to cultivate the closest friendship of your great nation, to deserve its confidence, and to promote in every proper and honourable way the interests which are common to our respective countries.

In receiving from you, Mr. Minister, the personal message of congratulation and good wishes from the President of the United States, I cannot refrain from asking you to assure your President that the terms and significance of his message are the source of the greatest satisfaction to me and to the Government and people of Liberia.

I also pray that Your Excellency will undertake to convey to President Coolidge, and to the American People, especially to those eleven million of our racial group the most profound and cordial assurance of the sincere and loyal friendship of the Liberian People, of their Government and of myself personally; and that at the same time you will express to the President my best wishes for his personal happiness.

LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE, INC.

25 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

LABORATORY OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Ave.
New York City

Feb. 6, 1923.

2/19/00

CAUTION: A urine report by itself cannot give complete information as to the condition of the kidneys. A periodic examination of the urine has a high value in checking up the kidney conditions, but such reports must always be considered in relation to the general physical condition of the individual and such other symptoms as may be presented. For example, occasionally, in fairly advanced kidney disease, the urine may be apparently perfectly normal. On the other hand temporary irritating causes may bring about an apparently serious urinary picture, hence all such evidence should be properly followed up and where there is any reason to suspect involvement of the kidney, the urinary report alone should not be accepted if normal, but there should be a closer analysis of a twenty-four hour specimen of urine. The following special measure should also be followed out: 1. An examination of the blood for urea nitrogen, uric acid, creatinin,—waste products that are likely to be retained when the kidneys are not normal, also for sodium chloride; 2. A twenty-four hour urine "Concentration Test." This method of analysis is particularly valuable in cases where kidney impairment is suspected, and is also of great aid in connection with the other tests, in determining the probable degree of change where it is known that kidney impairment exists; 3. A renal efficiency test, which is made by injecting coloring matter into the blood and noting the length of time that is required to excrete it by the kidney.

ANALYSIS OF URINE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Specific Gravity	1.010
Transparency	Clear
Color	Pale amber
Odor	
Reaction	Acid
Sediment	

CHEMICAL REACTIONS

Albumin	None
Sugar	"
Acetone	
Diacetic Acid	
Indican	"
Bile	"

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

(Centrifugalized Specimen)

Casts	None
Hyaline	
Granular	
Epithelial	
Others	
Epithelial Cells	Numerous
Leucocytes	" white blood cells
Erythrocytes	None
Crystals	"
Amorphous	Numerous urates

REMARKS

Be sure to read the printed matter on this form, for an explanation of the terms used in the report as well as an explanation of the significance of various findings and limitations of the ordinary urinalysis.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.—This is the density as compared to water. In health it varies from 1010 to 1030. Temporary influences, i.e., nervousness, excess of water, tea, coffee may cause low specific gravity. Heavy perspiration, lack of sufficient water or excess of flesh food may cause high specific gravity. Ruling out these factors, persistent low specific gravity suggests kidney weakness. Persistent high specific gravity may indicate diabetes or certain forms of kidney trouble.

TRANSPARENCY.—Urine in health is usually transparent but may become cloudy from mineral salts. Pus or matter in urine or decomposition may cause cloudiness. Transparent urine may be present in disease and cloudy urine in health. These conditions alone are not significant.

COLOR, ODOR.—Require no comment, vary with diet, in health. May be ammoniacal and offensive in bladder trouble

REACTION.—This may be acid, alkaline or neutral. Urine in health is usually slightly acid. May become acid or alkaline as influenced by diet. Alkaline urine may indicate bladder trouble but not necessarily. Decomposition may cause alkaline reaction.

SEDIMENT.—In health the sediment is scanty unless due to normal salts. In health cold urine often shows copious sediment and clears on heating.

ALBUMIN.—Slight albuminuria, a trace of albumin in urine, is a symptom, like headache, fever or rapid pulse, and may be transient and of no importance. When combined with other impairments, such as constipation, anemia, obesity, infected gums of teeth, high blood pressure, etc., it emphasizes the need for attention to such troubles. But, in the absence of serious disturbance of the blood pressure or of microscopic findings of an unfavorable character, a trace of albumin by no means indicates kidney trouble.

If slight albuminuria is persistent, it usually indicates that the individual is somewhat below par, and emphasizes the need of observing the ordinary laws of personal hygiene, especially with regard to simplicity in diet, meat or flesh foods, salt and salted and highly spiced foods greatly reduced, avoidance of alcohol, tobacco, and the need for moderation in living all along the line. Cold bathing is not advisable in such cases. Violent competitive sports, and physical and mental over-exertion are also to be avoided.

Persistent albuminuria even if slight and pronounced albuminuria especially with casts or other symptoms calls for critical kidney and blood tests such as described herein.

SUGAR.—Sugar in the urine may be due to errors in diet, too much starch or sugar in the diet, or to disease, diabetes. Repeated tests are necessary to determine this.

Sugar may be present in the urine persistently without true diabetes existing. Always it is well to have a blood sugar or sugar tolerance test if sugar is persistently present. If such tests are favorable sugar in the urine is of little importance.

ACETONE OR DIACETIC ACID.—Indicates tendency to acidosis; sometimes present in diabetes and certain kidney troubles.

INDICAN.—Often present in cases of bowel sluggishness or excess of flesh food. Reflects decomposition of such foods in intestines and absorption. May be a cause of kidney irritation.

BILE.—Present in cases of faulty liver action or gall bladder disease.

CASTS.—These are microscopic bodies formed by accumulation of material in the tubes of the kidneys. Hyaline casts may be present in very small numbers in practically normal urine. Even in small numbers they may indicate kidney impairment if combined with other signs such as high blood pressure, low specific gravity of urine and symptoms of ill health.

Granular, epithelial or other casts are more significant of kidney inflammation and irritation as they are formed of material from the structure of the kidney. Occasional casts of this type mean very little. If persistent and fairly numerous they indicate definite kidney irritation and there should be careful examination of blood and kidney efficiency tests to determine the degree of damage. This cannot be accurately estimated from examination of the urine. The urine gives danger signals only.

EPITHELIAL CELLS.—These are always being cast off from the bladder and the urinary passages. In small numbers they have no significance, in large numbers they indicate irritation somewhere in the urinary passage and require further investigation.

LEUCOCYTES.—These are white blood cells and are also present in matter or pus. They are present in most urine in small numbers and have little significance unless present in quantity when they may indicate infection or irritation somewhere in the urinary passages, especially the neck of the bladder in males. In females excess of these cells and of epithelial cells may be due to admixture with leucorrheal discharge. Proper precaution (douche before submitting specimen) will rule out this factor.

ERYTHROCYTES.—These are red blood cells. In health they are rarely present except in small numbers. They indicate irritation, a congestion or ulceration at some point in the urinary passages or in the kidney itself. Continued showing of blood cells calls for expert investigation by a urologist.

CRYSTALS.—Many forms of crystals are present in normal urine. Unless commented on in the report they may be ignored. Urine that has stood deposits crystals of uric acid, oxalate of lime and other crystals without their having any significance unless present in great excess. Crystals of this type in freshly passed urine are of more importance and may indicate faulty diet or tendency to formation of stone.

AMORPHOUS.—This is a non-crystalline deposit of mineral matter and may also be influenced by diet It has no significance unless commented on in the report.

NOTE:—It is a mistake to dwell with too much concern on the items of the report. Anything of real importance will be explained in the Institute's report or given due consideration by your physician. If anything in this report is not clear to you write this office for further information.

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Telephone VANDERBILT 1494

25 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, NEW YORK

May 17th, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Pois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

2/16/92

Dear Sir:

The $7.50 service is, of course, not as extensive a service as the Combination Service to which you subscribed last year. I am enclosing a blank describing our present Standard Service, which, as you will notice, includes a periodic urinalysis and an X-ray of the teeth. In the event that you had an X-ray of the teeth you can substitute for this X-ray some other test of the same cost.

It is customary for us to allow a 20% discount to renewal members who wish to take this $25.00 service. If you prefer to take this service instead of the $7.50 Re-examination Service, the cost of this service for the coming year in your case would be $20.00.

If you will send the enclosed blank to my office I will give instructions covering the matter.

Yours very truly,

J D Lennehan

Secretary.

JDL:G

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Telephone VANDERBILT 1494

25 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, NEW YORK

May 23, 1923.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70-5th Ave.,
New York City.
Dear Sir:

1923

We have not heard from you regarding our offer of a check up examination intended to bring your physical record up to date and afford the basis of up to date counsel with regard to your health needs.

We venture to remind you that you are neglecting a valuable asset; that you are not securing the full value of the investment already made with the Institute. All scientific authorities are agreed that it is the periodicity of these examinations that constitute their highest value.

If your condition has improved it is important for you to know this. You may believe that it is greatly improved; that you do not require such an examination, but medical men and health authorities the world over, are warning people against this attitude of mind.

It is well to keep cheerful and confident, but not to judge your underlying condition wholly by your feelings. The safest plan is to ascertain the actual facts.

If your condition has deteriorated there may be simple measures by which this may be corrected, or there may be some extremely important medical or hygienic attention required for your protection or your upbuilding. Our records show that the average man is far below a reasonable condition of sound health and vitality.

At the expenditure of a very small sum of money and a small fraction of your time, you can secure protection that will be more needed and more important to you than any form of insurance that you carry.

If for any reason you doubt the quality of the service offered to you, do not hesitate to state your doubts. Call at the Institute and freely inspect its present equipment and its organization.

We set the highest standards for this type of work and the Institute is the source of inspiration and standards for others. We are, of course a human Institution and if there is any way in which we have not served you well, let us know. We are at least entitled to this fair consideration.

Our experience in the analysis of 250,000 examinations, our contact with the best medical minds and scientific centers in the world, all of which you are privileged as a member to draw upon, should be an important factor in affecting your decision.

Please be free to communicate with us frankly so that the investment you have already made with the Institute shall not be neglected, or fail to receive at least a fair consideration at your hands. Any further information you may desire regarding our present services and equipment will be cheerfully furnished.

The Institute is not a private commercial Institution merely concerned with securing subscribing members. It is carrying on a widespread propaganda for the public health, and apart from the benefits that it desires to extend to you, we welcome your cooperation as a member in demonstrating the value of this service to humanity at large.

Yours very truly,

J. D. Lincoln

Secretary.

4/19/99

June 6th, 1923.

Mr. J. D. Lennehan, Secretary,
Life Extension Institute,
25 West 42nd St.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:-

4/19/91

Answering your letter of May 17th, I beg to say that I would like to renew my membership in Life Extension Institute, but I am still not satisfied with the kind of renewal offered.

I have had, what has been called, "the $20. service" - I do not want any less service than this. My wife recently renewed her $20. service, and was given a $14. renewal rate. In your letter of May 17th, I am offered a $25. service. How does that differ from the $20. service and why has not a renewal rate on the $20. service been offered me?

It seems to me that a clear statement of all the different services that you offer would be fairest to your patrons, instead of letting your clerks select the kind of service which they recommend for you.

Very sincerely yours,

1923

WEBD/W

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Telephone VANDERBILT 1494

25 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, NEW YORK

June 16,1923.

1923

Mr.W.E.B. DuBois,
70-5th Avenue,
New YorK,N.Y.

4/19/23

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your subscription to the Standard Health service of the Institute.

The necessary blanks will be mailed to you by our Medical Department, and convenient arrangements will be made for your physical examination.

I hope that you will find this service in every way satisfactory and of substantial help and benefit. If I can personally at any time be of service to you, with reference to any matters covered by our work, kindly notify me.

Yours very truly,

J. D. Lennehan

Secretary.

P. S. You may have some friends in whose good health you are interested. If you will give us their names on the enclosed card I will send them appropriate booklets on correct personal hygiene and the prevention of disease.

APPOINTMENT AT THE LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois -

AN APPOINTMENT has been reserved for your examination on

Day Wed - Date June 27 Hour 2 P. M. 1923

If this appointment is not convenient kindly notify us so that your notice of cancellation will be received by the Institute at least 24 hours in advance. The examination takes about one hour and a half and includes an examination of the eyes ears, nose and throat by a specialist in this line of work and a general examination of the rest of the body by one of the other medical examiners of the Institute.

A charge is made by the Institute for broken appointments unless notice of cancellation is received at least 24 hours in advance. Examination rooms and the time of two physicians have been reserved for you at the time specified above and if your appointment is not kept and at least 24 hours notice of cancellation is not given, it is necessary for us to make a reasonable charge to cover the loss involved. If you wish an earlier appointment or if you wish to change the appointment to a later date kindly notify us by telephone or letter. The telephone number is Bryant 3073. The examination rooms of the Institute are on the 10th floor, 25 West 45th Street, New York City.

NOTICE

WE have made this appointment for you as it is our custom to assign a definite appointment to each subscriber. We hope the time is convenient. If it is not, kindly notify us in accordance with the rules of cancellation outlined on the reverse side of this card, in order that we may have sufficient time to assign the appointment to some other member.

The appointment is made on the assumption that those ahead of you will not require more than the average time Delay, if any, will be caused only by requirement of additional time in the interest of thoroughness. This you would desire in your own case.

Kindly fill out the standard personal history form of the Institute covering your daily living habits, health problems, etc., and either return it by mail to our Medical Department or bring it to the Institute at the time of your examination. This personal history form is studied by our Reviewing Staff in connection with the medical examiners' report and the urinalysis report. The container for laboratory urinalysis will be given to you at the Head Office at the time of your general physical examination.

LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE, INC.

~~Vanderbilt 3974~~ Vanderbilt 1494

~~25 West 45th Street~~, NEW YORK CITY
25 West 43rd Street

July 3rd, 1923.

Life Extension Institute,
25 West 43rd Street,
New York City.

4/19/97

Gentlemen:-

I regret to say that on account of duties attendant upon the removal of our offices from No. 70 Fifth Avenue to No. 69 Fifth Avenue, it was impossible for me to keep my appointment with you Wednesday, June 27th, or to give you notice in time to change it as even our typewriters were out of commission. May I have another appointment? July 10th, 11th or 12th will suit me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

July 20th, 1923.

Secretary,
Life Extension Institute,
25 West 43rd St.,
New York City.

4/19/23

Sir:-

In your survey of my physical condition you have at the top my age set down as 68. I was born in 1868 and consequently am 56. I do not know if this is merely a typographical error or an error which has influenced the report. I should be glad to hear from you on the matter.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

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Telephone BRYANT 3073

25 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK

July 27, 1923.

1923

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New YorkCity.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

We have received your letter of recent date and thank you very much for writing to us about the error. This was as you suspect merely typographical and did not in any way influence your report, since we have the correct record of your age for other years on many papers, which were reviewed at this time.

We hope you will proceed to carry out the recommendations at your earliest convenience and will let us know at the Mid-year or before that time if you wish, the results of your investigations and any change of which you are aware.

Very truly yours,

Eugene L. Fisk M.D.

Medical Director.

NAME OF SUBSCRIBER

HOME ADDRESS

OFFICE ADDRESS

HOME TELEPHONE

OFFICE TELEPHONE

NEAREST FRIEND

ADDRESS

(FOR YOUR CARD CASE)

Certificate of Record

This is to Certify that

Mr.W. E.B.DuBois.

has subscribed to the Institute's Service for One Year from

July 1923.

LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE
25 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

J. D. Lennehan
Secretary

©

(OVER)

4/19/40

MEN (*Normal Weight*)					
Height		Weight	Height		Weight
ft	*in*	*lbs*	*ft*	*in*	*lbs*
5	0	126	5	9	156
5	1	128	5	10	161
5	2	130	5	11	166
5	3	133	6	0	172
5	4	136	6	1	178
5	5	140	6	2	184
5	6	144	6	3	190
5	7	148	6	4	196
5	8	152	6	5	201

WOMEN (*Normal Weight*)					
Height		Weight	Height		Weight
ft	*in*	*lbs*	*ft*	*in*	*lbs*
4	8	112	5	5	134
4	9	114	5	6	138
4	10	116	5	7	142
4	11	118	5	8	146
5	0	120	5	9	150
5	1	122	5	10	154
5	2	124	5	11	157
5	3	127	6	0	161
5	4	131	..	..	...

MY NORMAL WEIGHT .....LBS.

My Actual Weight in:

Jan.....lbs. Feb.....lbs. Mar.....lbs. Apr.....lbs.

May.....lbs. June.....lbs. July.....lbs. Aug.....lbs.

Sept.....lbs. Oct.....lbs. Nov.....lbs. Dec.....lbs.

August 14th, 1923.

Life Extension Institute,
25 West 42nd St.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

4/19/101

In accordance with your advice, I have had my teeth xrayed and am sending you the enclosed radiograph. My dentist assures me that there are no centres of infection.

May I call your attention to the superior excellence of these photographs as compared with the work done in your laboratory. Will you kindly return the radiograph.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

[1923?]

4.1.28

41/15

José de Magalhaens

de l'Institut Général Psycbologique de Paris

Médecin

Professeur à l'École de Médecine Tropicale

Président de la "Liga Africana"

Rua do Barão 16 – 1º Lisbonne

LIGA AFRICANA

Conselho Director Central

SÉDE SOCIAL

LISBOA

Serie de 1923

N.º 86

Lisbonne le 12 Mai 1923.

Cher Monsieur docteur Dubois

Je vous ai écrit une lettre au mois de Janvier vous demandant des renseignements au sujet du prochain Congrès Pan-Africain. Comme jusqu'à ce moment, je n'ai pas reçu de réponse, je suppose que ma lettre s'est égarée. Monsieur Béton m'a communiqué que feu Santos Pinto lui aurait exprimé le désir de voir le prochain Congrès se tenir à Lisbonne, mais que vous travailliez pour que le Congrès eût lieu aux Antilles. Pour nous, portugais, la situation de notre monnaie par rapport au dollar est tout-à-fait prohibitive; il nous serait impossible d'y aller, et nous pourrions seulement envoyer des rapports écrits. Je vous prie, donc, de bien vouloir me dire si oui, ou non, le Congrès se tiendra à Lisbonne, car il faut faire les choses avec du temps, et il n'y en a pas de trop.

Veuillez agréer, cher Monsieur, l'assurance de ma consideration très distinguée

Le President de la Ligue Africaine

Dr. de Magalhães

[Magalhaes]

4/15/19

Lisbonne le 12 Mai 1923

Cher Monsieur docteur Dubois:

Je vous ai écrit une lettre au mois de Janvier vous demandant des renseignements au sujet du prochain Congrès Pan-Africain. Comme jusqu'à ce moment, je n'ai pas reçu de réponse, je suppose que ma lettre s'est egarée. Monsieur Beton m'a communiqué que feu Santos Pinto lui aurait exprimé le désir de voir le prochain Congrés se tenir à Lisbonne, mais que vous travailliez pour que le Congrès eût lieu aux Antilles. Pour nous, portugais, la situation de notre monnaie par rapport au dollar est tout-à-fait prohibitive: il nous serait impossible d'y aller, et nous pourrions seulement envoyer des raports ecrits. Je vous prie, donc, de bien vouloir me dire si oui, ou non, le Congrès se tiendra à Lisbonne, car il faut faire les choses avec du temps, et il n'y en a pas de trop.

Veuillez agréer, cher Monsieur, l'assurance de ma consideration très distinguée.

Le President de la Ligue Africaine

New York le 4 juin, 1923

~~M. Jose Magalhaes,~~
M. Jose de Magalhaes,

J'ai recu votre lettre ~~du~~ du 12 mai. Le secretaire du Congres Pan-Africain est M. Isaac Beton 8 Avenue du Maine, Paris. C'est lui qui peut vous fournir tout les renseignments définitifs dont vous avez besoin. Je n'ai pas travaillé que pour le Congres eut lieu aux Antilles, ~~j'en ai [illegible]~~ je ne l'ai que suggeré a M. Beton mais puisque ca ne lui plaisait pas ~~il~~ je n'en ai plus parle.

J' apprends que le troisieme Congres Pan-Africain se tiendra a Lisbonne la semaine du 9 septembre, 1923. M. Beton vous ~~en~~ y tiendra sans doute. Je rappelle avec beaucoup de plaisir notre rencontre a Bruxelles et Paris en 1921. J'etais désolé d'apprendre la mort de M. Santos Pinto. C'etait un brave homme.

Veuillez agreer, cher Monsieur Magalhaes, l'assurance de ma consideration bien distinguee.

Dr W.E. Dubois 6/12/23

You are respectfully
invited by the Liga afrieana
and D'Amado to assist a
representation in the Politeama
theatre to night at 9 o'clock.
Will shall be here before
nine o'clock to accompy you to
the theatre P.T.O

We are yours faithfully
Yours truly

José de Freitas

LISBOA

Le 27 juillet, 1923

Monsieur Magalhaes,

Monsieur Beton m'ecrit que le troisieme Congres Pan-Africain se tiendra a Lisboa. A ce moment il me semble que je pourrai venir. Veuillez avoir la bonte de me donner une idee du montant dont j' aurai besoin ~~par~~ pour y faire mes frais. Aussi je serai content si vous me suggerez un bon hotel ou pension ou je pourrais ~~de~~ descendre. Je vous saurai bon gre de tous les renseignements que vous pourrez me donner.

Si je viendrai, ~~viens~~, je voudrai en toute probabilite faire un petit voyage au nord de l'Afrique. Pouvez-vous me suggerez un itineraire a un juste prix?

Il ~~n'a~~ pas beaucoup de temps; voulez- vous repondre a cette lettre par retour du courrier?

Veuillez agreer, cher Monsieur Magalhaes, ~~l'assurance de~~ avec tous mes remerciements, l'assurance de ma consideration très distinguee.

Address:

Monsieur Jose de Magalhaes,

Aux bons soins de Monsieur A. Corsino Lopes

Largo do Caldas, 1, 2°

Lisbon, Portugal

Priere de faire suivre

NEW ADDRESS EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
69 FIFTH AVENUE THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

This came back J.T.

Le 11 aout, 1923

Monsieur Jose de Magalhaes,
Liga Africana, Séde Social
Lisboa, Portugal
Cher Monsieur Magalhaes,

J'ai été absolument étonné de recevoir aujourd'hui une lettre de M. Béton qui dit que la date du Congrès Pan- Africain "est ajournée à une date indéterminée". Tout immédiatement j'ai envoyéx les trois dépêches qui suivent:

(A Monsieur Beton) Absolument nécessaire que le Congrès se tienne. Ne cédez pas. Ne vous livrez pas aux ennemis. J'ai télégraphié Magalhaes. Je n'ai jamais opposé Lisbonne après votre choix. Télégraphiez- moi à mes frais.

(A Monsieur Magalhaes.) Absolument nécessaire que Congrès Pan-Africain se tienne à Lisboa. Jamais opposé choix. Ne soyez pas découragé. Réunissons même avec peu de gens. Je viendrai moi-même. J'ai télégraphié Béton. Télégraphiez-moi à mes frais.

(A l'éditeur de Correio de Africa.) Rapport que je me suis opposé que le Congrès Pan- Africain ne se tienne à Lisboa absolument faux. N'abandonnez pas la réunion. J'ai intention de venir. Situation internationale demande que nous nous assemblions cette année.

Je me dépêche de vous écrire. N'abandonnez pas le Congrès Pan-Africain. Réunissons à toute force même qu'il n'y a qu'un peu de gens. ~~Il~~ Je ne me suis jamais opposé que nous ne nous réunissions à Lisboa. J'ai suggéré les Antilles mais dit au meme temps à Monsieur Béton que si l'on avait déjà choisi Lisboa je ferai mon mieux d'aider et d'assister. Je viens de découvrir que je pourrais assister. Tout de suite je vous ai écrit et ai télégraphié à Monsieur Béton.

Maintenant au travail! S'il est nécessaire nous pouvons faire ajourner la réunion jusqu'au bout de septembre ou s'il faut absolument jusqu'à octobre ou novembre. Mais il faut que le Congrès se tienne cette année - la situation internationale le demande. Nous pouvions avoir une session à Lisboa et une session ajournée quelque part en Afrique de l'Ouest. Voulez-vous m'écrire tout de suite.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur et cher Confrère l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée.

W.E.B. Du Bois

Le 18 aout, 1923.

Cher Monsieur Magalhaes:-

Jusqu'a present je n'ai recu nulle response a mes depeches et ne sais si elles vous sont parvenues ou non, puisque nous n'avons pas votre exacte addresse.

Je ,e hasarde a faire un dernier appel. Si l'on ne tient pas le Congres Pan-Africain cette annee, le travail de six annees est perdu. Le seul endroit ou l'on peut tenir le Congres et rester fidele au public, c'est Lisbonne.

Je crains que M. Beton ne coopere pas avec nous. Il est contrarie l'Amerique ne lui a pas fourni de finds pour son bureau. Plus d'une fois je l'ai averti de ne pas compter sur de l'argent de l'Amerique jusqu'a ce qu'une succession de reunions du Congres eveille plus d'interet ici.

Mais nous avons reussi a interesser l'Association Nationale de Femmes de couleur, association de 100,000 membres. Elles veulent m'envoyer comme delegue a Lisbonne.

M. Beton se trompe serieusement en m'accusant d'avoir oppose la reunion lisbonnaise. Je lui ai suggere Les Antilles, en octobre ou novembre passe. Le 4 decembre 1922 je lui ai ecrit: "Si vous voulez une grande assistance de la part des Americains de couleur, je suis d'avis qu'il vaut mieux de

4/15/78 a

faire tenir de Congres aux Antilles. M. si l'on le tient a Lisbonne je ferai de mieux de persuader aux Americains d'y assister." Apres ca je n'avais plus parle quand il m'a ecrit qu'il avait choisi Lisbonne. Je devenu absolument ebahi quand il m'ecrit pour la premiere fois il y avait une quinzaine, qu'il n'allait pas faire tenir le Congres ni a Lisbonne ni nulle part et ca a cause de mon opposition!

4/15/78

Maintenant j'ecris pour demander:

1 - Pouvons nous-faire le troisieme Congres Pan-Africain a Lisbonne, en octobre ou novembre?

2 - La Liga Africana, qu'est-ce qu'elle peut faire pour avancer cette reunion et qu'est-ce qu'il faut que nous autres Americains faisions?

En attendant, j'ecrirai a tous les membres du Conseil Directeur et du Bureau Permanent de l'Association Pan-Africaine pour obtenir leur consentement.

Veuillez avoir la bonte de m'ecrire tout de suite. Si vous ne m'avez pas deja ecrit ou telegraphie, quand vous recevrez cette lettre telegraphiez-moi tout de suite, s'il vous plait. Je vous rembourserai des frais.

Recevez, en attendant, cher Monsieur Magalhaes, l'assurance de ma consideration tres distinguee.

Le 18 aout, 1923

Cher Monsieur Magalhaes,

Jusqu'a present je n'ai pas recu nulle reponse a mes depeches et je ne sais si elles vous sont parvenues ou non, puisque nous n'avons pas votre exacte addresse.

Je me hasarde a faire un dernier appel. Si l'on ne tient pas le Congres Pan-Africain cette annee, le travail de six annees est perdu. Le seul endroit ou l'on peut tenir le Congres et rester fidele au public, c'est Lisbonne.

Je crains que M. Beton ne coopere pas avec nous. Il est contrarie parceque l'Amerique ne lui a pas fourni de fonds pour son bureau. Plus d'une fois je l'ai averti de ne pas compter sur de l'argent de l'Amerique jusqu'a ce qu'une succession de reunions du Congres eveille plus d'interet ici.

Mais nous avons reussi a interesser l'Association Nationale de Femmes de couleur, association de 100,000 membres. Elles veulent me m'envoyer comme delegue a Lisbonne.

M. Beton se trompe serieusement en m'accusant d'avoir oppose la reunion lisbonnaise. Je lui ai suggere Les Antilles, en octobre ou novembre passe. Le 4 decembre 1922 je lui ai ecrit: " Si vous voulez une grande grande assistance de la part des Americains de couleur, je suis d'avis qu'il vaut mieux de faire tenir le Congres aux Antilles. Mais si l'on le tient a Lisbonne je ferai de mon mieux de persuader aux Americains d'y assister." Apres ca je n'en ai plus parle quand il m'a ecrit qu'il avait choisi Lisbonne. Je devenu absolument ebahi quand il m'ecrit pour la premiere fois il y avait une quinzaine, qu'il n'allait pas faire tenir le Congres ni a Lisbonne ni nulle part et ca a cause de mon opposition!

41/15-PD

Maintenant j'ecris pour demander;

1 : Pouvons nous- faire le troisieme Congres Pan-Africain a Lisbonne, en Octobre ou novembre?

2 : La Liga Africana, qu'est-ce qu'elle peut faire pour avancer cette reunion et qu'est-ce qu'il faut que nous autres Americains faisions?

En attendant, j'ecrirai a tous les membres du Conseil Directeur et du Bureau Permanent de l'Association Pan-Africaine pour obtenir leur consentement.

Veuillez avoir la bonte de m'ecrire tout de suite. Si vous ne m'avez pas deja ecrit ou telegraphie, quand vous recevrez cette lettre, telegraphiez-moi tout de suite, s'il vous plait. Je vous rembourserai des frais.

Recevez, en attendant, cher Monsieur Magalhaes, l'assurance de ma consideration tres distinguee.

4/15/19

POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

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LISBON

MR DUBOIS

69 FIFTH AVE NYC

BETDOU COMMUNIQUE CONGRES AJOURNE

MACALHAES

(Incomplete)

TROISIEME REUNION BIENNALE

Troisiem

Le 22 aout, 1923

A Monsieur Jose de Magalhaes
Et a la Liga Africana,
Lisbonne, Portugal:
Messieurs et Amis:

Comme un membre de la race Noire et comme un homme qui a contribue quelque peu a faire la reunion des deux premiers Congres Pan-Africains, je suis en train de me vous adresser en faveur du troisieme Congres.

Nous Noirs sommes separes, repandus, asservis et insultespartout le monde entier depuis plus de 500 annees.

Pendant les dernieres six annees et depuis la Guerre Mondiale, la conscience de race universelle se meut vers l'union de race. L'expression la plus concrete et la plus heureuses de ce sentiment, c'etaient les Congres Pan-Africains. Ils n'ont ete qu'un commencement d'une tentative incertaine avec des resultats petits et a peine tangibles. Et neanmoins le commencement en a ete fait. Deux fois le Congres s'est tenu et a fait que le monde s'arrete et ecoute. Si l'on peut faire continuer les reunions ainsi commencees,- si l'on peut faire ecouler le petit ruisseau d'organisation, de confiance et d'ideal,- alors quelque jour, peut-etre dix, cinquante, ou centains ans desormais, on verra un grand ocean de resultats. Tout repose sur ceci: que nous ne quittons pas; que nous ne detruisez pas le jour de petits commencements; que nous refusons de perdre notre foi.

Au printemps de cet an,1923, on a annonce que le troisieme Congres Pan-Africain se tiendrait en mi-septembre a Lisbonne. Le secretaire qui a fait cette annonce,- M. Isaac Beton de Paris,- ne recevant qu'une faible reconnaissance de ses efforts, tout a coup a perdu aon courage et a declare que le Congres etait ajourne a une date indeterminee, ainsi mettant en danger le travail de six longues annees.

Je ne censure pas M. Beton. C'est un homme, jeune, inexperimente d'organisation, qui est devenu decourage parcequ' il n'a pu faire organiser en deux annees une race divisee, et distraite

POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

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DR DUBOIS

69 FIFTH AVE NY

CAUSE DISTANCE COLONIES IMPOSSIBLE AVANT

PAQUE

MAGALHAES

4/15/92

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This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

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This Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

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This is an UNREPEATED message and is transmitted and delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this message.

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EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER. CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD

Monsieur Joce de Magalhaes

Aux bons soins

du Correio de Africa

Largo do Caldas 1, 2°

Lisbon, Portugal

21/157/105

August 28, 1923.

Cher Monsieur Magalhaes:

Il est evident que M. Beton, president de l'Association Pan-Africain va refuser de faire assembler le Congres Pan-Africain a une date determinee. Le President M. Candace, a donne sa demission il y a longtemps. Ces circonstances me laissent, comme le premier membre du Conseil Directoire, charge, en effet des affaires de L'Association. Par consequent et avec le consentement de la majorite du Conseil Directoire j'appelle le Congres Pan-Africain a une reunion a Londres la premiere semaine de novembre, c'est-a-dire pendant la semaine du 4 novembre, et a Lisbonne le derniere semaine, c'est-a-dire la semaine du 25 novembre.

La reunion a Londres sera la reunion principale. Au meme temps je crois que nous devons garder foi avec la publique et tenir au moins une reunion, meme petite, a Lisbonne.

Si les amis a Lisbonne ne veulent pas de faire aucuns efforts alors la reunion ne sera que ceci: Moi et un ou deux compagnes nous viendrons a Lisbonne et a une reunion de la Liga Africana nous ferons un rapport sur la

reunion a Londres et sur l'avenir de l'Association Pan-Africaine. Si, pourtant, vous voulez bien faire plus que ceci, je serais bien content de tenir une ou deux reunions publiques et une reunion pour regler nos affaires a Lisbonne et d'y faire assembler des representants de l'Espagne, du Portugal, de l'Afrique et du Bresil.

Puisque on avaoit invite le Congres Pan-Africain de tenir ses sessions a Lisbonne, J'espere que vous ne considerez ma decision presomptueuse, car je n'essaie que de faire realiser les decisions prises plutot. Je vous ferai au courant de tous mes pas.

Bien a vous.

4/15/1052

WEBD/PF

My dear Monsieur Magalhaes:

It is evident that M. Beton, Secretary of the Pan African Association is going to refuse to call the third Pan African Congress at any definite date. The president, M. Candace, resigned some time ago. This leaves me as ranking member of the Executive Committee practically in charge of the affairs of the Association. Under these circumstances and with the assent of a majority of the Executive Committee I am calling the third Pan African Congress to meet in London the first week in November, that is the week of November 4th, and in Lisbon the last week, that is the week of November 25th. The London meeting will be the principal meeting. At the same time I think that we should keep faith with the public and have at least a small meeting in Lisbon. If the friends at Lisbon do not wish to put forth any effort then the meeting will be simply this: I, together with one or two companions will come to Lisbon and at a meeting of the Liga Africana will report on the London meeting and on the future activities of the Pan African Association. This will entail no expense to you and practically no preparation. If, however, you are willing to go further than this I should be glad to have one or two public meetings and a business session at Lisbon and to gather there representatives from Spain, Portugal, Africa and Brazil.

I trust you will not consider my decision presumptuous since the Pan African Congress was invited to Lisbon and I am simply trying to carry out the earlier decisions. I shall keep you informed of all steps taken.

Very sincerely yours,

Le 3 octobre, 1923.

Monsieur Jose de Magalhaes,
Lisbonne, Portugal.

Cher Monsieur Magalhaes:

Je peux dire maintenant, avec beaucoup de plaisir, que nos preparatifs du troisieme Congres Pan-Africain s'avancent. Nous devons tenir une conference a Londres la premiere semaine du novembre et nous viendrons a Lisbonne la derniere semaine. Je viens de recevoir un telegramme de Lisbonne, signe par Logan, qui dit que l'on a accepte le 25 novembre. Je me permets de croire qu'il a ete en deliberation avec vous.

Cette conference, bien entendu, ne va etre que des plus simples et des plus modestes. Nous nous reunissons simplement pour assurer la continuite des congres. On doit faire toute chose a aussi peu de frais que possible, - ca va sans dire. J'espere que la Liga Africana peut nous fournir une place de rencontre et que les invitations repandues seront tres simples et pas cheres. S'il faut, je contribuerai bien volontiers un peu d'argent vers les frais et je crois que

1865 Carl Schurz says the ballot is necessary

186

tous ceux qui viendront, contribueront aussi.

J'espere que je recevrai une lettre de vous - meme, aussitot que possible, - en passant envoyez-moi le montant que vous avez paye pour les telegrammes que vous m'avez envoyes. Vous pouvez m'adresser chez Monsieur le Docteur John Alcindor, 23 Westbourne Park Road, London, W.2, England.

Veuillez agreer, en attendant, Monsieur Magalhaes, a l'expression de mes meilleurs sentiments.

WEBD/PF

Monsieur Jose de Magalhaes,
Largo do Caldas,1, 2,
Lisbon, Portugal.

October 1st, 1923.

My dear M. Magalhaes:-

I am glad to say that our arrangements for the Third Pan-African Congress are progressing. We are to have a conference in London the first week in November and are coming to Lisbon the last week. I have just had a telegram from Lisbon signed by Logan saying that November 25th has been accepted. I assume that he has been in consultation with you.

It is, of course, understood that this is to be a simple and unostentatious conference - simply getting together in order to keep up the continuity of the meetings. Everything must, of course, be done at the least possible expense. I hope that the Liga Africana can furnish us a meeting place and that the invitations sent out will be simple and inexpensive. I should be glad to make a small contribution toward the expense and I think all who come will do the same.

May I not hear from you directly at your earliest convenience? You might write me at my address here and also send a letter to me in care of Dr. John Alcindor, 23 Westbourne Park Road, London W. 2. England.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Le 5 Octobre, 1923.

Monsieur Jose de Magalhaes
Lisbonne, Portugal.

Cher Monsieur Magalhaes:

Je peux dire maintenant, avec beaucoup de plaisir, que nos preparatifs du troisieme Congres Pan-Africain s'avancent. Nous devons tenir une conference a Londres la premiere semaine du novembre et nous viendrons a Lisbonne in derniere semaine. Je vien de recevoir un telegramme de Lisbonne, signe par Logan, qui dit que l'on a accepte le 25 novembre. Je me permets de croire qu'il a ete en deliberation avec vous.

42-96-1

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J'espere que je recevrai une lettre de vous - meme, aussitot que possible, - en passant envoyez-moi le montant que vous avez paye pour les telegrammes que vous m'avez anvoyes. Vous pouvez m'addresser chez Monsieur le Docteur John Alcindor, 23 Westbourne Park Road, London, W.2, England.

Veuillez agreer, en attendant, Monsieur Magalhaes, a l'expression de mes meilleurs sentiments.

WEBD/FF

Monsieur Jose de Magalhaes,
Largo dos Caldas, l. 2,
Lisbon, Portugal.

P-a

Le 22 octobre, 1923.

Monsieur Jose de Magalhaens,
Rua do Baras, 6 - 1
Lisbon, Portugal.

Cher Monsieur Magalhauns:-

Je pars le lendemain pour Londres. J'y resterai et a Paris pour une quinzaine, et j'arriverai a Lisboa, dimanche le 25 novembre ou environ. Je descendrai a l'Hotel International. J'espere que nous allons tenir une conference a la fois plaisante et profitable.

Veuillez agreer Monsieur Magalhaens, l'assurance de mes meilleurs sentiments.

WEED/W

Lisbonne le 7 Novembre 1923

Cher Monsieur Dubois

4/15/230

Je viens de recevoir, presque au même temps, vos deux lettres du 3 et 22 octobre. A Mr. Hogan j'ai les motifs pour lesquels j'ai répondu à vos dépêches : « cause distance colonies impossible avant Pâques ». La « Liga Africana » est, surtout, entretenue par les associés des colonies ; il faut, donc, ménager leurs susceptibilités. Or, deux mois c'est le temps minimum pour avoir la réponse d'une lettre adressée au Mozambique ou à Angola ; par conséquent, si nous tenions le Congrès à Lisbonne en octobre ou novembre, nos as-

sociés des colonies seraient très fâchés, et non sans raison. Il était, donc, impossible de tenir le Congrès à Lisbonne. Toutefois, j'ai dit à Mr. Logan, ce serait pour nous un grand plaisir de recevoir la visite des congressistes qui le voudraient, et de tenir une conférence avec vous et vos amis. Nous attendrons, donc, votre visite vers le 25 novembre. Il me faudrait, cependant, savoir combien de personnes, à peu près, viendront, à cause de la salle de réunion. La "Liga Africana", quoique sa situation financière ne soit pas bonne, payera sa part des dépenses motivées par la visite de vos amis les congressistes

Pour ma part, ayant subi un intense surmenage pendant l'hiver passé, et une attaque de grippe par dessus le marché, je souffre toujours d'épuisement nerveux (nervous exhaustion) Je vous prie, donc, de pardonner mes fautes. J'aurais besoin d'un repos absolu, mais je ne peux pas le prendre; comme j'affecte toujours une bonne humeur, et que je fais tout ce je peux, on ne me croit pas si malade.

Veuillez agréer, monsieur Dubois, l'assurance de mes sentiments les plus distingués

J. de Magalhães

[Magalhaes]

M. Jose de Magalhaens,
Rua do Baras, 6 - 1°
Lisbon, Portugal.

My dear M. Magalhaens:-

I leave day after tomorrow for London. I shall be there and in Paris for a couple of weeks and shall arrive in Lisbon on or about Sunday, November 25th. I shall stop at the International Hotel. I trust we may have a pleasant and profitable conference.

Very sincerely yours,

Wm Bennett.

Please Translate

4/15-5/17

St Thomas, V.I.
Oct 24. 1923

4/28/43

My dear Doctor

This will be handed to you by a young friend of mine - Mr. Arthur Stephens - who is leaving here to try his luck in what we now call our Motherland.

Lest his modesty should stand in his way I will tell you that he is quite a Musician and it is on this line that he hopes to make his way with you.

I may also mention that he is one of those who "did his bit" for four years in the great Struggle, having been a member of an English home regiment.

Now dear Doctor I feel that you will help along as best you can one of our boys in the struggle of life, and I can assure you that Mr Stephens is in every way deserving.

Whatever you may do for him will be gratefully remembered by

Yours faithfully

Jno. K. Lightbourn

LIGUE FRANÇAISE

pour

la défense des Indigènes

dans le

bassin conventionnel du Congo

40/84/25

NOUVEL APPEL

MADAME,
MONSIEUR,

Nous vous demandons d'adhérer à la Ligue française pour la défense des indigènes dans le bassin conventionnel du Congo.

La Ligue se propose, en dehors de toute préoccupation politique ou religieuse, d'améliorer la condition des indigènes du Congo belge et du Congo français.

Les noirs dans tout le bassin du Congo ont été et sont encore victimes d'une odieuse exploitation. Ils ont été privés de toutes les terres qui étaient leurs propriétés collectives, et de tous les produits de leur sol. Ils ont été astreints à un régime de travail forcé peu différent de l'esclavage ou du servage. L'Etat ou les Compagnies concessionnaires leur ont souvent imposé le travail par des procédés particulièrement cruels : enlèvement des chefs, enlèvement des femmes et des enfants, meurtres de nombreux individus, massacre de certaines populations.

Les abus et les crimes du Congo léopoldien ont été reconnus par la Commission d'enquête officielle envoyée en 1905. La Mission Brazza a constaté, à la même époque, que les méthodes du Congo léopoldien, appliquées au Congo français depuis l'établissements des Compagnies concessionnaires, y ont produit les mêmes abus, les mêmes crimes. En 1906, un document judiciaire constate que quinze cents noirs ont été massacrés dans une seule Compagnie concessionnaire du Congo français, la M'Poko.

Ces abus et ces crimes sont d'autant plus scandaleux qu'une convention internationale, l'Acte de Berlin de 1885, oblige les puissances qui possèdent des terres dans le bassin du Congo à maintenir un régime de libre commerce sans monopole ni privilège, à conserver les races indigènes, à améliorer leur condition matérielle et morale.

La Ligue française groupe tous les honnêtes gens qu'indigne ce régime inique et cruel. Elle demande que la domination des blancs n'entraîne pas pour les noirs les pires conséquences, esclavage, vol, viol, torture, assassinat. Elle réclame pour les indigènes la restitution de leurs propriétés collectives et le droit d'exploiter les produits de leur sol ; elle réclame le retour au libre commerce, indispensable au relèvement matériel et moral des noirs.

Un Comité international unit les efforts des Ligues autonomes de France, de Grande-Bretagne, des Etats-Unis, d'Allemagne, de Suisse, qui s'accordent à exiger une transformation totale du régime congolais.

Depuis trois ans qu'elle existe, notre Ligue Française a fait ses preuves. Elle a, par son *Bulletin trimestriel* et les articles ou conférences de ses membres, contribué à révéler la vraie situation des Congolais. Elle a participé au mouvement de l'opinion publique universelle qui a mis fin à l'Etat Indépendant du Congo et amené la Belgique à entreprendre, dans sa colonie, une réforme, encore insuffisante, du régime léopoldien. Elle est intervenue à plusieurs reprises auprès du Gouvernement et du Parlement, pour demander les réformes favorables aux noirs du Congo français ; elle a obtenu quelques améliorations, encore insuffisantes. Tout récemment, dans l'affaire de la Ngoko Sangha, elle a contribué à empêcher que les indigènes soient obligés de payer à une Compagnie concessionnaire une indemnité illégale et injuste de deux millions et demi de francs.

Des adhésions nouvelles comme celle que nous sollicitons de vous, donneront à notre Ligue, avec une puissance matérielle et morale accrue, le moyen d'étendre son action, pour le progrès et pour le salut de trente millions d'hommes, de femmes et d'enfants.

Les membres de la Ligue fixent eux-mêmes le montant de leur cotisation, qui ne saurait être inférieure à deux francs. Ils reçoivent un Bulletin trimestriel qui les renseigne sur l'état actuel de la question du Congo.

Veuillez agréer l'assurance de nos sentiments très distingués.

Président d'honneur de la Ligue Française : ANATOLE FRANCE ;
Président effectif du Comité International : PIERRE MILLE ;
Secrétaire du Comité International : CH. PAIX-SÉAILLES ;
Président effectif de la Ligue Française : FÉLICIEN CHALLAYE ;
Vice-présidents : F. DUBIEF, ancien ministre ; EMILE BOREL, professeur à la Sorbonne ; *Secrétaire-général :* MONY SABIN.

COMITÉ DE PROPAGANDE

DE LA

Ligue Française pour la Défense des Indigènes dans le Bassin Conventionnel du Congo

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BULLETIN D'ADHÉSION

OU D'ABONNEMENT

A renvoyer à *M. le Secrétaire de la Ligue Française pour la défense des Indigènes dans le Bassin Conventionnel du Congo*, **278, boulevard Raspail, Paris-XIVe.**

Je soussigné (Nom. prénom, adresse). .....

déclare { *adhérer à la Ligue française pour la défense des Indigènes dans le Bassin Conventionnel du Congo* .....
m'abonner au Bulletin de la Ligue française et de la Ligue suisse pour la défense des Indigènes dans le Bassin Conventionnel du Congo .....

et

Ci-joint / *Veuillez faire recouvrer* (Rayer la mention inutile). } *la somme de* [1] .....

SIGNATURE :

(1) Le minimum de cotisation annuelle est de 2 francs. Les souscripteurs de 100 francs seront membres à vie et recevront le titre de membres fondateurs.

L'abonnement au Bulletin pour les personnes qui n'adhèrent pas à la *Ligue* est de 5 francs par an.

Avis : *Des circulaires seront envoyées pour la propagande à toutes les personnes qui en feront la demande au Secrétariat.*

Dear Doctor, Berlin Aug 8

Had the great pleasure day before yesterday of meeting Consul Massaferi, and delivering your greetings. The translation is progressing - it is so voluminous that I really think it would be better to have an American publisher undertake it but have it printed for him here in Germany. I have promised M. Massaferi to do some proof reading - I shall go back to visit him shortly. Everything most interesting here - I go down to the Rhine district shortly. Best wishes and warm regard Yours - Locke.

Verlag: C. Wrede-Dalleck, Hamburg 5. Nr. 18.

(1923?)

Alain Locke

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

69 Fifth Avenue

New York City

U. States v. America

13-28-48

Hamburg.

Botanischer Garten.

October 5, 1923.

Mr. Alain Leroy Locke,
c/o Thomas Cook & Son,
Ludgate Circus, London,
England.

My dear Mr. Locke:

Do all that you can to attend the Pan-African Congress either in London the week of November 4th or in Lisbon the week of November 25th. If you cannot get there by all means send your paper to London and I will have it read. Any suggestions that you send with it will be appreciated.

I shall be in Europe until the middle of January. Perhaps we may run across each other. Keep me informed of your address and whereabouts. Address me in London in care of Dr. John Alcindor, 23 Westbourne Park Road.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

Marburg / Lahn

ALAIN LE ROY LOCKE
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Doctor DuBois,

I am a frightfully unlucky devil - I am quite disconsolate that I must be in Egypt at the time of the Pan-African Congress. That is, - unless some Balkan or other muddle absolutely prevents my getting to Egypt.

Thank you so much, however, for the invitation and the announcement. I have thought of all possible ways of attending at least one of the sessions - I think I might have made myself useful in the London sittings. Is there anything I can do in Egypt toward securing interest and participation from there. I shall be having interviews

them in vital touch with a movement that
must necessarily belong so much to the future.

If I had means I would air-plane to
the conference and then go back - I cannot see,
unless the conference runs over to the first weeks
of December, how I can meet my undertakings
in Egypt - perhaps some accident will yet
make my later participation possible. So please send
me the program. The few suggestions I want to
offer are in the line of a plan for an
international Race Publicity Committee and Bureau.

For a concrete instance, I ran into this
at Wiesbaden a few days ago - a photograph of
the Booker Washington memorial statue, and under it
this caption, Statue of Booker Washington, leader and

with many of the nationalists there, including Zaghoul Pasha. If so, please write me (% Thos Cook + Son - Ludgate Circus - London).

I met Mons. Belin while in Paris - and at the time things looked so despondent. I am glad you have again come energetically to the movement. It is particularly opportune, in my judgment - I suppose the English Imperial Conference will be over, but the after-effects will furnish much profitable discussion.

If you have formal papers or communications, I should like the privilege of submitting one, - but I quite understand that the main results come from personal contacts and very private sorts of conference. I hope too that Mr. Nelson and several others of the younger men will be able to participate: it is so important to have

redeemer of his people, founder of the world-famous Negro University of Tuskegee in Africa, etc. etc.

I had at first thought of offering the suggestions to the Sanhedrin forces, but on reflection, the Pan-African Congress seems a more appropriate channel. What is your very frank reaction?

Germany is about to crumple in - the French seem to be quietly abetting the Rhine separatist forces - and with Saxony communistic and Bavaria strongly monarchist it looks like a dismemberment of Bismarck's giant.

With all best wishes and regard

Sincerely yours,

Alain Locke

August 24, 1923

Mr. Rayford Logan,
41 Rue de Clichy,
Paris, France,
Dear Mr. Logan,

The third Pan-African Congress will hold two sessions this year,- the first in London during the first week of November, the second in Lisbon the third week. You know of course how Beton and others have fallen down on us, but we Americans do not propose to be stopped by any little difficulties like that. The third Pan-African Congress must and will be held.

I write to beg your help and good-will. I am taking the stand that the holding of the Congress according to the constitution is obligatory and not optional, and that the secretary cannot of his own motion, postpone a congress. I am therefore calling the Congress at the place originally designated but at a later date, and too, for fear that Lisbon may not be able to assemble many people or give us much publicity. I am adding London where I know I can have a fairly good meeting.

I want to sign this call with your name and mine, Spingarn's and Curtis', Tanner, Hunt, Jackson, Archer, Chapoteau and de Magalhaes. These form a majority of the executive Committee. Will you please do the following things for me?

1: Get the consent of Mr. Jackson, Madame Chapoteau and any others that you can.

2: Spread the news of the time

and meeting-places of the Congress, and contradict the rumors that it is going to be postponed indefinitely.

Finally, send me any news or advice that you can. Let me know if there will be any expense involved and just how much as our funds are limited. All good wishes.

Sincerely,

7.

4/15/26

41, Rue de Clichy;
Paris, France,
September, 6, 1923.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Editor, "The Crisis"
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I beg to acknowlegge receipt ot your letters of August 13th and 24th.

I heartily agree with you that the holding of the third Pan_African Congress is obligatory and not optional. And it must be held in order to prove to the world that the Negro race is capable of continuing what it has undertaken.

But you are committing a great injustice w hen you say that M. Béton is to be blamed for the postponing of the Congress. He has been untiring in his efforts and lavish in his expenditures in endeavoring to insure the success of the Congress. Unfortunately, he has met with indifference and hostility on all sides. M. Candace has blocked every move that M. Béton tried to make. Since the death of M. Santos Pinto, it has been impossible to get any word from Portugal. Young Panda in Brussels has shown nothing but ignorance and ill-breeding, and has even gone so far as to forge the name of Madame Sorrelle in an effort to discredit the Portuguese in Belgium. Americans are even more detestable to hiM. Finally, I know personally that M; Béton has not received from you the whole-hearted support that he deserved.

Then, at the last minute, when no one knows whether M. da Magalhaes is dead or alive, when Panda has written that the French and Americans would be personae non gratae in Portugal because w e are supposed to support Marcus Garvey4s programme, at this most unpropitious time, the American delegation announces that it is calling the Third Congress.

At any other time I should ask nothing better than to be associated with such a noble cause, and I should be only too happy to render what assistance I could, just as I did two years ago. And I think that I showed at that time that difficulties could not deter me. But you request me to do something now that my conscience forbids. Whenever my personal affairs allowed me, I have been associated with M; Béton in his efforts of every nature. I am therfore perhaps in a better poistion than any one else to have a sane and valid opinion. I must therfore say that M. Béton deserves unlimited praise rather than the blamed implied in your letter. If M. Béton decided to publish the correspondence exchanged between you and him;and he has threatened to do so, I am afraid that that public opinion would be entirely on his side. I venture to suggest to you, consequently, not to incur this risk. As far as I am concerned, I must frankly say that the above considerations prevent me from giving my signature.

As for the other members of the Executive Council, it may be well for you to know that Madame Chapoteau refused to accept her nomination because it had been made without consulting her.; that M. Archer is totally unknown to me; that Mr. Jackson can not be found, that Mr. Spingarn; at the present time, is not a member

because he has not paid his fee,; that you yourself, according to the statutes are not a full-fledged member because the sum of twenty-five francs ~~ø~~ø/~~ø~~ø does not amount to twenty-five francs at par, in other words, gold francs.

I sincerely hope that the information that I have given you will be received in the spirit in which it has been given. My rôle has often been to serve as a buffer between the French and American delegations. At this time, I feel that te French delegation , as represented by M. Béton; has the right on its side If it is possible for you work in collaboration with M. Béton;I should be only too glad to render what service I can, on condition, of course that my expenses and time be compensated for. Under no circumstances, think of having the French Delegation with you, if you try to oust M. Béton. This is my sincere opinion; which I state candidly as I have done everything else in this letter, because I do not want to see the Third Pan-African Congress wrecked thru total ignorance of the real situation in Europe.

Please believe me always at your disposal for anything that will insure the best interests of the Pan-African Association.

Yours faithfully,

Rayford W. Logan

Rayford W. Logan.

4/13/19a

41, R. de Clichy,
Paris, France,
September 19, 1923.

Miss Jessie Fauset,
Literary Editor, "The Crisis,"
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Miss Fauset,

Excuse me for writing to you in this informal way, but I am waiting for some one in a café to get the last part of my expense money to go to Lisbon to-night.

Mrs. Hunt and I succeeded Sunday in convincing the Frenchmen that, inasmuch as Dr. Du Bois is going ahead with the Congress in spite of all difficulties, we might as well do all in our power to make it a success. I am not going to say anything more about the controversy between Dr. Du Bois and M. Béton. As I wrote the Doctor, I too believe that the holding of the Congress is obligatory. That is why I introduced a motion Sunday which authorized me to solicit funds to ~~defray~~ pay my expenses to Lisbon in order

4/15-1/151

to see what is being done to promote the Congress. I have succeeded in raising about five hundred francs from the colored musicians. Mrs. Hunt added three hundred. It is with this limited sum that I am going to Portugal. If I find that I am running short, I shall simply put it up to the Porterguese to get back to Paris.

I think that this is sufficient to show my attitude. It is a pity that lack of funds prevent me from doing something worth while. I am short of money myself as the result of an unfortunate investment, and really should be looking around for work. I mention this simply to allay any uneasiness on your part and to convince you that I will do all that the limited funds will allow. I shall write you from Lisbon to inform you of the situation there.

With my best regards I am,

Faithfully yours,

Rayford Logan

September 20th, 1923.

Mr. Rayford Logan,

Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Logan:-

4/15/154

I have your letter of September 6th. I beg to say, acting as a ranking member of the Executive Committee and with the consent of a majority of the Executive Committee, I have called the Third Pan-African Congress to meet in London the first week of November, 1923 and in Lisbon the fourth week. I have been in correspondence with leaders in both cities and especially with M. Magalhaes in Lisbon.

May I call your attention to one or two mistakes in your letter: First, I have paid my dues and have the receipt of the secretary signed, sealed and dated June 19th, 1923. There is nothing in the printed constitution that makes any mention of gold francs or francs at par; and if the amount which I sent was not satisfactory, the secretary should have notified me. I would have been glad to have sent it.

Secondly, I should be very glad to have M. Beton now or at any time, publish the correspondence between us and to furnish any missing letters which he may not have.

Thirdly, I have never wished

nor tried to oust Mr. Beton. It was he himself who informed me in his last letter that he was through with the Association and was forming another organization.

I trust that we may have the cooperation of both you and Mr. Beton in the Third Pan-African Congress and I should be glad to know approximately what your charges would be for time and expense in assisting us both in London and Lisbon.

Very sincerely yours,

4/15/1935

WEBD/W

Salão de Novidades Alemãs — LINO MARTINS COELHO

Rua Serpa Pinto, 2, 4 e 6

AUTOMOVEIS, MAQUINAS INDUSTRIAIS, AGRICOLAS E TIPOGRAFICAS — TELEFONE C 1611

Exposição de objectos d'arte — End. Telegrafico: LIMARCO — LISBOA

Este estabelecimento toma o compromisso de entrega de todos os artigos alemães que lhe sejam encomendados. DIRECÇÃO TÉCNICA "MAX BURBERG,,

TELEFONE 3822 NORTE

ENDEREÇO TELEGRAFICO:
HONAL

Hotel Internacional

LISBOA, September 26, 1923.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Editor "The Crisis",
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

11/15/14

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I wrote Miss Fauset just before leaving Paris that the Bureau Permanent ~~m'a~~ had authorized me to find the funds necessary

GRANDE HOTEL PORTUGAL
— SISTEMA AMERICANO —

RUA DO AMPARO, 12
TELE { FONE 5064 N.
GRAMAS GRANDOTEL
LISBOA

sum as soon as possible because the results obtained fully justify this small expense.

I called you to-day informing you that Nos. 250 had been accepted and I shall write you Sunday on arriving in Paris, giving you full details of the situation here.

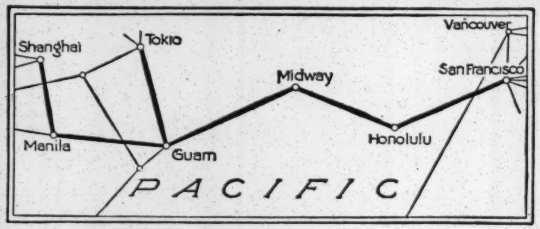
Faithfully yours,

R. A. Gatacre

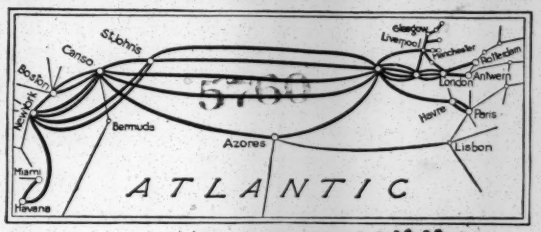
to come to Lisbon in order to find out what was going on. In view of the urgency of the situation, I left before I had a sufficient sum of money. I am therefore obliged to borrow three hundred and fifty escudos from Dr. de Magalhaes in order to return to Paris. I am sure that you will be only too glad to forward him this

Form 61

CABLEGRAM - "VIA COMMERCIAL"



THE MACKAY SYSTEM
COMMERCIAL CABLES
POSTAL TELEGRAPH
"THE PULSE OF THE WORLD"



RECEIVED AT
20 BROAD STREET
TEL. RECTOR 0830

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

SEP 27 1943

SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON BACK HEREOF WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

FL1848XQRK

23 UNION SQ. N. Y.
STUYVESANT 1362

By

4/15/42

LISBON 12 26185

LCD DU BOIS 69 FIFTH AVENUE NEWYORK..

NOVEMBER TWENTY FIFTH ACCEPTED

LOGAN

41, Rue de Clichy,
Paris, France,
October 4, 1923.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 20th.

Miss Fauset probably informed you of my departure for Lisbon and my cable from there probably reached you in due course. You may count upon good meetings in Lisbon. There are, however, certain things for you to know before going there. I shall be able to explain them better to you in London than by letter.

I say in London, because I venture to hope that your funds will allow you to pay me one hundred dollars and my expenses in second class. For two months' work, that is certainly not asking too much. I am going to try to raise a little money here in Paris to keep me going until I hear from you, and I have even gone so

4/15/47

far as to borrow some money so that I may work in peace.

There will be a meeting Friday night attended by Mr. Candace, Béton, Cenac, Vitalien, one or two others and myself. I shall surely be the only American there, but I am going to make a fight to try to stop M. Béton from executing this plan. Furious at the announcement in the crisis which he has just received, he has threatened to write to "West Africa" "Opportunity" et al. to protest against your holding a "Pan-African Congress". Dr. Casséus with whom I had a long talk, supports my idea, that is, regardless of the personal differences between you and M. Béton we can not let this dissension be known to the public. Inasmuch as you are doing what the statutes call for, we should lend our every effort to help you. That is what I shall advance Friday night. Unfortunately, Dr. Casséus can not be present. I shall inform you at once of the result.

I also had a long talk with a man from the Gold Coast, an ex-garvey man who went back to the coast, and is now

convinced of the impossibility of realizing Garvey's scheme. I have taken the liberty of asking him to prepare a paper which I think will be very interesting and written well enough to pass muster. He may go to London himself

I, too, am going to write a paper on some subject that could be read either in London or Lisbon.

All of these things are, of course, subject to your approval, but I feel sure that you will approve them.

I should need only about six hundred francs to get to London viza, travelling expenses included. If you would cable this to me I could leave for London the latter part of the month. If you would want me to leave at once, please add a little for my expenses in London.

At any rate, count upon me to do all in my power. If I am as successful Friday night as I was two weeks ago, I shall be very happy.

I trust that I shall hear from you soon as I am going ahead as if I were sure of going to London.

(over)

Very truly yours,

R. Logan

Mrs. Hunt promised to give M. Béton about $100 for the congress. She gave me 300 francs for the trip to Lisbon; consequently, she can give still give about 1300 francs.

4/15/11 AS

October 6, 1923.

Mr. Rayford Logan,
41 Rue de Clichy,
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Logan:

I have received your telegram and I am very glad that something has been done for the Lisbon meeting. I thank you for it. Unfortunately it has been impossible to raise funds for the Pan-African Association in America. If I could have devoted my time to it, of course I could have raised something, but I am not very good at that sort of thing and it would have been unethical for me, belonging to this association, to be giving my time to raising funds for another association. I have explained this to M. Beton in repeated letters.

I shall be able, however, to take care of the little expense connected with the London conference and will not need your help there as the friends have kindly

volunteered help. As to the Lisbon conference I am not sure as to how far you can help. I offered to pay for the invitations sent out and asked Magalhaes to have the Liga Africana furnish a hall. There ought not to be much expense beside this.

I arrive in London November fourth and can be addressed there in care of Dr. John Alcindor, 23 Westbourne Park Road.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF.

October 13th, 1923.

4/15/210

Mr. Rayford Logan,
41 Rue de Chichy
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Logan:-

I have your letter of September 26th dated at Lisbon. I regret to say that I shall be unable to furnish the 350 escudos which you borrowed in Lisbon. As I have written Mrs. Hunt, I have no funds for this purpose except enough to hire the hall in London, and I offered to print the invitations in Lisbon.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

October 15, 1923.

4/13/511

Mr. Rayford Logan,
41 Rue de Clichy,
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Logan:

I have your letter of October fourth. I am, of course glad that you have helped in the Lisbon matter, but I hasten to say again as I did in my last letter that I have no funds for the payment of your expenses and any compensation. I cannot pay the money which you borrowed of M. Magalhaes nor can I finance a trip to London. If I could do so I should be only too glad. I should of course be glad to have you present at the London meeting, if you can raise the funds. I leave here October 24th arriving in London November 4th.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

THE BULLETIN

of

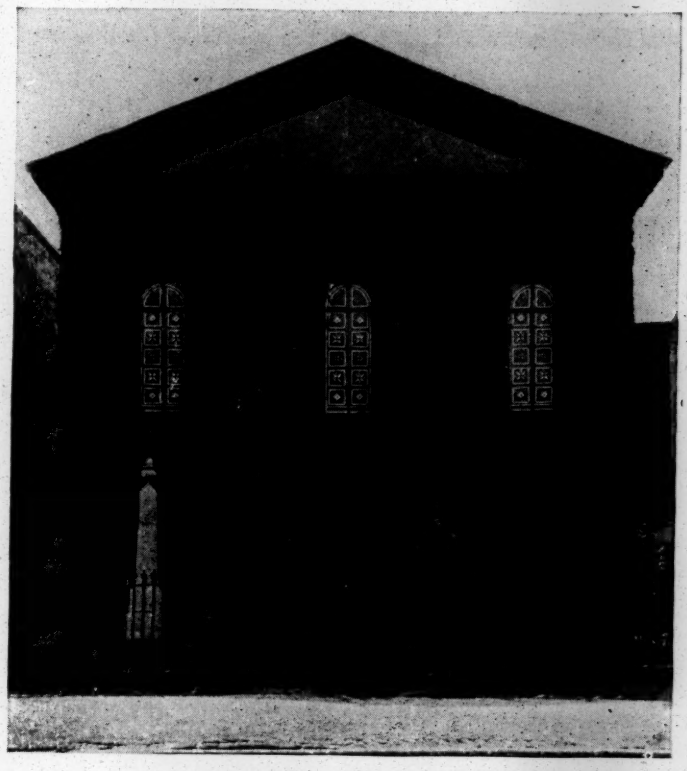
The Lombard Street Central Presbyterian Church

NINTH AND LOMBARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WILLIAM LLOYD IMES, PASTOR
RESIDENCE: 2337 ST. ALBAN'S PLACE
TELEPHONE, LOCUST 6991

FOUNDED 1844

Vol. IV *MAY—JUNE 1923* *No. 5*



SERVICES

MORNING WORSHIP: 11 o'clock
Throughout the Year.

SUNDAY SCHOOL: 12.30 P. M.
Throughout the Year.

EVENING WORSHIP: 8 o'clock
From September to June inclusive.

MID-WEEK PRAYER MEETING,
Wednesday, 8 P. M.—Throughout the Year.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR: 7 P. M.
From September to June inclusive.

BROTHERHOOD OF ANDREW AND PHILIP: First Sundays, 10.15 A. M.
Or by Special Appointment.

The minister will usually be in the parsonage study, 2337 St Alban's Place, each week day, forenoon, until 10.30 o'clock, or by special appointment, for those desiring to consult with him.

ORDER OF SERVICE

ORGAN PRELUDE
DOXOLOGY
INVOCATION
HYMN
RESPONSIVE LESSON
CHANT, OR SHORT ANTHEM
SCRIPTURE LESSON
PRAYER
ANNOUNCEMENTS
HYMN
SERMON
INVITATIONAL HYMN
SENTENCES AND OFFERING
OFFERTORY—BY CHOIR
CHORAL BLESSING—BY CHOIR AND CONGREGATION.
HYMN
BENEDICTION—CHORAL AMEN
QUIET MOMENT
ORGAN POSTLUDE

MOTHER'S *and* CHILDREN'S NUMBER

MAY: MONTH OF MOTHERS, MAIDENS, MUSIC AND MEMORIALS

Children's Sermons Every Sunday, A. M.
Daylight Saving Time for all Services.

May 6—11 A. M.—"If any man will to do His will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God." John 7:17. (Doctrinal Sermon, on the Standards of the Presbyterian Church, No. 1.) Central Men's Bible Class renders special musical selections.

8 P. M.—Vocation Day Service. Address by the Pastor: "Every Vocation a Christian Calling." (Helpful Vocational Booklets given to all attending this service, both young and old.)

May 13—11 A. M.—MOTHERS' DAY. Sermon: "Her Children Rise Up and Call Her Blessed." (Special Delegation from ALPHA PHI ALPHA Fraternity in annual tribute to Mothers' Day. Girls' Bible Class will act as Ushers for the Service.

8 P. M.—"Where There is neither Jew Nor Greek." (Special Service for the Philadelphia Branch, National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. **All racial groups invited.** Special Music by Choir of Central Church.

May 13th to 20th PHILADELPHIA'S SECOND ANNUAL MUSIC WEEK. OUR CHURCH PARTICIPATES IN PROGRAM AT DUNBAR THEATRE AND SPECIAL MUSIC IN CHURCH.

May 20—11 A. M.—General Assembly Day. "Till We ALL Come in the Unity of the Faith." (Eph. 4:13.) Doctrinal Sermon, No. 2, on the Standards of the Presbyterian Church. Prayer for our General Assembly, meeting at Indianapolis, that God's Spirit may overrule bitterness and intolerance from our beloved Church.

8 P. M.—"The Christian Use of Creeds and Confessions."

May 27—11 A. M.—GIRL RESERVES' DAY. Sermon: "Girlhood and Character." Delegations from High School Girl Reserves from fourteen cities of the East Central Field, Y. W. C. A., under leadership of Miss Annie L. Walker, Director of Girl Reserves, S. W. Branch, Y. W. C. A., Philadelphia.

8 P. M.—Memorial Day Vesper Service. Address by Pastor, "Have Our Brave Youths Offered Their Lives In Vain?" Special Selections by the Choir.

THE SESSION. THE MIDWEEK PRAYER MEETING. COMMUNITY CHURCH WORK.

The Session, acting upon the advice of the Congregation, has called a Congregational Meeting for Wednesday evening, May 9th, to present for election the following nominees for the eldership: Mr. Jasper L. Brown, Sr., Mr. William B. Holden. Other names suggested are under consideration, and, if the way be clear, will be presented later.

The Midweek Prayer-meeting is presenting problems of the Sunday School and of the coming Daily Vacation Bible School at the Wednesday Evening Service.

The Church and Community Conference of East Seventh Ward and Vicinity, in which this Church heartily has participated, held a conference on Housing at Shiloh Baptist Church April 30. Better housing conditions are urged upon the part of owners and administrators of property in this community.

THE CHOIR

The Chorister, Mrs. Dammond, is greatly in need of younger members of the Church to assist in the various musical programs being arranged for dates in the near future.

The Choir Association asks the earnest support of all members and friends of the Church in the presentation of "The New Minister," a comedy to be staged in the new Y. W. C. A. Building Tuesday, May 29th, for the benefit of the Organ Fund.

OFFICIAL DIRE
William Lloyd Imes

Elders—John A. Clark, Arthur W. Claphan, John T. Burley, Washington C. Young, William M. Salter, Thomas C. Imes, M.D., Clerk of Session; Joseph C. Sawyer, Acting Clerk, 1011 South Twentieth street.

Trustees—Harry T. Dutrieuelle, President; John D. Jones, John B. Harvey, Jr., Treasurer; J. Thomas Savoy, H. S. Black, Jr., Robert L. Alexander, Rodman M. Smith, Reuben G. Crawford, Sr., W. W. Hill, Secretary, 2131 Mifflin street.

JUNE: MONTH OF CHILDREN, GRADUATIONS, MARRIAGES AND NEW HOMES

Children's Sermons Every Sunday, A. M.
Daylight Saving Time for all Services.

June 3—11 A. M.—"The Heart of The Fathers to the Children." Mal. 4:6.
8 P. M.—"Except the Lord Keep the City." Psalm 127:1. (Special Service for all Municipal Employes, who are most cordially invited.)

June 10—11 A. M.—COMMUNION DAY. The Lord's Supper at the Morning Service. Fourth Anniversary Address by the Pastor, "The Mind Which Was in Christ Jesus." Phil. 2:5.
8 P. M.—The Church Helping Rebuild a New World Order: Home, School, Church, Business and all for Christ.

June 17—11 A. M.—CHILDREN'S DAY. The Sunday School will hold Services in connection with the Morning Church Service entitled "Christ, the Children's Friend." The Cradle Roll and Home Department are invited to come in a body to this great Service.
8 P. M.—The Church Training Leaders for Religious Education. ((Symposium in which Pastor invites Church Workers to share.)

June 24—A. M. and P. M.—Special Sermons on the Vacation Bible School Work in Our City and carried on by Our Church in this Community.
(Young People's Department participates in evening service, and Central Choir will render special selections.)

"I like to feel that my minister is one to whom I can talk at all times and in whom I can confide. I like sermons that relate to everyday life and fit us better to overcome the little difficulties we meet each day in our business and home life. Sermons that make us think hard and appeal to the manhood and womanhood in us. I like my minister to talk plainly, and not conceal his real meaning by big words and phrases we never understand." (From a young woman's letter to her minister.)

"Both Religion and Business at their best aspect appeal to you, my fellow-men and women, to render service and create wealth for others. In doing so you will love God and your neighbor best. And, what is more than all, you will never fail to have and to spare of all the good things of this life, for you have Christ's promise for it: 'There is no man that hath forsaken houses and lands, or wife and children, for my sake and the Gospel's, but he shall receive an hundred-fold more in this present life, with persecutions, and, in the world to come, ETERNAL LIFE!' "—From a Sermon by the Pastor, Sunday April 8, 1923, A. M.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY

With the installation of a new Order of Service the Christian Endeavor Society hopes to attain greater success, both in numbers attending and the more interesting programs than have heretofore been enjoyed by this department of the Church.

Particularly is it the desire of the officers to stimulate greater interest among the younger element of the Church membership.

MEN'S BIBLE CLASS

The Men's Bible Class is making preparations for an extensive membership drive. Men of the Church drop in one Sunday and look us over. A real live, wideawake class awaits to welcome you.

LADIES' ORGANIZED BIBLE CLASS

The class recently welcomed into its membership a new member, Miss Jennie Frame.

An Apron Social will be held at the home of Mrs. E. E. Campbell, 745 South Twenty-second street. Further notice and particulars in regard to this event will be given later.

The regular monthly meeting of the class will be held at the residence of Mrs. G. J. Evans Friday, May 25th.

The services of the Church will be conducted under the Daylight Saving Plan now in effect.

IRECTORY
nes, Minister

Session meets third Wednesday in each month. **Trustees** meet third Monday in each month. **Joint Board** (Session and Trustees) meets fourth Monday every other month, alternating with **Administrative Conference**, fourth Monday every other month except July and August. All officers and heads of departments and auxiliaries are members.

Mrs. John Dammond, Organist and Chorister, 4623 Mulberry Street, Frankford; Joseph S. Dale, Sexton, 1416 South Bouvier street.

OUR MOTTO FOR 1923-1924

"NOT TO BE MINISTERED UNTO, BUT TO MINISTER"

CENTRAL CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL

Sundays at 12.30 P. M. Throughout the Year

Teachers' Association, 1st Thursday Evenings, 8 o'clock.

Graded Lessons—Beginners', Primary and Junior Departments.

International Lessons—Intermediates, Seniors and Adults.

Organized Classes, Teacher Training Class, Monthly Parent and Teacher Conferences.

An Orchestra and Choir are planned for 1923-1924.

You had better join now and share in these splendid activities

Miss F. E. Still, Supt. — **Walter B. Pettey, Asst. Supt.** — **Miss Marie A. Pottey, Sec'y**

THE CRADLE ROLL

Every child under 3 years of age should be enrolled. Infant Baptisms by Pastor on Sundays following Communions. Cradle Roll Graduation and Children's Day Exercises Third Sunday in June of each year.

DON'T FORGET THE BABIES !

Mrs. Annie C. Jones, Superintendent

THE HOME DEPARTMENT
OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

will help you with its fine lesson helps to study Bible lessons at home if you cannot attend Sunday School regularly.

Mrs. H. M. Anderson, Superintendent — **Mrs. Chas. Green, Mrs. Geo. Saunders, Assistants**

What Shall it Profit the Church if it Shall Gain the Whole World and Lose Its Own Children ?

THE CENTRAL MEN'S BIBLE CLASS

SUNDAYS AT 12.30 P. M.—BIBLE STUDY

First Wednesdays at 7 P. M., Evangelistic Chorus Work.

Father and Son Banquet Annually in cooperation with Boys' Bible Classes and Brotherhood. Member of Phila. Federation of Adult Bible Classes.

Walter B. Pettey, President — *Robert Baber, Sec'y*

The Ladies' Progressive Bible Class

Sundays, at 12.30 P. M., Bible Study.
First Fridays, 8 P. M., Sunshine Committee.
Fourth Fridays, 8 P. M., Business Meeting.

Sunshine Work—Outings and Picnics for Children.
Pulpit Flowers every Sunday for the Church.
Helping every good work we can.
Won't You Help?

Mrs. Geo. J. Evans, Pres. — *Mrs. Peter Chandler, Sec.*

THE CIRCLE OF KING'S DAUGHTERS

2nd Thursdays at 8 P. M: October to June

Psalms 45:9 "King's Daughters are among thy honorable women."

Doing service for the King among the needy, sick, aged or distressed.

Read Matt. 25:40

Mrs. F. L. S. Jackson, Pres — *Miss A. M. Titus, Sec'y*

THE EARNEST WORKERS' CLUB

Alternate Tuesday Evenings at Members' Homes.
Summer Meetings in Fairmount Park.

A Ladies' Auxiliary to the Board of Trustees

Annual Entertainment. Fancy Work.
Sewing and Embroidery Class.
We can use your talent for the Church.
Are You Willing?

Mrs. T. C. Imes, Pres. — *Miss M. A. Potter, Sec'y*

The Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip

Chapter No. 9, of Central Church

First Sundays, at 10.15 A. M.—October to June
For Men and Young Men—Our Motto:
"He First Findeth His Own Brother" *John 1:41*
(Find your brother and bring him !)

Wm. R. Holden, Pres. — *Jeremiah Kennedy, Sec'y*
John H. Madison and Robert Alexander, Vice-Pres

"ATHLETES OF CHRIST"

So they called the early Christians, and so may our young men and young women today become physically and spiritually strong.

Young Men's and Boys' Bible Classes
Young Women's and Girls' Bible Classes.

Week day physical culture at Phila. Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. by cooperation of our Church with these institutions. Ask the Pastor about it.

OUR MINISTRY OF MUSIC

The Choir Association of Central Church

Rehearsals on Wednesday Evenings following Mid-Week Prayer meetings, also by special appointment.

Monthly Sacred Musicals. Annual May Festivals.

All who are blessed with rich voices please apply to

Mrs. J. V. Dammond Organist and Chorister
Mrs. H. S. Black, President

SUNDAY EVENINGS THAT SATISFY

The Christian Endeavor Society of Central Church will show you how

Devotional Meetings—Sundays at 7 P. M.
Annual Conferences on Christian Life and Work, New Year's to Easter of each year, in cooperation with the Evening Church Services. Pastoral instruction and leadership for training workers.

Miss E. Morris, Pres. — **F. L. Logan, V. Pres.** — **Miss A. Johnson, Sec'y**

CHILDREN'S SERMONS AT CENTRAL

Are enjoyed both by the little folks and the big folks, too. We are all children then!

Suppose you were a child again. Wouldn't you want your chance to share in all the Church has for children?

Watch the inner pages for announcements.

BRING YOUR LITTLE CHILD OR A LITTLE FRIEND

DO YOU KNOW THESE DEPARTMENTS?

The Mutual Aid Beneficial Association. Sick and Death Benefits, Small Dues. Meetings, 2nd Wednesday Evenings at Church.

The John B. Reeve Memorial Committee, commemorating the life and service of Dr. John B. Reeve on the first Sunday of November each Year.

The New Location Committee holding an annual Thanksgiving Rally on the Sunday nearest Thanksgiving Day of each year.

J. H. Irvin, Chairman — **A. W. Clophan, Treasurer** — **W. C. Young, Secretary** — **Mrs. E. Gipson, Asst. Secretary**

YOUNG MEN / YOUNG WOMEN { **The Ushers' Association invites you to active service in welcoming the Church's Visitors. The Girls' Bible Class ushers on Last Sunday of each month.**

7/20/37 (Thompson)

DEL

Los Angeles Express

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

236 SOUTH HILL STREET

NOAH D. THOMPSON
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

MAIN 8100
HOME 60266

Please send me a good photo and some press matter to use in connection with your lecture in L.A.
Feb. 26th
Yours

ONLY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER WITH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS SERVICE

EDWARD A. DICKSON
Editor

F. W. KELLOGG
Business Manager

Los Angeles Express

OLDEST DAILY IN LOS ANGELES — *Los Angeles, California* — FOUNDED MARCH, 1871

Jan. 24, 1923.

Dear Dr.DuBois:

Please send me at once, an extra good photograph of yourself, to be placed in our Public Library over the announcement of the date of your levture. The large window display cards are too large for the purpose.

I shve arranged with our Librarian to also place on the board the list of books of which you are the author.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

NDT:M.

87/92/17

1923

4/20/34

January 24th, 1923.

Mr. Noah D. Thompson,
Los Angeles Express,
Los Angeles, California.

My dear Mr. Thompson:-

I will forward you a cut within the next few days.

I thank you very much for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

Lb/02/h

January 31st, 1923.

Mr. Noah D. Thompson,
Editorial Department,
Los Angeles Express,
Los Angeles, California.

My dear Mr. Thompson:-

I am sending you a photograph herewith. If possible, I should like to have it returned, as it is the only one of that particular position that I have left.

I thank you very much for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

1923

April 17, 1923.

4/17/23

Mr. Noah D. Thompson,
Los Angeles Express,
235 South Hill Street,
Los Angeles, California.

My dear Mr. Thompson:

On reaching my desk again I want to thank you and Mrs. Thompson for your kindness to me while I was in Los Angeles. It was a most interesting and informing trip.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

ONLY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER WITH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS SERVICE

EDWARD A. DICKSON
Editor

F. W. KELLOGG
Business Manager

Los Angeles Express

NOAH D. THOMPSON
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

OLDEST DAILY IN LOS ANGELES | *Los Angeles, California* | FOUNDED MARCH, 1871

July 25,1923.

My dear Doctor DuBois:

Amaury Mars whose interview appears in the enclosed clipping from The Los Angeles Evening Express, is the owner and editor of L'Union Nouvelle,a French speaking paper published here in Los Angeles. A few days ago Mr.Mars read an article of mine concerning Miss Eva Bowles' reference to the "Black Mammy" statue and suggested that I send him from time to time such articles that would,in my judgement,be interesting to the French citizens on the Pacific coast.I suggested that the press matter sent out from "The Crisis" be used by him and he consented to do so with pleasure. Will you have him listed for that purpose ? I think it will help our cause considerably.

Hoping all goes well with you and your work, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Noah D. Thompson

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

NDT:M.

ENCLOSURES.

P.S. Mrs. Thompson and I appreciate your point of view in re the Penna. school matter and hope that your many friends will continue to standby and trust you.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK CITY.

4/924

September 4, 1923.

9/4/23/h

Mr. Noah D. Thompson,
Los Angeles Express,
Los Angeles, California.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I thank you for your letter of July twenty fifth. I will keep Mr. Mars in mind.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

4/20/43 Do Dr. McBain

Dear

Los Angeles Express

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

236 SOUTH HILL STREET

+ Eloise Gibbs-Thompson

NOAH D. THOMPSON
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

MAIN 8100
HOME 60266

Perret

251 Adams Street, Oakland,
June 12,1923.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are very sorry that business will not permit us to leave here at the present time. We have been buying while the market was low and to leave when things begin to pick up would mean too great a loss to us.

9-4-67

Nothing would give us greater pleasurethan to be on the trip with such a distinguished crowd as you expect to take. Nevertheless, we wish you great success and a bon voyage.

You have a standing invitation to visit us whenever the opportunity presents itself.

With kindest regards to you and Mrs DuBois in which Mrs Loving joins me, I am

Sincerely yours,

W. H. Loving

September 20th, 1923.

Dr. Ernest Lyons,
141 West Hill Street,
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Dr. Lyons:-

4/15/ks

It is barely possible that I shall be in Liberia next Xmas and if so, I could be present at the Inauguration of the President which, I understand, takes place January 1st.

I should like your advice on several matters: First, could I leave Spain about December 1st, visit Liberia and be back in the United States before February 1st? Have you any idea of the cost of steamship travel in such case? Secondly, would it not be a graceful act of courtesy to Liberia if the United States should see fit to make me a special representative of the Nation at the Inaugural Exercises? Would you think it advisable to ask this of Coolidge? Of course, I would expect no powers, privileges or compensation. Any other information or advice that you can give me would be appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W